PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 12th December, 2014/21st Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Anniversary of terrorist attack on the Parliament Building


On this occasion, we recall the supreme sacrifice made by our security personnel, which includes two from the Parliament Security Service, five from the Delhi Police, and a lady Constable of the Central Reserve Police Force who lost their lives. One Gardener of the C.P.W.D. and a cameraperson of A.N.I. were also among those who lost their lives. By preventing the entry of terrorists inside the Parliament House Building, at the cost of their lives, they all have set an example of supreme sacrifice.

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

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

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

Regarding declaring 21st June as the International Day of Yoga

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted by acclamation a Resolution moved by India to declare 21st June as the ‘International Day of Yoga’. This is a matter of great joy and a fitting recognition of the ancient science of Yoga.

Hon. Prime Minister of India had made the proposal during his address to the United General Assembly on September 27th this year. One hundred and seventy-seven countries co-sponsored the Resolution adopted yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : माननीय समापति जी, मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ... (ब्यवधान) ...
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Statement (December 2014) and Reports of the Law Commission of India

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Tenth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports (December, 2014).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1164/16/14]


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1160/16/14]


[Placed in Library. See L.T. 1161/16/14]


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1162/16/14]


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1163/16/14]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Telecom Companies and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
(i) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, 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 Nigam.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1074/16/14]

(ii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1072/16/14]

(iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, 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 Nigam.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1073/16/14]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1075/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles

II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Textile Corporation, Textile Research Associations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—
I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—


(2) G.S.R. 175, dated the 16th August, 2014, publishing the Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1173/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(1) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1771/16/14]

(2) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1772/16/14]

(3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following paper:—

(i) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1774/16/14]
(ii) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills’ Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1175/16/14]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Cooperatives, J&K HPMC, Srinagar and related papers

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:

(i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited (NAFCUB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1246/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Cooperative Union.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1244/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1247/16/14]

(iv) Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1245/16/14]

I. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of CIPET, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, I lay on the Table:—

I. 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) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1044/16/14]


(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1045/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1254/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1255/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of PPV&FR, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of KCDC, Mangalore, NDDB, Anand and related papers

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (खा. संजीव कुमार बालियान) : महोदय, यह मिम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 11th August, 2014, publishing the Agar Agar Grading and Marking Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1275/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 85 and sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001:—

(a) Annual Report of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Authority (PPV&FR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Authority (PPV&FR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1266/16/14]
III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited (KCDC), Mangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1271/16/14]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1274/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

II. Report and Accounts of CWC, New Delhi and related papers

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान : महोदय, मैं श्री राय साहेब दादाराव दानवे की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र समा पटल रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—


(2) G.S.R. 821 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, publishing the
Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1279/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962: —

(a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1278/16/14]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1013/16/14]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of IICPT, Thanjavur, NIFTEM, Haryana and related papers

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (राष्ट्रीय निरंजन ज्योति) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूं:-

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1281/16/14]

(ii) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1282/16/14]
Various Reports of CAG concerning Railways and Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—


2. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Hospital Management in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2013 - Union Government, (Railways) - Report No. 28 of 2014 - Performance Audit; and


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1213/16/14]

श्री के.श्री. त्यागी: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Allocation of time for disposal of Government Legislative and other Business

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 11th of December, 2014, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Time Allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Consideration and passing of the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha.</td>
<td>One hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Consideration and passing of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.</td>
<td>Four hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-

(a) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2014.
(b) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

4. Motion for annulment of Notification No. 24/2014 - Central Excise, dated the 2nd December, 2014 seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012 - Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, seeking to increase the Basic Excise Duty (BED) on unbranded petrol, branded petrol, unbranded diesel and branded diesel.

5. Motion for modification of Notification No. 24/2014 - Central Excise, dated the 2nd December, 2014 seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, seeking to increase the Basic Excise Duty (BED) on unbranded petrol, branded petrol, unbranded diesel and branded diesel.

2. The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m. for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति) : महोदय, में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमशीलता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (एन.आई.एफ.टी.ई.एम.) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संस्करण मंत्री समिति के सतायन अतिरिक्त सिफारिशों के कार्यन्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्ता समा पटल पर रखी हूं।
Statement regarding Government Business for the Remaining Part of the Current Session

Statement regarding Government Business

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Naresh Agrawal (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, why this budget session has been fixed so that?

...(Vivadha)...

Mr. Deputy Chairman: That is Government's intention only. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Mukaum Abhijit (Punjab): This current session has been held so...

...(Vivadha)...

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Statement regarding Government Business

Alpamukhyak Carah Mandala man Rajya Mandri tatha Sanadhi Carah Mandala man Rajya Mandri (Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi): Mahaadhi, maa apke anumati se ahar swabhimaan samrat की शेष अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिया जाएगा:-

1. Lok Sabha dharara paryit kiiye gaye rup men vinayog (Sanadh 4) vikhepyak, 2014 par vichara aur lootana.

2. Rajya Sabha ki prvar samiti dharara yada pratiwadit bima vishyik (Sanadh) vikhepyak, 2008 par vichara aur paryita karna.

3. Lok Sabha dharara paryit kiiye gaye rup men sanandh aur pratinighar pranali (Sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014 par vichara aur paryita karna.

4. Yan-haran nighar (Sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014 par vichara aur paryita karna.

5. Lok Sabha dharara paryit kiiye jaane ke prabha tomanishikhit vikhepyakon par vichara aur paryita karna:-

(k) koyala bhan (vishesh upabandh) vikhepyak, 2014 - adhvaadsh koi pratiyagita karna ke liye

(ka) sanakari sthan (Agradikrot akhyamogyaon ki bedhalki) sanadh vikhepyak, 2014

(g) rajdhiy rajbhanon kshetra dilshri vishy (vishesh upabandh) sanadh vikhepyak, 2014

(gh) kamyoni (sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014

(gh) kshetriy pramish bank (sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014

(gh) lokyapal aur lokayukt (sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014

(gh) mahadagarsan nimam (sanadh) vikhepyak, 2014

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Naresh Agrawal (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, why this budget session has been fixed so that?

...(Vivadha)...

Mr. Deputy Chairman: That is Government’s intention only. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Mukhtar Abhijit (Punjab): This current session has been held so that?...(Vivadha)...

Kul vijananas adhvaaijar ki komati mein vacha hui hai...(Vivadha)....
Shri Naresh Agrawal: कल कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की जो बैठक हुई थी, उस बैठक में स्वयं ही यह आ गया था कि ऑफिसर्स इस्तेमाल घटें पहले से engaged हैं कि उसके बाद इन बिलों को किसी भी तरह से लिया जाना संभव नहीं है। आफको अगर इन बिलों को लाना संभव करना है, तब आप कहिए कि आप सदन की अवधि बढ़ा रहे हैं। अगर अवधि नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तो जितने बिल रखे हैं, इनको फिर स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में भेजने के अलावा (व्यवधान)... इनको आप स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, it is Government’s intention only. ...(Interruptions)... They may try.

Shri Naresh Agrawal: सर, वे हमें डरा रहे हैं। इसने बिल दिखाकर रो डरा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो यहां डरा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no threat at all. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Naresh Agrawal: क्यों नहीं है?

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi: आपको कोई डरा सकता है व्या? आप वैसे ही सबको डराते रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no threat to anybody. ...(Interruptions)... If anybody is being threatened, it is only the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Naresh Agrawal: अपने नियम समिति का जो प्रस्ताव रखा था, जो नियम समिति की रिपोर्ट आयी थी, उसमें सदन का कार्यकाल शाम को 5 बजे से बढ़ाकर 6 बजे तक किया गया, यानी 2 बजे से 6 बजे तक, चार घंटे आपने बिजनेस के लिए दिए। सुबह 11 से 1 बजे तक जोरो ऑवर और व्हेस्टन ऑवर और उसके बाद 1 से 2 बजे तक लंच का समय रखा गया। श्रीमन्, कल जब घंटे जोड़े गए थे, तब 19 से 22 घंटे तो सिर्फ अगले हफ्ते के लिए हो गए।

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi: कल जो घंटे जोड़े गए थे, वे इस हफ्ते के जोड़े गए थे।

Shri Naresh Agrawal: और कौन सा हफ्ता अभी बाकी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi: अभी बाकी है।

Shri Naresh Agrawal: कौन सा हफ्ता बाकी है? ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद कौन हफ्ता बाकी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need of argument on this. ...(Interruptions)... इसमें argument की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Naresh Agrawal: श्रीमन्, सरकार की मंशा ...(व्यवधान)...

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श्री उपसभापति: यह सरकार की इंतेशन है, जितना भी कर सकते हैं, करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इंतेशन खराब है। ...(व्यवधान) सरकार चेपर पर दबाव बनाना चाहती है। ...(व्यवधान) इसको स्पष्ट कर ...(व्यवधान) सरकार की नीयत स्पष्ट नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no pressure. ...(Interruptions)... कोई प्रेशर नहीं है। Nobody can pressurize the Chair. (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग इस प्रस्ताव का बवरोि करिे हैं। ...

राजya sabha

मैं इसका बवरोि करिा हूं। ...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सरकार की कोशिश जारी रहेगी और हमारा विरोध भी जारी रहेगा ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Tyagi, what is your point of order?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं संबंध के अनुच्छेद 25 और 28 के अंतर्गत तो प्रश्न उठाूंगा, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज संसद पर हमले की वर्णकार मनायी गयी थी।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कल है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: जी, कल 13 तारीख को है। संसद पर जो, आलोचनावादियों की गोलियों के घायल थे, वे तो मिलेंगे न कि दिए, लेकिन संसद का जो बंध है, कांग्रेसवाद, उस पर जो प्रहार हो रहे हैं, उनके सी भरने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। महादय, धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार अनुच्छेद 25 और 28 में निर्धारित है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That has nothing to do with this. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not bring that issue here. ...(Interruptions)

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not club the Freedom of Religion with the incident of attack on Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) आप मुझे अपनी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) उसके तहत ...(व्यवधान)

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): कृपया उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप एक बार मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। मुझे एक बार अपनी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) मैं सिर्फ अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi ji, the attack on Parliament was a terrorist attack, which ...(Interruptions)...

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर इस सदन में हम अपनी बात नहीं कहेंगे तो कहां कहेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The attack on Parliament was a terrorist attack, which every Indian condemns. ...(Interruptions)... I do not understand why you link that with this issue of Freedom of Religion ...(Interruptions)... There is no need of that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं एक बमनट में अपनी बात पढ़कर सुनाई हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

अनुच्छेद 25 सभी लोगों को विवेक की स्वतंत्रता तथा अपनी पसंद के धर्म के उपर अभ्यास और प्रश्न की स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी देता है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरे पास ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is not a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, संविधान का उल्लंघन हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is a constitutional point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, he can go through the Rule Book and find out the provision to raise it, if there is any. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Mayawatiji, the day before yesterday, raised the issue of conversion. We have given a notice under Rule 267. Because, now we are getting reports that there is even a rate card of religion conversion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, this is not only Agra issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, there should be a Short Duration Discussion on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given a notice, that will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.
SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have also given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given a notice, that will be examined. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Time-bell rings)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभापति जी, भारत देश के अंदर संबंधित के परिच्छेद उठाए जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

स्थानिक लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करके उसे घर वापस का नाम दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If a notice has been given, that will be examined. I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Chairman will examine it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्यालय अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

आप जिस मुद्दे पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं, हम उस मुद्दे पर चर्चा कराने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying, Mr. Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

Let us listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the Minister. ...

(Interjections)...

श्री मुख्यालय अब्बास नक़वी: सर, माननीय सदस्यों ने नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... He may throw some light on this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्यालय अब्बास नक़वी: उस नोटिस पर सरकार ने चर्चा के लिए सहमति यक्त की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उस पर 17 तारीख निर्धारित की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आप मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, आप उनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्यालय अब्बास नक़वी: आप 17 तारीख को जिस पर चर्चा करनी हो, उस पर करिएगा, हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं। आप आपको लगता है कि आप उससे पहले चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो अपने साथियों से बात कर लीजिए, कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों से बात कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

बे हेदराबाद एयरपोर्ट पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

आप उससे पहले चर्चा कर लीजिए। हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। जब चाहिए आप चर्चा कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

Statement regarding Government Business
Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to what he is speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAJANI: 17 सदस्यों की कम्युनिटी हिसा पर एक नोटिस है, जिस पर सरकार ने सहमति व्यक्त की है। उस पर 17 सदस्यों का समय तय हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. See, Members have informed that notices have already been given. I would like to assure them that all such notices will be examined by the hon. Chairman. That is one point.

Secondly, hon. Minister himself has said that the Government has no objection on discussing this subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Any day can be fixed, ...(Interruptions)...

आप बैठिएं। त्यागी जी, आप मेरे दोस्त हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.S. TYAGI: यह कन्वेंशन का सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI UPAKBHISHIT: आप बैठ जाइए। आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान).... इसलिए मैं हिंदी में बात करता हूं कि आप अवधि तक से सुन सकें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.S. TYAGI: सर, इसका कन्वेंशन से कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। आप आशा मिनट मुझे बोलने का मौका दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI UPAKBHISHIT: अभी आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.S. TYAGI: सर, यह और बात है। सर पलीज मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the point is, hon. Minister has also said that the Government is ready for the discussion. So, there need not be any dispute. When the Government is ready and notices are there, the hon. Chairman will fix a date.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that can be decided. ...(Interruptions)... That can be decided. There need not be any dispute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NAresh AGRAWAL: Sir, I will not be present on Monday. So, keep it on Tuesday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. So, no need of dispute. Your point is well taken. ...(Interruptions).... Your point is well taken. त्यागी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप इतने सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आपकी बात सुन लीं। उसका फैसला हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)....
श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैंने अपनी बात नहीं कही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, इतनी देर में तो आप इसकी बात सुन लेते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is already on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have to lay this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, आप मेरी बात सुन लें। सर, मैंने अभी अपनी बात नहीं कही है।

सर, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद ने प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि देश की मस्जिदों से माइक हटाए जाएं। मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): सर, यह प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

That is over. ...(Interruptions)...


Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

(i) Two Hundred Fourteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred First Report on Functioning of National Akademis and other Cultural Institutions - Issues and Challenges;

(ii) Two Hundred Fifteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Third Report on Privatization of Services at Airports; and
(iii) Two Hundred Sixteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Eleventh Report on Upkeep of various Monuments in Delhi, National Museum and other important issues pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised in Zero Hour. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Release of funds under PMGSY to Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma (Uttar Pradesh): Uttar Pradesh, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रचलित ग्रामीण केंद्र के जनमानों के उच्चीकरण के लिए प्राथमिक ग्रामीण सड़क योजना का कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था। इसके माध्यम से पूरे भारत के ग्रामीण केंद्रों में बड़ी तादाद में मार्ग उच्चीकृत किए गए थे और यह योजना बहुत लोकप्रिय हो गई थी। पिछले दो वर्षों से इसके कुछ व्यापक आया है तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में फेज-9 एवं फेज-10 के 1130 अधूरे प्रोजेक्टों पर बकाया 3,000 करोड़ रुपया अभी तक जारी नहीं किया गया है। इस कारण से मार्ग अधूरे पड़े हैं तथा इन्हें प्रयोग करने वाले किसान, महिलाएं एवं स्कूल जाने वाले छात्र, छात्राएं तथा बच्चों की बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मेरे गृह जननय लखीमपुर के प्राथमिक ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के 79 प्रोजेक्टों अधूरे पड़े हैं, जिन पर 80 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाने हैं। महोदय, मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि तकाल 3,000 करोड़ रुपये जारी करके इन अधूरे मार्गों को पूर्ण निर्मित करने का कदम करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

Mushrooming activities of non-banking financial institutions

Shri Ritabrata Banerjee (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I rise to raise a very important issue about the mushrooming of the banking and financial institutions in different parts of the country and also the plight of the common people.

Now, as far as my State is concerned, in this period, Sir, there have been innumerable
number of such scams. The Saradha Chit Fund scam which has taken place in my State and also in some other States in the eastern part of the country, has taken a toll of 99 people’s lives. Till date, 99 people have committed suicide. They had lost their money in the chit fund scam. Two and a half thousand crores of rupees is the conservative estimate. Eighteen lakhs of people have lost their money. Not only this, there are reports in newspapers that 136 ponzi scheme companies have been collecting sixty thousand crores of rupees. The Government has come up with definite figures that 200 ponzi scheme companies have collected money in the last few years. Most interestingly, one single ponzi scheme company, known as the Rose Valley Company, in the last three-and-a-half years, has collected ₹ 15,000 crores. The Enforcement Directorate had gone on a seize. ₹ 295 crores were seized in a single day from a single office. So, this is the sorry state of affairs existing there. Most interestingly, if we look on the other side of the border, a political party which is a constituent of the ruling coalition in Bangladesh, had organized a rally in the streets of Dhaka, alleging that the money looted in the Saradha Chit Fund scam had gone there to help the terror camps of Jamaat-e-Islami there. These allegations were there in Raatshahil and in Saatkira.

Sir, these are very serious things and, unfortunately, the owners of chit fund companies, some of whom are in jail and some outside, have been saying that *. This is a very serious thing, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, what is happening in Bengal is a very serious thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, this should not form part of the record. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, it should be expunged from the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Sir, this is an allegation ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Before the Supreme Court gave an order, the regime in Bengal tried to suppress the witnesses through all possible means ...(Interruptions)...

There have been conspiracies ...(Interruptions)...

the common people in oblivion, but the voice of the common people cannot be suppressed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the Supreme Court ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The voice coming from the breath of the common people and the heart of the common people will give it all the fire that will deny the ... (Interruptions) ... The people of Bengal will give a befitting reply to the people who have cheated them and looted them. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. P. Achuthan (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. Narayanan (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, let me listen. ... (Interruptions) ... One of you may speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, just one thing. First of all, the CBI investigation is going on under the orders of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is monitoring the case. How this matter has been allowed to be discussed here, I don’t know. Secondly, CBI has not named the Chief Minister as yet, but the hon. Member...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the name of any person has been mentioned, I will expunge it. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, it has to be expunged from the records. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, he has mentioned only the facts. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ... (Interruptions) ... Let me speak, Mr. Rajeeve. If any name has been mentioned and if that person cannot come and defend himself here, all such names will be expunged. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But, Sir, he has only mentioned the facts. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, Mr. Veer Singh. ... (Interruptions) ...
SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, he is mentioning facts only. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, let me say one thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Veer Singh.

Establishment a High Court Bench of Allahabad in Western Uttar Pradesh

श्री दीर्घ सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसर्गाधि जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की हाई कोर्ट बेंच को लेकर जो बहुत पुरानी मांग है, उसके संबंध में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। मान्यतावाद, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच बने, इसके लिए चालीसार वर्ष से, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिवक्ता, वहां के व्यापारी, वहां के किसान, वहां का आम आदमी मांग कर रहे हैं, किन्तु अभी तक हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। पिछले एक महीने से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी अधिवक्ता हड़ताल पर हैं। इसके साथ-साथ न्यायालयों का काम भी ठप पड़ा हुआ है। भीमराव नीरज तकरनमय हैं।

SHRI NARAYAN KUMAR (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसर्गाधि जी, हाई कोर्ट बेंच की बात सही है, लेकिन चार राज्यों के बंटवारों की बात का हम विरोध कर रहे हैं।

SHRI VENKATRAMAN (उत्तर प्रदेश): चार राज्य के बंटवारे का विरोध करते हैं।

SHRI NARAYAN KUMAR (उत्तर प्रदेश): चार राज्य के बंटवारे का विरोध करते हैं।
परेशानी उसको बपछली नहीं पहाड़ी 20 लाख की आवादी बाला देश है। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री के सी. त्यागी: इससे तो हमें ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए त्यागी जी। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: आज उत्तराखंड गैस और मिट्टी के तेल की भारी कमी के कारण परेशानी से जुड़ी रहा है। मान्यता, यदि उत्तराखंड का भूगोल देखें, तो 13 जिलों में से 10 जिले फहरीष्ट होते हैं और संपूर्ण उत्तराखंड 65 परसेंट जंगल से घिरा हुआ है, परंतु आज हम में जलाने की तकलीफ़ के लिए तरसाना पड़ता है। यदि आप रोटी बनाने के लिए हम तकलीफ़ काटना चाहें, तो नहीं काट सकते हैं। उत्तराखंड में करोड़ों का जो कोटा नहीं सरकार ने कम किया है, जो कि पिछले सरकार के समय में 9,913 किलोलीटर था, इस सरकार ने, केन्द्र ने की नई सरकार ने उसको कटाकर 2972 किलोलीटर कर दिया है। यानी 6941 किलोलीटर केरोलीन कम कर दिया गया है। मान्यता, प्रदेश में गैस के कमजोरता कम करने के बाद लोगों को पेट्रोल-घंट, बीस-बीस दिन तक लाइन में खड़े होना पड़ता है और वे गैस से खा रहे रोटी बनाने के लिए बिना ही घर लाने के लिए दूर रहते हैं। सरकार की ऑनलाइन व्यवसायी वैपर्ट है, सारी प्रजातियां फूल हो चुकी हैं, आधी लोग नहीं बन पा रहे हैं, बैंकों में खाते नहीं खुल पा रहे हैं और सरकार के दस जिलों, पहाड़ी, फूलिया के क्षेत्र में हैं, उन कई जिलों की लीयां ने चौथ को शुरू की है। मान्यता, इस विस्फोटक स्थिति के कारण रोजगार सड़कों पर जाम लगाना है और रोजगार प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से आपसे कहना कि राज्य में गैस और करोड़ों तेल की आपूर्ति बढ़ाए जाए; ऑनलाइन व्यवसाय और आधार को ठीक कराया जाए एवं बैंक में खाते शीघ्र खुलवाए जाए। धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Reported caste discrimination among school children

Mr. विजयवक्ता साहिन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह मेरा सिद्धांत है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हुए हैं और मैं उन्हें के स्लोगन से अपनी शृंखला की बात की शुरुआत करती हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्लोगन दिया है “सवका सवक, सवका विकास” और “मेक इन इंडिया।” मैं उनसे
In Dahi village of Dhar district, Dalit school kids are told that they would get scholarships only after they produce photographs of family members skinning dead animals, considered their traditional occupation. This is one of the fastest growing States and the matter is raised in the House.

MP DR. M.S. Gill (Punjab): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by the Hon. Member.
SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Santiuse Kujur. ...(Interruptions)...

Discontinuation of supply of subsidised food grains by F.C.I. to tea garden plantation workers in Assam

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the ...(Interruptions)... issue of discontinuation of supply of subsidised foodgrains to tea garden workers in Assam.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the subsidised foodgrain distribution scheme has been in operation in tea estates of Assam since Independence. The allocation is made by the Central Government and State Government through Food Corporation of India. The tea garden workers and their dependants have been benefitting for more than 65 years and the tea garden managements have been successfully implementing the scheme.

The scheme is being implemented uniformly regardless of transport connectivity of tea gardens particularly in the remote areas and recurring flood-affected areas. There are almost 1000 tea gardens across the State of Assam. It requires approximately 12,700 metric tonnes of foodgrains per month for supply to the tea estate workers. About 25 lakh tea garden population is benefited from this scheme.

Now I have come to know that the foodgrain supply would be discontinued from January 2015. As a result, there is uncertainty and unrest in the minds of tea workers. Protests and agitation are going on in the tea gardens demanding distribution of foodgrain amongst the tea workers through the present system.
Therefore, Sir, I request the present NDA Government, through you, to continue the present system of supply of foodgrains at a reasonable price for the welfare of the poor tea garden workers of Assam.

Government must not go ahead with any anti-tea garden workers policy by suppressing the existing ration benefit, which actually is part of the tea garden worker’s wage.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Recent arrest of Tamil Nadu fishermen

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising the same issue for the second time within 15 days. In the month of November, ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not the same issue, but another incident.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is the second stage of the same issue, an unending episode. Sir, on 21st of November, 14 fishermen from Tamil Nadu and three of their boats were captured by Sri Lankan Government. And with that, 78 boats have been berthed in precarious conditions in Sri Lanka and 38 of our fishermen are languishing in the prison. Sir, we raised the issue in the House. Our leader wrote letters to the Government to take necessary steps to release the prisoners. We also thanked the Prime Minister for his timely intervention to save the life of five fishermen who were on death row in Sri Lanka. But this episode is continuing. The day before yesterday, 43 fishermen from Karaikal and...
Akkaraipettai have been arrested by the Sri Lankan Government when they were fishing in Indian waters. Their boats have been damaged. Their valuable boats and catches have been seized and now they have been remanded till 22nd of December. Sir, this has been going on for a long time and we are compelled to feel that it is a futile thing. Why? Sir, on the eve of elections, the then Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, when visited Tamil Nadu, she visited the families of Tamil Nadu fishermen and assured them that she would raise the issue in the Parliament and make it a national issue. But now, to our dismay, the Minister of External Affairs, the Government of India, has filed an affidavit in the Madras High Court that the maritime boundary issue between Sri Lanka and India and the sovereignty over Kachchatheevu issue is a settled matter. Sir, the Kachchatheevu island has been ceded to Sri Lanka without consulting anyone despite the resistant made by our leader, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and a resolution was also passed in the Assembly.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary steps, first, to retrieve Kachchatheevu which alone is the solution and also arrange for meeting between the fishermen of Sri Lanka and those of Tamil Nadu. Sir, we are very, very sorry that dismay, frustration and despair are in the minds of Tamil Nadu fishermen. Sir, we fight so hard to bring this issue in the House. We discuss some lives which are suffering in a foreign country but every day the livelihood of our Tamil Nadu fishermen and their lives are at stake. So many are imprisoned; they are not being released. Sir, our Tamil community in Sri Lanka has been totally wiped away and now the attempt is to wipe away our Tamil Nadu fishermen, and they are totally deprived of their livelihood by way of seizing their boats. So, I urge the Prime Minister, who is here, to take necessary steps to release the boats and fishermen and this episode need not continue in future.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री वी. हनुमंिराव (तेलंगाना) : सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.
SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, 130 Indian fishermen in Bangladesh ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. A. Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let the Prime Minister respond. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Government respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)... Allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The sentiments of Tamil Nadu fishermen are not understood. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly understand the sentiments. Kindly understand the suffering. ...(Interruptions)... Why is the Government not responding? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Five hundred fishermen have been killed so far!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Tiruchi Siva, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Five hundred fishermen have been killed so far! ...(Interruptions)...

Matters Raised with Permission
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: UPA or NDA, we are left on the road. ...(Interruptions)...
There is no response from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...
They can give an assurance that they will take steps. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...
Please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)...
I have called the name of Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...
आप लोग बैठिए। ...(ख़ुदान)...
Please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...
Why is the Government totally neglecting Tamil Nadu? ...(Interruptions)...
It is totally neglecting Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...
This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...
This is a very, very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...
Why doesn’t the Government respond? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...
You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...
Now, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...
You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I have made my point. ...(Interruptions)...
I have made my point, but what is the assurance? ...(Interruptions)...
Every time we are raising the issue, there is no response. ...(Interruptions)...
No result! ...(Interruptions)...
Our fishermen are killed again and again. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made your point. ...(Interruptions)...
Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: ...(Interruptions)...
What is the responsibility of the Government? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, you please resume your seat.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Is it not the Government’s responsibility? ...(Interruptions)...
Where is the response of the Government, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...
Our fishermen are killed again and again. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time for Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after I complete my speech, he can again raise it. ...(Interruptions)...

Matters Raised  with Permission
SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is not only Tamil Nadu issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, in Bangladesh ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Why doesn’t the Government say that they will take necessary steps? ...(Interruptions)...

It is a simple assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

In the Zero Hour you said ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It will be a consolation to our fishermen. ...(Interruptions)...

It will be a consolation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, in Bangladesh ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, in Bangladesh ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)...

What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, in Bangladesh ...(Interruptions)...

There are 130 Indian fishermen in Bangladesh. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that you give notice. ...(Interruptions)...

I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Derek O’Brien, for Bangladesh issue, you give a separate notice. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Tiruchi Siva, you have already made your point. Now, you resume your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Raja, I have not called you. ...(Interruptions)...

I have not allowed you. Mr. Rangarajan, I have not allowed you. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

I have given the floor to Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is the use of making our point? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: We want that the Government should respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am also raising the issue of killing of people. ...(Interruptions)...)
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan only. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tiruchi Siva, you have made your point. Why are you obstructing this? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is not the solution. ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not to give the solution. I want to allow Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Navaneethakrishnan, please. ...(Interruptions)... All others please resume your seats.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir. I am raising Tamil fishermen issue. ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the floor to Shri Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)... Only what he says, will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... 

SHRI D. RAJA: After that, you should allow me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... 

SHRI D. RAJA: You should allow me. ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No condition. But sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Yes, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, you can now start. ...(Interruptions)... 

**Release of 66 fishermen and 81 boats held in Sri Lanka**

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I am raising the issue of Tamil fishermen. Tamil fishermen are being treated like slaves in Sri Lanka. I thank our hon. Amma and hon. Prime Minister for releasing five fishermen. I would also like to draw the kind attention of our hon. Prime Minister, who is very much present here, to this issue. On 3.6.2014, our hon. Amma, people’s Chief Minister met the hon. Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)... 

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Where is the people’s Chief Minister? ...(Interruptions)... Where is the people’s Chief Minister? ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object? ...(Interruptions)... 

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)
DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Where is the people’s Chief Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. No. Please. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tiruchi Siva ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tiruchi Siva, you had your say. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, please go back to your seat. Please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: * ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has used unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions).... He has used unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions).... AIADMK Members, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions).... No, Tiruchi Siva, you had your say. ...(Interruptions).... You sit down. ...(Interruptions).... You had your say; you sit down. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He is coming here, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions).... You go to your seat. ...(Interruptions).... AIADMK Members, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions).... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Siva, please go to your seat. ...(Interruptions).... AIADMK Members, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions).... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions).... Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions).... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Let him say. ...(Interruptions).... Dr. Ramalingam, please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, don’t do this. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Don’t take my name. ...(Interruptions).... He came to this place. ...(Interruptions).... I am controlling my Members. ...(Interruptions).... Why are you calling me, Sir? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions).... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am sitting in my place. ...(Interruptions).... I am telling my Members ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you are on the panel of the Vice-Chairmen.  

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
...(Interruptions)... You should be an example for others. ...(Interruptions)... You are unnecessarily obstructing him? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he has come to this place. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For what are you obstructing him? ...(Interruptions)...

Go to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am already in my place. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Why should he come to my seat? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How can he come to his seat? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...(Interruptions)...

Listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... AIADMK Members, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat please. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You are obstructing your own Member. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, he is using unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I would only request the hon. Members that we must maintain the dignity of the House. ...(Interruptions)... We should not use unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions)... I will appeal to all the hon.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Members that you should not use unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions)...
I would only request this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
AIADMK Members, allow your Member to speak. ...(Interruptions)...
Allow your Member to speak. ...(Interruptions)...
Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: While meeting hon. Prime Minister, hon.
Amma gave a memorandum ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापबि महोदय,
आज सदन में जो हुआ, वह उचित नहीं हुआ। इसके लिए कम से कम एक प्रस्िाव तो कर दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is anything
unparliamentary, it will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would only request ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATYANANTH: Sir, it should be condemned. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...
You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would only request ...(Interruptions)...
Dr. Maitreyan is a very senior Member of this House and our colleague. My friend also is
a very senior Member. I respect all of you. I know we can convey our views. But I think
we should not lose our temper. I would request you to end the matter here. And if there is
anything unparliamentary, we will expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge
it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, hon. Amma in the memorandum
requested hon. Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)...
to sanction financial assistance of ₹1,520 crore from the Central Government for alternate fishing activities and ₹10 crore
for annual maintenance. There are two solutions to solve the problem of Tamil fishermen.
One is to retrieve Kachchatheevu permanently. Already, hon. Amma has moved the hon.
Supreme Court to declare that the agreement is void. So, Kachchatheevu must be retrieved
and Sri Lanka cannot have any legal rights over Kachchatheevu. As an interim relief, the
amounts, namely, ₹1,520 crore and ₹10 crore, may be immediately sanctioned by the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hereafter, Sri Lanka must learn yoga because yoga is going to be observed throughout the world. They must learn yoga and they must also behave properly. Likewise, I request the DMK Members also to learn yoga and behave properly. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Why should he speak about DMK Members? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object? ...(Interruptions)... What is objectionable in that? ...(Interruptions)... What is your objection? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He said that the DMK Members have to be controlled. ...(Interruptions)... That should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you that I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary, it will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the records and see. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विक्ष्मा ठाकुर: हिंदी चेयरमैन सर, जरा इस तरफ भी देखिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this, Mr. Raja? ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising the issue with your kind permission. ...(Interruptions)... You know the seriousness of the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, please allow me to say a few words. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, the point is, the issue was raised in the presence of the Prime Minister. I wish the Prime Minister would have stayed here and responded to the issue. That is the first thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prime Minister heard what you said.

SHRI D. RAJA: The issue was raised in his presence and the role of the Prime Minister was commented upon. So, the Prime Minister should have remained here and responded to the issue. This is my first point.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view.

SHRI D. RAJA: Secondly, Sir, the fishermen issue has been raised in this House umpteen number of times. It is not the first time. But the Government of the day will have to act to strive for a permanent solution. ...(Interruptions)... Let me conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That’s enough. ...(Interruptions)... I have another Zero Hour notice. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rangarajan, no, no. ...(Interruptions)... That’s all. ...(Interruptions)... There is one more Zero Hour notice. ...(Interruptions)... That’s enough. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot make a lecture now. ...(Interruptions)... That’s enough. You don’t have extra privilege. ...(Interruptions)... Nowadays, Rajas do not have extra privilege. ...(Interruptions)... Rajas are also equal to other citizens. You should know that. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a very important issue has been raised by my Tamil Nadu colleagues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You support this. ...(Interruptions)... Associate with that. ...(Interruptions)... That’s all. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Natchiappan, you also associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Prime Minister was here. We request him to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Natchiappan. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there should be a permanent solution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should also associate. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rangarajan and Dr. Natchiappan, both of you please associate. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Government should respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, our hon. Member may be allowed to raise his Zero Hour matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to decide. ...(Interruptions)... It is not for the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Md.
Nadimul Haque. ... (Interruptions) ... Everybody is asking for the same thing, it is not political. ... (Interruptions) ... I know that everybody is asking the same thing. ... (Interruptions) ... That is why, I allowed more Members. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, Mr. Rangarajan, please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... You have made your point. ... (Interruptions) ... There is one more Zero Hour matter. ... (Interruptions) ... Let me clear that. ... (Interruptions) ... What can I do? It is for the Central Government. ... (Interruptions) ... I am not Central Government. ... (Interruptions) ... Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, through you, we are requesting the Government to respond. ... (Interruptions) ... It is a very burning issue. ... (Interruptions) ... Lives of so many people and fishermen are at stake. ... (Interruptions) ... Why does the Government not respond? They respond to each and every thing. ... (Interruptions) ... Why not a few words of consolation for the people of Tamil Nadu? ... (Interruptions) ...  

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, I cannot ask or compel the Government. ... (Interruptions) ... It is up to the Government. ... (Interruptions) ... Okay. ... (Interruptions) ... 

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, normally, it is not the routine during Zero Hour that the Government must respond. You are very experienced. But, seeing the sentiments of my friends from Tamil Nadu, we completely share their concern. The Government has already been walking the extra mile to ensure safety and security of fishermen. They have always complimented the role of the Prime Minister. We shall take on board their concerns and take appropriate measures. 

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I must thank the Minister for that assurance. 

**Controversy over demand to handover Taj Mahal to U.P. Sunni Wakf Board**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a controversy raging over property rights of the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal was declared as “Monument of National Importance” by the Archaeological Survey of India under the provisions of “Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 1951”. The UNESCO subsequently declared it as “World Heritage Site”.

Now, a controversy has been triggered by the demand that the Taj Mahal should be handed over to the U.P. Sunni Wakf Board which manages Muslim places of worship and burial grounds. Certain members of the Hindu community countered the demand by saying that the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan “purchased a part of Tejo Mahalaya Temple’s land from Raja Jai Singh” and claimed that document to prove it still exists. There has
also been a rift between the Shia and the Sunni community because Mumtaz Mahal, the Mughal Queen who is interred in this monument was a Shia Muslim, while her husband, the Emperor Shahjahan, who was also interred here by his son Aurangzeb, was a devout Sunni Muslim. Taj Mahal is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Taj Mahal should not be made a part of any controversies as it will affect the flow of tourists to the city of Taj -- Agra. Taken to be one of the seven wonders of the modern world, the Taj Mahal is a prime tourist attraction and attracts the most number of foreign tourists in India.

I urge upon the Government, through you, to immediately take necessary actions to resolve all the controversies so that the issue may not divide communities and thus create serious communal problems. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापबि जी, ताजमहल पर कोई विवाद नहीं है। यह नेशनल मॉन्युमेंट है। ... (व्यवधान) ... लोग इस पर विवाद क्यों खड़ा करते हैं? इस पर कोई विवाद ही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, Shakeel Badayuni in an Urdu couplet has said, I quote: “इक शहंशाह ने बनवा कर हसीं ताजमहल, सारी दुनिया को मोहब्त की निशानी दी है।”

शब्दांक शहंशाह ने बनवा कर हसीं ताजमहल, सारी दुनिया को मोहब्त की निशानी दी है।

I end this by saying that character and status of Taj Mahal must not be disturbed under any circumstances, no matter who says what.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसत्तापति जी, मैं इस विषय से संबंध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.
श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय से संबंध करती हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, हम भी इस विषय से संबंध करते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, हम सब लोग इस बात से बिचित्र हैं कि ताजमहल का भी राजनीतिकरण किया जा रहा है, ताजमहल को भी राजनीति का मुद्दा बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इसे विवादित मुद्दा बनाया जा रहा है। यह चित्र की बात है। ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with the hon. Member. Taj Mahal is a great heritage. It should not be politicised.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Is Zero Hour over?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, yesterday I had raised a point of order under Rule 34. Then, the Chair actually deferred the ruling. Now, I want the ruling on the ‘List of Business’ issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see that was in regard to a particular Bill. Your point was the time was not allotted by the BAC for that particular Bill; and the Bill can’t be taken up. That is the point you have mentioned. But yesterday the House has deferred that Bill for a future date. Therefore, I will give the ruling when that Bill is taken up.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My objection was in regard to the ‘List of Business’. The discussion on the Bill was not taken up in the BAC. Then it was included in the List of Business. My objection was when the BAC has not made a provision to include that Bill in the ‘List of Business’, how could you bypass the BAC?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you additional information. If my memory is correct, the Government, in the List of Business for the next week, had included that Bill also and had announced in the House. I agree, I am not ruling out what you have said. But the Government’s intention to include that Bill had been announced in the House. This is number one. But your point is well taken that the BAC did not consider that Bill and no time was allotted.

That was your point. That is one of the reasons why the Bill has been deferred. I will give the ruling when the Bill is taken up.

Now Question Hour, please.
12.00 Noon

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Status of world class railway station at Bhubaneswar**

*261. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of world class railway station at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) whether any alternatives are being considered, if so, the progress made in respect of such proposals and their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) It has been decided to undertake prefeasibility studies regarding redevelopment of Bhubaneswar or New Bhubaneswar station through the Chinese Railway Construction Engineering Group, at their cost, under an MoU signed between Indian Railways and National Railway Administration, Government of the People’s Republic of China on 18.9.14. Preliminary information has been exchanged between China Railway Construction Engineering Group and Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) in this regard.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, kindly excuse me, my voice is gone.

This project was announced in this House, with a lot of fanfare, six-and-a-half years ago, during the Railway Budget Speech of 2008-09. A lot of preliminary work had been done by the East-Coast Railways during 2008-09, which was actually in the nature of pre-feasibility surveys. In spite of that, the reason for not finalizing it for a long period of six-and-a-half years, during which it has been shelved, is beyond comprehension. My understanding is, the Railways shelved it; the Government shelved it. Again, because of the media pressure and political pressure, it was revived. Then again, it was shelved. All this was not in the public domain, but this was going on. May I ask why the Railways have been shelving this project for the last six-and-a-half years?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, what the hon. member has said is almost correct. What he has said is absolutely right. It was discussed for the first time when this project was announced in the year 2009. Subsequent to that, an MoU was signed between the
Chinese and the Indian authorities. I am just giving you the history. Subsequently, there was no action, virtually. Though there was an MoU, the Chinese were perhaps insisting on doing it on a nomination basis, which was probably not possible. Recently, there has been a new development, which I would like to share with you. On 18th September, a new MoU was signed between China and the Government of India, during the visit of the hon. President of China. At the summit meeting between the hon. President of China and our hon. Prime Minister, it was decided that we should try and take it up. Now, the Chinese and Indian Railway Station Development Corporation are working on it. I think there has been a lot of progress made. But I fully agree with you that there has been an inordinate delay. A very high pitch had been created at that time, but it was not matched with the action. So, I really agree with you. I would definitely try to look into it to make sure that at least this MoU is operationalized and concrete action taken.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, we thank the hon. Prime Minister for taking interest in the matter. I feel, we are ultimately coming to the starting point, that is, the pre-feasibility survey. But, again, as if our Railways are not good enough, at their cost the Chinese Railway Construction Corporation will take up the pre-feasibility work. In that context, to avoid further delay, will the Minister kindly tell us about the pre-feasibility report, the concept note and the draft project report containing the modalities of the actual work to be carried out? Would it be in the PPP mode, the SPV or some other mode? What is the thinking? What is the time-schedule that you envisage in the matter?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, in fact, this is a much larger issue. I will try to answer it afterwards. Let me precisely answer what the hon. Member is asking. There have been six stations which are being developed by the Railway Stations Development Corporation. There are a lot of stages involved in that. Obviously, those stages are: first you submit inception and prefeasibility report, then you appoint an architect, technical consultants, financial and legal consultants, subsequently, you need in-principle approval of the local authorities, then you invite request for qualification, then short-listing of bidders, then request for technical proposals, and finally it is awarded. Then it starts and hopefully it is completed. So, I think this exercise takes such a long time. This is the normal process they are following for the six stations, not the Bhubaneswar alone. The Bhubaneswar Railway Station is a completely different category because this is being developed by the Chinese in collaboration with the Railway Stations Development Authority. So, I personally feel, and on this I will come back to the Parliament very soon, that at this rate, I don’t think we will be able to develop many stations. I think we really need to revisit this issue in its entirety. What we are proposing is why not put all the stations that we have in India for
redevelopment without going through these elaborate processes which I have mentioned. First we appoint consultants and things like that. Rather than that, if you put it in public domain, put it on website and say all the stations of India, small, big, A size, A-plus size, all categories would be developed in this way. What we really want out of it, should be very well specified. What we want is an outcome from the development of stations. It should be something like this that we want proper and adequate waiting room facilities, ladies dormitories; we must have segregation of arrival and departure, all essential facilities like catering, unifying integration at both sides of the city, integration with public transport as access station, etc. Some outcome should be properly specified. We put it on website and invite bids that if anybody would like to develop a station, please tell us. If you can fulfil all these obligations towards the railways, what is that you want from the Railways? All of that then could be, on hands-off basis, properly scrutinized by a technical authority on one side, and parallely by a financial consultant and then again the shortlisted bids could be put in public domain through a website. So the whole exercise will be completely transparent. Probably, then only we will be able to complete a large number of stations in the shortest possible time. Let us go by the experience. We have been doing this for the last several years. We had declared it first in 2006-07, then it came in 2009-10 and 2010-11 and that was all with good intentions. I am not even trying to fault the intention of any of my predecessors who were trying it. They were also trying it with a good intention. We must learn the right lesson. We must unlearn the lessons as well and try to frame a policy which could bring in transformation in terms of station development. This is what I propose. I will come back to the Parliament because we have yet to get it approved by the Cabinet. We will come to the Parliament at a time ...(Interruptions)...

when this could be done in a way that is completely transparent and also could be put at, as the Prime Minister has been saying, speed and scale at the same time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI KUPINDER SIRAh: Chetan, sirs mein apke madam se manne ke jee se jaana chahta hain, ap dekh rehte hain ki yeh vairi sthathik kashish hain. Behneshwar ko wold class railway station bana ke liye saa chah: saal phale yaha pritiyuth tii bha thei. Chetan sirsar, kya yah galt hai jo long bolar rehte hain, ham nahe bolar rehte hain ki aahisho ko or estarn indiyo ko relav ke makhmen mein bahut haa ngelekt kiya ja raha hai, sthathik class wold class indiyo mein ...(vyavahar)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI KUPINDER SIRAh: Bheneshwar ko wold class kary karne ka karm ap kaw shuru karne chahta hain, yeh station ekpit hai or chhodagad ke saath jahan hua tha or yaha new kashish hon mein bhatar hai, or yaha samajha ki indiyo mein chehre daam hain. Issliye hum ummeed karte hain jee ki sthathik kahre k 2015 se phale yeh jahar shuru kiya jaayega, yahi hum apse ek ummeed karte hain.
श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, मैं आपको वही कह रहा था कि सिर्फ पूर्व भारत तक ही यह सीमित नहीं है, पूरे देश के स्टेशनों को भेंट करने की जरूरत है। उसमें भुवनेश्वर भी तो अहम स्टेशन है इसलिए उसको तो करना ही चाहिए। इस बारे में हमारी संसद को भी एक आश्वासन दिया गया है। लेकिन अभी जो काम चल रहे हैं मैं उसके बारे में बतला रहा था कि पांच स्टेशन हैं, आनंद विहार, दिल्ली, वीजलासन दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, हरीबर्गंज भोपाल और शिवाजीनगर पुणे, और उसमें भी दो ऐड करिए, भुवनेश्वर और गांधी नगर, इन स्टेशनों के लिए Station Development Authority काम कर रही है।

श्री भूषण विहार: क्या आप भुवनेश्वर का काम शुरू करेंगे 2015 से पहले?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: भुवनेश्वर के बारे में मैंने पहले रखा था, आपने सुना नहीं। जैसा मैंने कहा था कि भुवनेश्वर के लिए एम.ओ.यू. बसिम्िर, 2014 में साइन किया गया है। जो कुछ काम नहीं हुआ था।

Hopefully, we will try to put some pressure and try to make it happen. I cannot give you the timeline just now because not a substantial amount of work has yet been carried out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would request other questioners to please focus on the wording of the question. Shri Vijay Goel.

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, सवाल भुवनेश्वर पर है Please put your supplementary to this question.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा सवाल वल्ड क्लास और इंटरनेशनल स्टेशन के स्टेशन के बारे में है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, गोयल जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... This question is on Bhubaneswar. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. आपका सवाल भुवनेश्वर पर है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, चूंकि माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, is it on Bhubaneswer?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने हमको भुवनेश्वर तक सीमित किया है और मैं बहुत सीमित बैठे भी हूँ। सीमाओं में रहना जानता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अपने उत्तर में भुवनेश्वर के अलावा कई और स्टेशनों का नाम लिया है। श्रीमन्, यह उत्तर संदर्भित है। उन्होंने गांधी नगर समेत दो स्टेशन गुजरात के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...
श्री समाप्ति : देखिए प्लीज़....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, जब मंत्री उत्तर दे दें ...(व्यवधान)... तो उत्तर की सीमाओं तक हम उसको रखेंगे।

श्री समाप्ति : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से शिफ्ट यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भुवनेश्वर को लेने के वक्त आपने कौन-कौन से ऐसे मानक देखे थे, जिन मानकों के अंतर्गत भुवनेश्वर विश्व क्लास में लिया जा सकता था? क्या देश के और स्टेशन उन मानकों में नहीं आते? अगर और भी स्टेशन भुवनेश्वर वाले मानकों में आते हैं, तो वे कितने हैं और उन सबको आप विश्व स्तर का कब तक बनाएंगे, यहीं मैं आपसे पूछतीं हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. I admire the manner in which you have twisted it. But this is a speculative supplementary. The main question was specific on Bhubaneswar.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप मंत्री को बचाने की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री समाप्ति : मैं नहीं बचा रहा हूं, मैं किसी को नहीं बचा रहा हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पीठ का काम हमें बचाने का है, सरकार को बचाने का नहीं है।

श्री समाप्ति : नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हम पीठ से यही आशा करते हैं कि हम जैसे कमज़ोर लोगों को पीठ बचाएंगी, हमारी रक्षा करेंगी, हमारे अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होने देगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, we have a precious time. Let me now call Shri A.U. Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Minister himself has said, "Good intentions alone are not good enough." As Bhupinder Singhji has said, we are having Nabakalebara coming next year. This project needs to start immediately. I want to put a specific question to the hon. Minister as to whether the State Government has been consulted, while they are planning this particular world-class railway station and whether their views have been taken into account. I ask this because we have specific problems in Odisha as far as Bhubaneswar is concerned, because we have the Nabakalebara and 50 or 80 lakhs of people coming in. Have you consulted the State Government and what are the views
which they have given? And what consultations or concessions do you need from the Odisha Government? You could take it up with them.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, last week, I met the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik and raised this issue. In fact, we want to do it as a collaborative effort. As the hon. Member has rightly said, the State Government has to be fully on board, including taking ideas on how we should develop it. But this particular one is an MoU between a Chinese company and the Indian Railway Station Development Corporation. So, the Odisha Government also will be taken on board. In fact, we would like to work with the Odisha Government. I do not want to expand the answer of the question, but the Odisha Government will be fully on board and the Chief Minister has agreed to work with us.

Train accidents

*262. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents occurred during the current year along with the number of persons died and injured in these accidents;

(b) the reasons that Railways have not been able to curtail train accidents;

(c) whether Government is seriously thinking to bring any drastic changes in the present system of railway safety;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard by Railways so far; and

(e) the mandate and achievements of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, a research arm of Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the current year from April to November, 2014, 63 consequential train accidents (excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users), took place on Indian Railways wherein 98 persons lost their lives and 290 persons sustained injuries. Consequential train accidents include train accidents having serious repercussion in terms of loss of human life, human injury, loss to Railway property or interruption to Rail traffic.
(b) As a result of various safety measures taken by the Indian Railways over the years, the number of consequential train accidents (excluding incidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users), has declined from 239 in 2003-04 to 69 in 2012-13 and 71 in 2013-14. Accidents Per Million Train Kilometers, an important index of safety, has also come down from 0.41 in 2003-04 to 0.10 in 2013-14 despite quantum increase in the volume of traffic carried by the Indian Railways. In the current year from April to November, 2014, these consequential train accidents however increased from 48 to 63 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year due to increase in derailments.

(c) Improvement in train safety is a continuous process and constant upgradation of technology is being adopted in a continuous manner in all spheres of railway operations and infrastructure to prevent accidents and to enhance safety.

(d) Safety devices/ systems being progressively installed including those which are being developed, are as under:

(i) Train Protection Warning System.
(ii) Train Collision Avoidance System.
(iii) Vigilance Control Device.
(iv) Electrical/ Electronic Interlocking System.
(v) Block Proving by Axle Counters.
(vi) Mobile Train Radio Communication.
(vii) Centralized Traffic Control and Train Management System.
(viii) Upgradation of track structure consisting of Pre Stressed Concrete Sleepers and High Strength (60 Kg. 90 Kg.) rails on concrete sleepers.
(ix) Progressive shifting to Flash Butt Welding which is superior in quality compared to Alumino Thermit Welding and Ultrasonic Testing of rails and welds as per laid down periodicity.
(x) 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.
(xi) Introduction of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Design crashworthy coaches and manufacturing of coaches with Centre Buffer Couplers and anti-climbing features.
(xii) Progressive use of fire retardant furnishing material in coaches to enhance their fire worthiness.

(xiii) Progressive use of improved material for electrical fitting and fixtures in coaches.

(e) The mandate of Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) with regard to safety, is as under:

(1) To frame suitable specification of all railway systems (rolling stock as well as fixed infrastructure).

(2) To design, develop and approve all railway systems (rolling stock as well as fixed infrastructure).

(3) Speed certification of rolling stock.

(4) Regular recording of track geometry.

(5) Regulation of delegated safety items.

(6) Documentation of maintenance instructions.

(7) Association in failure investigation whenever required.

(8) Training of personnel for ultrasonic flaw detection of rails and axles.


(10) A standing committee of nodal Executive Directors of RDSO deliberates over the criteria to be met by newly designed rolling stocks.

Some of the recent achievements of Research Designs and Standards Organisation in the field of safety are:

(1) Development of Train Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS).

(2) Upgradation of specification for coach interior material to make it fire-proof.

(3) Jerk-free couplers for LHB coaches.

(4) Development of specification for rail stress monitoring system.

(5) Long welded rail on ballasted rail bridges.

(6) Development of crashworthy design of coaches.

(7) Development of 260 meter rail to reduce number of rail welds to reduce weld fractures.
(8) Improved Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to avoid rail fracture.

(9) Improved Alumino Thermit (AT) welding of rails to avoid rail fracture at weld location.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I had put a very specific question, namely, the number of train accidents that occurred and the number of loss of lives and injuries. The Minister has given a statement and that shows the accidents that have happened in the Railways, except those at unmanned level crossings. So, the answer is incomplete because the accidents at unmanned level crossings have not been taken into account. Secondly, Sir, I would specifically want to know from the hon. Minister the number of accidents that have happened in the East Coast and the number of lives lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put only one question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I am putting my question. I am putting a very specific question that the number of accidents that have happened in East Coast division and the number of casualties and injuries.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, if you read the body of the answer, the number of accidents has already been mentioned in the statement but, Sir, if you permit me, I can give a very exhaustive list. If you want, I can share it with you personally because I don’t want to take so much time of the House, but the answer has already been provided and if you go through part (b) of the statement, it is very well decided. If you want specific information about a particular State or a particular kind of accident, the list is here. I can share it with you personally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now put your second question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, my first question is not answered. The first question is about East Coast division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered the question. Now put your second question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, as all of us are aware that Railway announces compensation for the dead and the injured, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the norm that is laid down for the injured and for the dead because there are a lot of times when different compensation packages are announced. So I would like to know what the norm is and what the accepted proposal is for Railways to give compensation.
SHRI SURESH PRABHU: These are very laid down norms about how much compensation that is paid when there is a casualty, how much is the compensation when there is a partial injury or when there is a substantial injury. These are the norms which have been laid down for a long time. Again, this was not the question. You are asking about the type of compensation. But if you want, I can share that with you. I don’t mind giving the answer to you. You are asking about the number of accidents; that is given. If you want about the compensation and on what basis the compensation is shared, I can share it with you.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, on the issue of safety, I am not getting into the big reasons for electrical fires or unmanned crossings or the Mumbai wall, which has not been constructed. Sir, my basic question is, the Railways over the last few years have been testing out and piloting two main safety device systems. One is the TPWS, which is the Train Protection and Warning System and the other is the Train Collision Avoidance System. Sir, these two systems have already been piloted in one or two Railways. My question to the Railway Minister is: (i) When does he expect to take a call to finalise (a) one of these systems once and for all, which, considering the pilots, have been done of the two-three alternative systems available around the world. Which system is there and what is the timeline?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, there were a large number of systems, as you said, are used on experimental basis in different forms of Railways. In fact, the Railway Research and Development Organisation are also working on that. Some of these are in trial and, in fact, this idea would be to implement it in as many Railways as possible. Sir, if you just permit me to say, one issue was similar to this. It was also considered by Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee which was appointed a few years ago. They have also mentioned about this. Some of these ideas which are incorporated in the Committee saw these experiments which have been tried and which are the new ideas generated from this Organization, which are in trial at various places. All needs to be integrated. It needs a huge amount of capital infusion. So, that is something which has also to be considered. But that again is not to be compromised at the cost of safety. We have to make sure that we invest this money. I have to find out the money. Hopefully, at the time of Budget we will be able to find answer to the trade-off between the investment and also the safety of the passengers, which has to be ensured.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, one of the reasons for railway accidents is human factor. So my question is: How many posts in the Railways are lying vacant. Posts connected with safety of the Railways are vacant now. What is the timeframe to fill up the vacancies which are connected with basic safety measures of the Railways?
SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the filling of posts is again something connected with attrition, designation and retirement and this always happens. But on safety per se, unfortunately, there is not a single position at the Board Level. That is another recommendation of the Anil Kakodkar Committee that we should have somebody who should really be mandated. A new post for Members’ safety and research should be created. But, there is no such position today. At Zonal as well as at Divisional level, there are positions. So, obviously, some of them could be lying vacant. But, they are getting filled in. In fact, we have taken up a drive to fill up a large number of positions on a massive scale, because there have been some positions at the Board level lying vacant for sometime now. So, we are really working on it on expeditious basis to make sure that positions are filled very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied number of lower posts that are lying vacant. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per the Government’s report, 1.5 lakh posts are lying vacant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, this is not your question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हम जानते हैं कि चेयर का लगाव हमसे बहुत है। ...(व्यवधान)...
मैं जानता हूं कि चेयर का लगाव हमसे बहुत है, लेकिन किसी दबाव में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समापति : इसकी कोई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमारे अधिकारों की उपेक्षा हो रही है, इसीलिए मैं जा रहा हूं। श्रीमन्, मैं जा रहा हूं।

(इस समय माननीय सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, he has taken only one minute for question. We want a specific answer. Actually, as per the reply given in this House, there are 1.5 lakh posts relating to safety are lying vacant. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, you cannot seek clarification on behalf of another Member. Let the Member ask.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question then?
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, my question was: How many posts in the Indian Railways connected with safety are lying vacant? The hon. Minister says that there are no vacancies at the Board level. I want to know how many posts of workers and employees are lying vacant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: it is a factual question. The data can be given now or later.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: How many vacancies have been filled-in?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the number of safety category vacancies at various zonal and divisional level, which includes track maintenance and everything, is 1.29 lakh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Fine. Thank you.

**SHRI MOTTI LAAL YOCHA:** मांनामिनी समापति महोदय, अगस्त 2014 से लेकर नवम्बर 2014 तक 98 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और 290 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। बिना समग्र के, यहां जो कोई नहीं है, उसका कहीं पर भी उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि बहुत से कदम आपने उठाए हैं, लेकिन आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दुर्घटना 48 से बढ़कर 63 हुई। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इतने उपाय करने के बाद भी इतनी दुर्घटनाएं बनी गईं दूसरा प्रश्न है?

**SHRI SAMAPATI:** आप एक ही सवाल पूछें?

**SHRI MOTTI LAAL YOCHA:** जो 98 व्यक्ति मरे हैं और 290 व्यक्ति घायल हुए हैं, उनको कम्पनी से देने के बारे में सवाल ने क्या नीति अपनाई है? माननीय मंत्री महोदय, एक्सीडेंटल होती हैं, जो लोग मर जाते हैं, उनके परिवार के लोग रेलवे से क्लेश को लेने के लिए मारे-मारे प्रश्न करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगा कि इन 98 व्यक्तियों में से और 290 घायल व्यक्तियों में से कितने लोगों के क्लेश को अभी तक आपने स्वीकार किया है?

**SHRI VURRESH PRABHU:** सर, यह बात सही है कि इस साल में नवम्बर तक जो हादसे हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या 48 से 63 तक हो गई है। यह संख्या बढ़ गई है, यह बात भी सही है। व्यावसाय इसका कारण डिलेम्स है और डिलेम्स के क्या कारण हैं, उसके बीच अलग-अलग रियलिटी है। हर एक्सीडेंटल के लिए, हर हादसे के लिए जो इन्क्वायरी की गई, उसकी नैने रिपोर्ट भी मंगवाई है, वह रिपोर्ट भी रहती है। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि पिछले दो महीने में हादसों की संख्या बढ़ गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेफ्टी हुए जरूरी है। बुझ नहीं लगता है कि हमारे देश के सामने इसका कोई परीक्षण है। हम संस्थान को इस तरह से देख सकेंगे, जिसमें यह भी स्पष्ट है कि वेक्सिनेशन रहने चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ हमें निवेश भी करना चाहिए। इसके लिए cost कहां से आएगी, इसके बारे में भी होना चाहिए। पिछली साल हम सब लोग अच्छे समझकर रहे हैं, तो एक लोग इन गुणों के लेकर, अगले तीन साल में हम संस्थान को नम्बर 1 नव प्रोफेरिटी पर रखेंगे। हम कर्मचारी सर्विस के साथ-
Step taken to counter fog situation

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

(a) whether Railways have advised all its zones to take adequate steps to gear up for problems arising due to fog, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this year, fog is expected to be worse due to a deficient monsoon, if so, the action taken by zonal railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines are already in place instructing Zonal Railways to take action during foggy season to deal with train operations as under:-

(i) To provide safeguard in train operation in Automatic Block System during foggy weather by restricting the number of trains to two between two stations.

(ii) Reduce the speed of train.

(iii) Deputing additional staff to alert the Loco Pilot through placement of detonators before the First Stop signal.

(iv) Improving the visibility of signals.

(v) Loco Pilot to take precautions, be vigilant and alert and to observe Special Rules and instructions regarding speed limits under foggy conditions.
(vi) Indian Railways have decided to cancel 27 pairs of train services between 31.12.2014 and 15.02.2015, to ensure smooth operation of trains and safety of passengers during foggy conditions.

Technological options are being pursued by Indian Railways for prevention of accidents during conditions of poor visibility by installing notably Fog Safe Device, which is a Global Positioning System (GPS) based device installed to assist the Loco Pilot during poor visibility condition. Currently, a total of 1381 Fog Safe Devices are under trial on Northern, North Eastern and North Western Railways in fog prone areas. In addition, Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) are also under various stages of trial.

(b) Based on the analysis of data of rainfall and fog activity at Palam Airport, it has been observed that there is no relationship between monsoon rainfall activity and subsequent winter season fog activity in and around Delhi.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in part (a)(vi) of the Minister’s answer, it is said, “Indian Railways have decided to cancel 27 pairs of train services between 31.12.2014 and 15.2.2015.” Sir, it is an alarming figure. Cancelling train services due to fog is not adviseable. Fog is a big problem, I also know. But, the train operation has to be there particularly for the long distances, for example, trains coming from south India-like Tamil Nadu Express, GT Express, Chennai Rajdhani, Kerala Express, Mangala Lakshadweep Express, Andhra Pradesh Express, Dakshin Express, Nizamuddin-Secunderabad Express -- never reach Delhi in time. What steps have you taken to curtail the delay?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is a yearly seasonal problem. The fog comes year after year and this happens. Sometimes, the driver is not able to see the signal. In fog, the driver has the right of way. The railway has the right of way unlike in some of the roads where you have to stop because the other car also has the right of way. The Railway has actually the right of way only on one side. Therefore, normally, the signaling is the only way by which the driver can exercise that right properly. At the time of fog, he is not able to see the signal. In case he does not see the signal and if he jumps the signal, there could be an accident. So, the only way we can do this is by way of some technological device. There are two types of devices. One is the cab signaling and the other is fog safe, which is a GPS device. These devices are being installed in some small numbers. But, if you really need to increase the number of them, again it is an issue. What normally is done is that the driver is advised to slow down the speed, to make sure that whenever he approaches the signal, he should be able to see the signal. Sometimes, he can’t see
the signal at all. Therefore, manually, a person called fog signalman is kept there. He detonates something whereby the driver knows that he is nearing the signal. That is the only thing that is done. Because of all these, the speed slows down. When the speed is slowed down, the trains get delayed. But this is far better than the driver is allowed to drive at the normal speed and meet with an accident.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, you have not answered about the cancellation of 27 pairs of trains. Due to fog, accidents are common. Sometimes, in the hilly areas, the trains hit elephants, tigers, and deer due to fog. I would like to know from the Minister what steps he is proposing to take to reduce the number of accidents. When will he settle all the compensation claims pending in Tribunals now? I mean, compensation due to accidents that happened in fog.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does this relate to the question?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, obviously, most of the claims go to the Tribunal. If your suggestion is that you should get everything in the Tribunal.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: A lot of time is wasted in the Tribunal. The delay is even for 3-4 years.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, normally there are spot payment of *Ex-gratia* compensation. Over a period of time, these of course go to the Tribunal. Then, the Tribunal sets it. If it is higher than that, the Railways are supposed to pay the higher amount. The system which is normally followed is spot payment as well as, subsequently, the Tribunal has a right to overrule it and give higher awards.

**श्रीमती विल्स ठाकुर :** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमने 1,381 fog safe devices लगाई हैं और वे भी ट्रायल बैरिस पर लगाई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन्होंने ऐसे एरिया को identify किया है कि रेलवे में कहाँ-कहाँ fog safe devices चाहिए और कितनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सारा नार्थ इंडिया ही fog से प्रभावित हो जाता है। हमारे हिमालय प्रदेश में जालंधर, पटनकोट और चंडीगढ़ वगैरह सब fog एरिया में आता है। जिसमें ट्रेन्स का चलना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने कितने आइडेटिफाई किए हैं, आपको इनसे कितने और चाहिए और ये कब तक लगेंगे? आपने जो ट्रायल किया है, वह कितना सफलता हुआ है? क्या उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है और यह कब तक होगा? क्योंकि ट्रेन्स का लेट होना, ट्रेन्स का न आना बहुत बड़ी बात है, cancellation is no solution to this. So, that I would like to know from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, these devices have been fixed at 1,381 places. 1,381 जगहों पर इस तरह के devices लगाए गए हैं। इसमें उत्तरी प्रदेश भी है, पूर्वांचल भी है और North-Western रेलवे भी है। ये सब जगहों पर है, पर नॉदन्ड रेलवे में trial basis पर ज्यादा हैं। जहां की बात आप कर रही हैं, वहां तो लगाया ही गया है, लेकिन वह ट्रायल बेसिस पर है। अभी सभी जगहों पर हंड्रेड परसेंट नहीं लगाया गया है, क्योंकि उसके क्या रिजल्ट्स होंगे, क्या नहीं आएंगे, उनको भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। आपने जो बात पूछी है, उसके लिए बता दूं कि नॉदन्ड इंबरया में लगाया गया है।

श्रीमती विजय ठाकुर : उपसभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि जो ट्रायल किए गए हैं, वे कितने सक्सेसफुल हुए हैं? क्या इसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है एवं आपको लगाने के लिए कितने devices चाहिए?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: कितने चाहिए, मैं वहीं बता रहा हूँ कि यदि वे सभी जगहों पर लगाने हैं, तो उनकी संख्या और होगी। अभी कितने लगाए हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि 1,381 have been fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Increase in indebtedness of cotton farmers

*264.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotion of cultivation of Bt. cotton has led to an increase in indebtedness among the cotton farmers, especially those of the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the reasons and factors that support this conclusion; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to study, prevent and compensate the losses occurred to such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Bt. Cotton hybrids have been widely accepted by farmers. The area under Bt. Cotton covers more than 90% of the total area under cotton cultivation. Loans for cultivation of various crops, including Bt. Cotton, are by themselves not responsible for the indebtedness of the farmers. Successive crop failure and expenditure on health, marriages and other social ceremonies are major reasons for indebtedness of farmers in the country.
Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of various crops including cotton after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments & other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, etc. The cost of production, *inter-alia*, includes all paid out costs and imputed value of family labour. Price support to cotton is extended through procurement operations by Cotton Corporation of India.

Government is also implementing crop insurance schemes viz. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme to compensate farmers, including cotton growing farmers, against losses in crop yield due to non-preventable risks such as natural calamities, pests and diseases and adverse weather conditions.

SHRI A VINASH PANDE: Sir, I would like to inform the House that the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, had commissioned an independent study for undertaking Impact Evaluation and Socioeconomic Study of Bt. Cotton in July, 2013. Which institution has been appointed to conduct this study, and has the study started or not? If, yes, then, when is it expected to complete it; if not, why has it not been established?

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDURAYA: Sahayati Ji, maanini sadasya ne biheti kotton ke abhyaan ki jee baat kahii hai, ma betana chahunga ki saree bharaat mein biheti kotton bhoota ho raha hai. Isske abhyaan ke liye ki krooi mein k RE Jyada pradhyathan hogaa, krooi karnia, karnia hogaa, ise par krooi vibhaga ne purna abhyaan kah liya hai. Yaaee kotton mein jyada se jyada pradhyathan hoo raha hai aur krooi bh Shree karnia karnia ho raha hai.

SHRI ABHINASH PANDE: Sahayati Ji, mere sawaal ka jawab nahi mila hai. Mene maanini Mantree Ji se yeh puchha hai ke kya iski koi studdi ya abhyaan karia gaya hai? 2013 main, agricelyar ministrity ki dharas ek karmeshan apnaa kiyaa gaya thaa, jismein swatantr pruthu se iska abhyaan karna ki bata kah naa gaya thaa, lekin mene aapke puchha hai ke kya use par koi abhyaan kihaa gaya hai, uska kya rikhta hai aur yeh abhyaan kisne kiyaa hai?

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDURAYA: Sahayati Ji, mere pash Ameee rikta nahi hai, main maanini sadasya ko bhijwaa duunga.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary, please.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, my second supplementary is, whether the cultivation
of Bt. Cotton has a higher cost of inputs, because as GMC is more expensive and requires more water than traditional varieties of cotton, and whether the Government is planning to fix different Minimum Support Prices for these two varieties of cotton cultivated, to mitigate the risk incurred by farmers. If not, why?

**Shri Mohanlal Katyal** (Rajya Sabha): In 2001-02, the net yield of Bt cotton was 99.97 bales, whereas in 2013-14, it increased to 366.16 bales. Whether the Government is planning to fix different Minimum Support Prices for these two varieties of cotton cultivated, to mitigate the risk incurred by farmers. If not, why?

**Shri Kiranmay Nanda**: The Hon'ble Minister has not replied.

**Mr. Chairman**: One minute

**Shri Kiranmay Nanda**: Sir, through you, I wish to ask a supplementary from the Hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that BT crop will be banned in future production?

**Shri Mohanlal Katyal**: This is not a fact.

**Mr. Chairman**: Please sit down.

**Shri Kiranmay Nanda**: Sir, through you, I wish to ask a supplementary from the Hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that BT crop will be banned in future production.

**Shri Mohanlal Katyal**: This is not a fact.
SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, while giving reply, the Government claimed that BT Cotton hybrids have been widely accepted by the farmers. My question is whether the Government has considered also the scientific studies made by the London School of Medicines and the Cambridge University’s Political Science Department to
the effect that cotton farmers of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra have been subjected to inexplicable miseries, sometimes leading to suicide, because of the introduction of BT Cotton hybrids and pesticides by companies like Monsanto.

क्षेत्र हावा मोहन सिंह : देखिए, आत्महत्या पर कल भी हमने चर्चा की थी। आज भी हम आपको बताना चाहते हैं कि 2013 में पूरे देश में जो 11,772 आत्महत्याएं हुईं थीं, वे कृषि परियोजना से जुड़े हुए लोगों ने कीं हैं। राज्य सरकार के द्वारा जो रिपोर्टिंग की गई है, उसके मुताबिक इन 11,772 आत्महत्याओं में से 511 आत्महत्याएं कृषि कारणों से हुईं हैं। कुल आत्महत्याएं 11,000 से ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन उनमें से कृषि कारणों से हुई आत्महत्याएं 511 हैं। देखिए, आत्महत्या बचाए जिस कारण से भी हो, निश्चित रूप से दु:खद है।

आपने कुछ अध्ययन संस्थाओं की बताया की है, हमारे देश में इन्दिरा गांधी विकास अनुसंधान संस्थान, मुंबई, सामाजिक विकास केंद्र और राष्ट्रीय विकास केंद्र, हैदराबाद, यशवंत सरकार विकास प्राधिकृत, बुधवार, इन लोगों ने भी कुछ अध्ययन किए हैं। उनकी जो रिपोर्टेस्ट आई हैं, उनमें बताया गया है कि इन आत्महत्याओं के पीछे केवल एकमात्र कारण ऋण ही नहीं है, बल्कि से कारणों में से ऋण भी एक कारण है, लेकिन फिर भी यह स्थिति विपरित नहीं है। आज ऋण प्रवाह को हम और भी तेज कर रहे हैं। पिछली सरकारों ने भी ऋण प्रवाह को तेज किया था, पिछले वर्ष यह 7,000 करोड़ रुपये था, इस वर्ष हमने इसे 8,000 करोड़ रुपए किया है। साहूकारों से जो ऋण लिया जाता है, वह भी आत्महत्याओं में एक बहुत बड़ा कारण बनता है। किसानों को संस्थागत ऋण मुआया करवाया जा सके, इसके लिए सरकार ने समय-समय पर ऋण प्रवाह को तेज किया है।

**Uniform Civil Code**

††265. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is prepared to have a Uniform Civil Code, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether creation of Uniform Civil Code would violate the cultural diversity of the country and if not, how; and

(c) whether a Uniform Civil Code would affect the personal laws of any particular community and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

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

††Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Statement

(a) to (c) Article 44 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution sets implementation of Uniform Civil Code as duty of the State. The object of article 44 is to introduce a Uniform Civil Code for the purpose of national consolidation. The Uniform Civil Code is based on the assumption that the personal laws based on scriptures and customs of each religious community in the Country be replaced with a common set governing every citizen in a civilized society. The Uniform Civil Code covers marriages, divorce, inheritance, adoption and maintenance.

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained in the Constituent Assembly (Vol.VII CAD p. 550) that in fact, the bulk of these different items of civil laws have already been codified during the British rule and the only major items still remaining for a Uniform Code are marriage, divorce, inheritance and succession (adoption, guardianship).

3. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, wide consultation with stakeholders would be required for taking further steps in this regard.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has given a reply and I think his reply is full of ambiguity and ambivalence. It is not clear whether they are going to implement it or they are not going to implement it because they have written that implementation of Uniform Civil Code is the duty of the States. Now there are a lot of apprehensions after this answer. What exactly is the Government going to do? Is there any plan *in cognito* to implement it? Please clarify it.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have made it very clear that the matter is of utmost importance because Article 44 of the Constitution mandates that we should have a common civil code. Of course, for the last several years, there were several deliberations, discussions and debates across the country with regard to this Common Civil Code. Sir, there are various judgements of the Supreme Court right from the Shah Bano case, Sharda Mudgal case, even in 2003 in the Vellimuttam’s case. All these observations made by the Supreme Court say that there need to be a Uniform Civil Code. Unfortunately, because of various issues, we could not come to a common opinion. Taking into consideration all these things, however, I would like to assure the House that we have to move forward on Uniform Civil Code only with an absolute clarity on various issues related to it. It is our duty to move forward as it is mandated by the makers of our Constitution. So, totally this is a debatable issue. Certainly, this Government wants to have more debate on this issue and we should come out with a Common Civil Code, a Uniform Civil Code across the country.
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It further confuses us. He says it is very difficult because there are a lot many problems. Then he is saying it is our duty to implement it. What this exactly is I am not able to figure out. He says that a lot many deliberations are going on. In the answer he has written that the process of consultation with stakeholders is required. When is he going to initiate the process of consultation with the stakeholders? Doesn’t he think it will create problems in the country because there are a lot many apprehensions?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Chairman, Sir, certain issues need to be deliberated. We are well aware of various factors that certainly by bringing this Uniform Civil Code we will be able to enhance the status of women and the so-called lower castes because many of the personal laws are biased against them. Many provisions are violative of human rights. All these things are to be discussed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Are you going to do it or aren’t going to do it? They are being politically exploited by the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I want to know what the concrete answer is. Are you going to implement it? Or, are you not going to implement it? ...(Interruptions)... This is what I want to know.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have made it very clear in my statement that it needs to be implemented, but after wider consultations with the stakeholders. I have made that very clear. You can go through the reply.

SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA: When will it be initiated?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, we will initiate it at the earliest. You know, there are certain customary laws in different States, especially in the case of the Scheduled Tribes. So, all those things are to be kept in mind. Even some precaution has to be taken with regard to articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution, so that there is no conflict with article 44 of the Constitution. So, I am very particular that this needs to be taken up. We will initiate our deliberations and discussions as early as possible. We would like to see that a Uniform Civil Code is there in the country, so that it leaves a very good impression all over the world.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is related to the last part of the answer. The last part of the answer is: In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, wide consultation with stakeholders would be required for taking further steps in this regard. If consultations lead to consensus, it is well and good; else, my question to the Minister is: Is the Government contemplating to set up some kind of a mechanism to initiate the process of consultations? If you are thinking on this, can you please share
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, it is not that this initiative has started just now. It had started even pre-Independence. Even during the British Rule, the Caste Disability Renewal Act, the Child Marriage Act, etc., had been enacted. Even after the Independence, in 1954, the Special Marriages Act had been enacted, which enables the people of all religion to solemnize marriage as per this law. Even today, I would like to inform this August House, in Goa, there is a Uniform Civil Code, known as the Family Law. And, this has been accepted by all the castes and communities of Goa. Even after the merger of Goa with the Indian Union, that law is continuing. So, we have to work it out. We should plan for it. What Mr. Raja has said is absolutely correct. We will have to work out the modalities. We will have to identify the issues and take up them in and outside the Parliament. A clear vision will have to be given by the Government. We are working on all this. We will certainly come before the House with all those things.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, the answer, by the Minister, says that article 44 of the Constitution, under the Directive Principles of State Policy, says that Uniform Civil Code is one of the duties of the State. There are several Directive Principles, including ‘prohibition’. Why is the Government not keen in bringing prohibition in the country? Why is the Government only interested in bringing a Uniform Civil Code? It has to be kept in mind whether any Directive Principle clashes with the Fundamental Rights. Has the Government thought of it? You are talking about scriptures. There are many scriptures. It is fundamental for Muslims to follow what is mentioned in Quran. You cannot change the scripture. That is not possible, it interferes with Article 25 of the Constitution, which deals with the Fundamental Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. Has the Government done a study in this regard? What is the intention of the Government when they talk of a Uniform Civil Code? Is it possible in our country, with so much diversities, to bring a Uniform Civil Code? Has the Government done any exercise in this regard?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: For that only, I have said in my reply that it is a very sensitive issue. And, because it is a sensitive issue, wider consultations need to be held. There is a judgement in the case of Sarla Mudgal Versus Union of India. There, they have said, ‘...had to emphasise the urgency of infusing life into Article 44 of the Constitution which provides “That States shall endeavour to secure the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.” On how long it will take for the Government
of India to implement the mandate of the framers of the Constitution under Article 44 of the Constitution – even a direction in the form of a request is also made by the Supreme Court to implement this – we will have to work out modalities. We will have to sit across the table. I don’t dispute that Articles 25 and 26, which relate to our religion and other things, should not conflict with Article 44 of the Constitution. At this stage, I do not want to comment anything about bringing of prohibition and other things.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: That is also a Directive Principle. ...(Interruptions)...
Prohibition is also a Directive Principle.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am answering an issue with regard to Uniform Civil Code only. I am not going beyond this limit. As far as Uniform Civil Code is concerned, certainly, the Government is working on it. We will come up with certain issues, which will be placed into the public domain. So, only after detailed discussions, a conclusion will be arrived at.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: माननीय सभापति जी, अनुच्छेद 44 के एक हिस्से का तस्करीर करके माननीय मंत्री जी एक विवाद खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, देश के बहुत सारे मुरे हैं। ...(व्यवस्थापन)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be careful.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत के संविधान की जो नया धारा है, जिसमें बाइबिल, गीता, कुरान, सबको अहमियत दी गई है, आपकी मांग इन सबके विपरीत जाती है, आप समान नागरिक संहिता को कहा प्रभावना देना चाहते हैं?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don’t dispute the question raised by my friend. Of course, there are certain issues that need to be consulted. I would like to place before the House that even in Tribal Customary, customs are notified for the tribal areas, which come under Schedules V and VI. So, all those things need to be considered. For that only, right from the beginning, I have been saying that these are the issues on which the Government can’t take a decision immediately. The Government has to place all these things before the Parliament. They also need to be placed into the public domain. There should be wider consultations, as I said earlier. After that only, we are going to have a Uniform Civil Code. Till then, the matter is into the public domain.

Nabarangpur-Jeypore railway line

*266.SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey and estimate of the Nabarangpur – Jeypore railway line have been received by the Railway Board; and
(b) if so, the action taken to accord approval and make provision of funds for its implementation in view of the area being in backward Koraput-Balangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region and naxal affected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Survey Report assessed the project cost at ₹ 485 crore (at 2012-13 price level) with a Rate of Return (ROR) as (-)7.654%. The project could not be taken up due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. Even after receipt of Odisha Govt’s offer of sharing 50% cost of construction and providing land free of cost, the limited overall availability of funds with the Railways preclude sanctioning of this project.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, the answer is very disappointing. It says that the Odisha Government has offered land free of cost and has also offered to share 50 per cent cost of construction to take up this particular project, that is, from Jeypore to Nabarangpur. In spite of that, the answer says that they are unable to implement it for want of funds. Sir, this project is in an area which is backward and naxal-affected. This forms a part of a programme which was initiated in 1934 by the British Government, to link Khariar road via Khariar, Ampani, Nabrangpur & Malkangiri up to Bhadrachalam. That was neglected and today it has become a naxalite area. Even after our offering 50 per cent of the cost of the project and free land, it is not being considered. Would the Minister be able to kindly convince us the logic behind it? This is the not the first time. All the projects of Railways which we have suggested – the Government of Odisha suggested – have been kept in cold storage. Therefore, I would request the Minister to give an answer as to what is the criterion on which it is done. If it is not backwardness, if it is not a Naxalite area, if it is not a project which was hanging for about sixty years, what are then the criteria the Government of India is looking to for this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this particular project has an anticipated cost outlay of about ₹485 crores at 2012-13 prices. And, when the survey was made, it was found that it has a negative rate of return of -7.654 per cent. But I fully agree with what the hon. Member has said that there are certain projects which have been taken up irrespective
of finding out the rate of return, which is basically internal rate of return, which is only in terms of finding out how much money we will get out of that project. But there are issues like Naxalite areas. So, what happened – as I was mentioning earlier in the last week – is, when the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha met me, I suggested to him, ‘why not we make a Special Purpose Vehicle with Odisha Government and Government of India where we will like to take up projects of this nature in which I would also request my other sister Ministries to participate because fighting Naxalism has a national priority?’ So, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, all of them should join hands in doing that. Therefore, if you can set up a specialized dedicated entity dealing with a particular project like this – and the Odisha Government also participates in it – we will like to take it up. So, this is the situation.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: The second question is simple, Sir. There have been a number of proposals given by Government of Odisha for expansion of the Railways. We are giving 14,000 crores of rupees to the kitty of Railways and not even ₹6,000 crores is being given in return for taking up new projects. Therefore, I wanted to know why there is this injustice. Is there anything beyond the common understanding about why the projects are not being taken up? I will request the Minister to kindly tell us about it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, there is a long list of on-going projects in Odisha. There are projects which are under implementation, but as I said – and I really would like to repeat the same thing – that to address Odisha’s feeling ‘that they are not being taken on board as much as they should be’, a dedicated organization which is only for Odisha and Government of India is being contemplated, and we have actually started the process of negotiating with the Government. We would sign an MoU hopefully very soon. In fact, the Chief Minister was saying that we should try to do it very quickly because he liked the idea which I proposed to him, and if this happens, then we will be able to address this issue in a proper manner.

श्री ए.यू. सस्ही विद्यमान: सर, मेरे ज्ञान में रेलवे मंत्री के पास 16 लाख करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स खेड़ा हैं। जो आया, उसने नया प्रोजेक्ट अनाउंस किया और वह आया ही रहा, पूरा नहीं हो पाया। मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना इच्छूंगा कि वह आई कार्य करेंगे? ओडिशा खनिज कंपनी के इसकी 50 परसेंट कॉस्ट बीचर कर रही है और लैंड की दे रही है, तब भी इसमें कोई अग्रगति नहीं हो रही है। ये इसे करते और यह कितनी जल्दी होगा, बताएं?
श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, जैसा समानानीय सदस्य ने कहा, यह विलक्कुल नहीं है कि हम लोग अनाउंस करते गए, प्रोजेक्ट्स की संख्या बढ़ती गई और आज यह अनुमान लगाना भी मुश्किल है कि ये कितने हैं। लेकिन, आज करीबन बार से है: लाख करोड़ तक के प्रोजेक्ट्स various stages of implementation में हैं, जिनकी अनाउंसमेंट की गई है। चूंकि सरकार के पास पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ और फिर यही कहना चाहिए कि खासकर ओडिशा के लिए स्पेशल पर्याप्त धीकल बनेगा। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट साथ में काम करते हैं तो शायद ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी कम्पलीट होंगे।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my question is very specific. The Government of India has recognized KBK as a special zone, a special area with 10:90 process. It is like a special category zone.

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि के.बी.के. की यह जो लाइन है, इसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें, क्योंकि हम इसके साथ सम्पोर्त कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, मैं इनकी भावना को स्वीकार करता हूँ और इसके ऊपर हम सोच रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 266; third supplementary, Mr. Mohapatra. But, I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Share of BSNL in communication sector

†*267. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the communication sector of the country;

(b) whether BSNL is on the verge of closure, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of BSNL towers installed in various cities and villages of Rajasthan during the last ten years that are yet to start functioning alongwith the persons responsible for the delay; and

(d) by when these towers would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The total number of telephone 

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
connections in the country are 962.64 million as on 31.10.2014 and there are 102.23
million telephone connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) constituting
market share of 10.62%.

(b) No, Sir. Government has taken several measures to revive BSNL and provide
some financial relief so that BSNL could undertake expansion plans and provide better
services. These measures include:

(i) Waiver of Government loan to BSNL involving an amount of ₹1411
crores.

(ii) Financial support of ₹ 6724.51 crores to BSNL on surrender of Broadband
Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum.

BSNL is separately preparing a revival plan for increasing revenue potential,
identifying business opportunities, organizational restructuring and training to enable
human resource to grow into customer-centric companies with expertise in marketing
and customer services delivery and developing human resources strategy in line with
restructured organizational vision. With these steps being taken, BSNL will be able to
upgrade and enhance network coverage and capacity and provide better quality of services
to their customers thereby increasing its subscribers base.

BSNL is also taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to
strengthen its network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve quality
of service. The investment projects being undertaken include:

- Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create
  additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores.
  This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the
  country.

- Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet
  Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network
  (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire
  legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of ₹ 600 crores.

- Migration of entire C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) legacy
  telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DOT
  at an estimated cost of ₹ 350 crores for which MoU (Memorandum of
  Understanding) has been signed between C-DOT and BSNL.
Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹3567.58 crores.

Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity to uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam to BSNL on nomination basis at an estimated cost of ₹1975.38 crores.

(c) BSNL has informed that out of total 3885 towers, 221 towers in Rajasthan are non-functional of which 94 towers were installed under Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme. The main reason is non-availability of Base Transceivers Stations (BTS) equipment as BSNL had been unable to procure mobile equipment for expansion of its network over the period 2009-2013 during Phase V and VI of mobile network expansion projects. Under its Phase VII expansion project BSNL has planned 1754 new towers in Rajasthan. Out of which 803 towers have been commissioned.

(d) The non-functional towers shall be utilized by installation of BTSs in a phased manner by BSNL under its Phase VII expansion project after assessment of techno-commercial feasibility by June, 2015.

BSNL has initiated following steps for utilization of towers including non-functional towers in the country including the State of Rajasthan.

- Commissioning BSNL equipment as per plan & availability of equipment and other resources.
- Allowing sharing of BSNL towers to other operators on external tenancies as a tool for better financial management & improved operations.

**Telecom equipment testing**

*268.SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make it mandatory for testing of all telecom equipments in the country from the next year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above steps are being initiated for checking cyber attacks and spying, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, the modern age telecom equipments are prone to spyware/malwares etc., if attempted by the outfits, anti-social/anti-national activists or unfriendly country. These Trojans, spyware /malware etc. are the potential threats, if embedded in any of the telecom network elements by vendor or any other third party source, which may damage the concerned network element causing disruption in services, infecting other network elements or leakage of information to unintended user.

In order to address the issue, Government has issued the amendment to various telecom licenses (i.e. Access Services, National Long Distance and International Long Distance Services licenses on 31.05.2011 and Internet Service Providers & VSAT service providers on 03.06.2011) and has included the same provisions in the subsequent Universal Licenses, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and Telecom Industry, wherein it is mandated that Licensee shall induct only those network elements into his network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security standards by any International Agency/Laboratory of the respective standards upto 31st March, 2015. It has been mandated to get security testing and certification of telecom equipments done from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India from 1st April, 2015.

**Introduction of bullet trains and semi-high speed trains**

*269.SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the announcement of introducing bullet trains and semi-high speed trains in the country is a fresh initiative of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed road map for the purpose; and

(c) the action taken in the past for introduction of high speed trains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) So far only Prefeasibility studies for introduction for High Speed Rail have been conducted / in progress for several sections. But, decision regarding Bullet trains has been announced in Budget 2014-15 for starting with an already identified Mumbai-Ahmedabad sector, where a number of studies have been done.

Further, an ambitious plan to have a Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High Speed Rail has been embarked upon, as announced in Budget 2014-15.
Introduction of semi-high speed trains at 160/200 kmph on identified corridors has been announced in the Rail Budget 2014-15.

(b) (i) For Mumbai-Ahmedabad sector, two studies, one a Joint feasibility study, co-financed by India and Japan and another a business development study by French Railway (SNCF) have been undertaken. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has submitted first interim report in July 2014 and Second interim report is submitted in November 2014. SNCF has submitted the report in September, 2014.

A provision of ₹ 100 crore has been made in this Budget for high speed project to RVNL/HSRC (High Speed Rail Corridor) for taking further steps.

(ii) Agreement for conducting Prefeasibility studies in Delhi-Chennai in cooperation with China has been signed on 28th November 2014 by RVNL.

(iii) Feasibility study for High Speed in Amritsar-Chandigarh-Delhi Section has been awarded to JV of Systra/France and RITES on 14th October 2014.

Completion of feasibility study will be required for drawing a detailed Road Map.

The corridors identified for introduction of semi-high speed trains are: Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Chandigarh, Delhi-Kanpur, Nagpur-Bilaspur, Mysore-Bengaluru-Chennai, Mumbai-Goa, Mumbai-Ahmedabad, Chennai-Hyderabad & Nagpur-Secundrabad.

All technical inputs required for running of commercial service at 160 kmph on New Delhi-Agra corridor have been given and the corridor is awaiting for final approval. Chennai-Bangalore-Mysore corridor has been assigned to ERYUAN Engineering Group, China under co-operation agreement with China for carrying out feasibility study for up-gradation of speed to 160 kmph on this corridor.

For the balance semi-high speed corridors, identification of quantum of input required for raising speed by the concerned zonal railways will be required for drawing a detailed Road Map.

(c) Pre-feasibility study for Mumbai-Ahmedabad sector has been completed in 2010 by M/s RITES, M/s ITALFER (Italy) & M/s SYSTRA (France). Further two studies, one a Joint feasibility study, co-financed by India and Japan and another a business development study by French Railway (SNCF) have been undertaken. JICA has submitted first interim report in July 2014 and Second interim report in November 2014. SNCF has submitted the report in September, 2014.
Several pre-feasibility studies have been completed / are in progress in different sectors, as below:-

(i) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi -Patna - 991 km.

(ii) Howrah-Haldia - 135 km.

(iii) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada -Chennai - 664 km.

(iv) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram - 850 km.

(v) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar - 450 km.

(vi) Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur - 591 km.

**Policy to promote organic farming**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing need for organic farming in the country in view of media reports on adulterated food items being sold by vendors; and

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate a national policy to promote organic farming in the country, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Reports have appeared in the media, from time to time, regarding sale of adulterated food items. The standards of food products are prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product, standards and food additives) Regulation, 2011 & Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and residues) Regulation, 2011. Every food Business Operator in the country has to comply with Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Rules & Regulations, 2011 made thereunder. As per section 29 of FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority and the State Food Safety Authorities are requested to monitor and verify that the relevant requirements of law are fulfilled by food business operators at all stages of food business.

Organic agriculture involves an ecological production management system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity in a sustainable manner. Organic farming is a demand-driven niche market with strict quality standards and process controls. Area certified under organic farming has grown from 4.55 lakh ha. in 2009-10 to 7.23 lakh ha. in 2013-14.
Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes/programmes Under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming of ICAR and National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP).

Financial assistance is provided through State Governments for:

(a) Organic Village adoption for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting.

(b) Promotion of Organic Input production on farmer’s field.

(c) Promotion of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification for area under organic farming.

(d) Promotion of NPOP certification for area under export.

Assistance is also provided for setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit and Bio fertilizer/Bio pesticide units through NABARD.

**Shortage of urea and chemical fertilizers**

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

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn towards shortage of urea and other chemical fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government is making any plan to meet the shortage of fertilizers and chemical fertilizers to address the problems of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): (a) Sir, there is no shortage of urea and other chemical fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Following steps are being taken by the Government to provide adequate supply of fertilizers to the farmers in all the States/UTs.

1. The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
2. On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:-

(i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

(ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

(iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

(iv) Priority is accorded to Urea movement by Railway during peak consumption period in each season.

3. Distribution within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

**Pantry car in all long distance trains**

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

(a) whether the incident of food poisoning of passengers on the 8th November, 2014 in Lokmanya Tilak - Kochuveli Garib Rath Express, which is running without a pantry car, has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the steps the Ministry would take to ensure the quality of food and beverages sold on railway platforms by vendors;

(c) the number of long distance trains which are running without pantry cars; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider providing pantry cars in all long distance trains?
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. An incident of food poisoning of 2 passengers on 8th November, 2014 in Lokmanya Tilak - Kochuveli Garib Rath Express (Train number 12201), which is running without a pantry car, was reported at Shoranur Station over Southern Railway. The affected passengers were provided all possible medical assistance by railway authorities and penal action has been taken against the licensee.

(b) Zonal Railways have a detailed institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular, surprise and periodical inspections. If any deficiency is found, corrective actions are taken including penal actions like imposition of fines, termination of contract according to the gravity of the offence etc. For real time assistance, Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional levels. A Centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell (CSMC) has been set up at national level with a toll free number 1800-111-321. A defined Quality Assurance Programme with passenger opinion feedback scheme and Third Party Audit of catering services has also been made a part of the mechanism to improve the quality of catering services on trains. Third Party Audit of catering services are to be conducted at periodic intervals by independent and reputed auditing agencies accredited by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies) as empanelled by the zonal railways. The parameters for audit include all aspects of catering services like personal hygiene, infrastructure facilities, cleaning and sanitation, food safety, storage facilities, implementation of regulatory, statutory and safety regulations, quality of presentation etc. Further, to provide quality and hygienic meals, trials of branded pre-cooked ‘Ready-to-Eat’ meals have been conducted on a few trains.

(c) At present, there are 245 pairs of long distance trains having more than 24 hours travel time in which pantry cars have not been provided.

(d) As per norms laid down in the Catering Policy 2010, provision for attachment of pantry car is based on order of priority with first priority to Duronto and Rajdhani Express trains; followed by long distance premier, Superfast Trains; Mail & Express trains with more than 24 hours journey time either way; and lastly for the remaining trains, with preference to those trains in which vestibules are provided. However, for the convenience of the passengers, trains in which pantry cars are not provided, catering services are availed by passengers through static catering units at en-route stations and in some trains through Train Side Vending.
New railway route in Uttarakhand

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request for construction of a new railway route by the name of Haldwani-Ladhiyaghati (Champawat) in Uttarakhand, if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry would consider this proposal, in case it is received in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Railways have not received any request for construction of a new Railway line from Haldwani to Ladhiyaghati (Champawat) in Uttarakhand. However, Ministry of Railways have taken up survey of new lines from Haldwani to Ritha Sahib (Distt. Champawat) and Haldwani to Chorgalia.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade practices of online retailers

*274. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the concerns regarding predatory pricing and tax evasions by online retailers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any probe has been made into the business model and trade practices of these online retail companies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to regulate such companies and prevent the occurrence of e-commerce frauds?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVIлас PASWAN): (a) Yes Madam, an information (case no. 80/2014) has been filed by Sh. Mohit Manglani in the Competition Commission of India against alleged anti competitive conduct of online retailers like M/s Flipkart India

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tax evasion is a criminal offence and prosecution and penalties are imposed under different Acts by the Government. Trades done through online/internet portal are subject to income tax as per provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements entered into by the Central Government. At present data on Direct Tax collection is not being maintained based on the mode of business/trade conducted online or otherwise.

(b) Based on various complaints received from consumers being duped by “fly by night” companies/e-retailers, the following five cases were referred to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for investigation by the Central Government:-

(i) Gold Quest International Pvt. Ltd.
(ii) Questnet Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
(iii) SpeakAsia Online Pvt Ltd.
(iv) Unipay2U group of companies and
(v) Abclndya Networks Pvt. Ltd.

The SFIO investigation confirmed that these companies had duped customers through web based investments and other products by (a) Offering valuable collectables with very low or no intrinsic value (b) Giving access to e-magazine that facilitated earning of regular income through participation in online survey (c) Facility of online gold trading and (d) Online gaming.

Based on the above findings Government has asked SFIO to file prosecution under provisions of Companies Act, 1956 and Indian Penal Code against three companies i.e. Gold Quest International Pvt. Ltd. (including its group company Questnet Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.) and Abclndya Networks Pvt. Ltd. Investigation in respect of two companies i.e. M/s Unipay2U group of companies and SpeakAsia Online Pvt Ltd. is under examination.

(c) At present there is no single set of law/regulations to govern E-commerce industry and therefore E-commerce activities including online shopping come under the purview of different laws like Information Technology Act, 2000, Contract Law and Indian Penal Code. E-commerce industry is also required to comply with other business laws like Company law, Labour law, Income Tax laws, Sales Tax law etc. Government is also considering as part of the proposed amendment to the Consumer Protection Act-1986,
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

inclusion of necessary safeguards for protection of rights of consumers of technology based marketing like E-commerce, telemarketing etc.

Appointment of retired SC judges

*275.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether article 124 (7) of the Constitution prohibits a retired Supreme Court judge to plead or act in any court or before any authority within the country;

(b) whether Parliament is deemed to be an authority within the meaning of article 124 (7) read with article 12, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the practice of appointing retired SC judges in various political capacities is morally correct, and whether it poses serious danger to judicial independence, as large number of Government cases are pending in SC, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) Article 124 (7) of the Constitution of India restricts retired Supreme Court judges to plead or act in any Court or before authority within the territory of India.

(b) The doctrine of separation of powers enshrined in the Constitution of India implies specific roles to be assigned to the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. All three pillars of democracy constitute the State as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution of India.

(c) The Constitutional provisions for appointments to the posts of Governor, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Chief Vigilance Commissioner etc. by the Central Government do not exclude retired judges from amongst those eligible for such appointments. Various legislations, enacted by Parliament, have provisions for appointment of retired judges of the Supreme Court/High Court in Tribunals, Commissions and other Authorities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Expansion in area of operation of Mother Dairy

2191.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy is considering to expand its area of operation across the country, if so, the details thereof; and
(b) whether Mother Dairy is also considering to establish around 6,000 distribution outlets in various Southern States within six to nine months and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Mother Dairy, through its various product categories, is present in major towns in all the regions across the country. Although State-wise expansion plans have not been drawn up Mother Dairy is working towards strengthening its presence, which also includes southern region.

Availability of price-sensitive vegetables

2192. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to unveil a scheme with corporate support to end shortage of kitchen staples through green house cultivation on a large scale;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has roped in major corporate groups with NGOs chipping in with the marketing support to make price-sensitive vegetables available throughout the year; and

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be rolled out in the States and if so, the names of States where it is going to be introduced first, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in all States/UTs during Twelfth Plan and provides assistance for protected cultivation of horticulture crops, including vegetables, through Green House Structure/poly houses.

The Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) also promotes open field cultivation and protected cultivation of vegetables in green houses and shadenet houses. The scheme also facilitates formation of Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and their tie up with market aggregation and financial institutions. VIUC scheme is being implemented in all states with focus on addressing supply chain issues of vegetables in cities having a population of more than one million. In case, where the city’s population is less than one million, then the State capital is selected.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

Use of poly mulching technology

2193. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though water harvesting and conservation are being encouraged by Government, the number of farmers adopting it is still quite negligible in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to encourage farmers to adopt poly mulching technology in water deficient areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation are promoting rain water harvesting and conservation measures in the country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources through technical and financial support.

Major programmes promoting such activities are Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Repair Renovation and Restoration of water bodies (RRR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

Higher initial investment, sizeable area requirement for water harvesting structure accompanied with continuous reduction in farm holding sizes are major constraints in its large scale adoption by individual farmers. However, in situ moisture conservation technologies, as integral part of package of practices, is promoted in all agriculture development programmes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) to benefit a large section of farming community.

(b) To conserve the soil moisture, plastic mulching is being promoted under protected cultivation component of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme of DAC. Mulching of raised beds are also promoted for raising hi-value crops like flowers, fruits and vegetables along with drip irrigation system.

Marketing facilities to farmers

2194. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the absence of sound marketing facilities,
farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away price;

(b) whether Government is also aware that in most of the small villages in Vidarbha and other places, farmers sell their produce to money lenders from whom they usually borrow money; and

(c) if so, the facilities provided to farmers of Vidarbha and in other States so that farmers do not go for distress sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Agri-marketing is a State subject and while the Government has been engaging the States in a continuous dialogue on agri marketing reforms, the initiative in the sector lies with the States. The Government on its part, has been advocating multiple avenues of sale including direct marketing by bulk buyers, processors, exporters, etc. at the farm gate and promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations to leverage benefits of aggregation specially for market linkages. The Government also implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) in order to provide remunerative prices to the farmers and avoid distress sale. Assistance is also being provided for construction of scientific warehouses to enhance small and marginal farmers’ retention capacity and to enable them to avail marketing credit by way of pledge financing and Negotiable Warehouse Receipts System (NWRS).

In the instance of Vidarbha Maharashtra has already reformed their marketing regulations. Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 1963, farmers are at liberty to sell their produce anywhere. In the State, there are 304 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs), out of which 103 are in Vidarbha region. Further as a result of having reformed their marketing laws, several alternative marketing channels for sale of farmers produce have come up. State has granted 77 licenses for direct marketing (sourcing the produce directly from the farmers) and 21 for private markets. In Vidarbha region, marketing infrastructure has been created in the APMCs under the Rashtiya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and infrastructure is also being created under Maharashtra Agricultural Competiveness Project (MACP), Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded project and Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra (CAIM) project. Further to avoid distress sale by farmers, Government has provided several facilities like- (i) Collateral management wherein Pledge loan is given to farmers at minimum interest rate by Banks and APMCs (ii) Marketing Federation is procuring produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP); (iii) 9713 storage structures
with capacity of 58,12,134 Metric Tonnes are available with various organizations like Cooperative societies, APMCs, Central & State Warehousing Corporation and private owners where farmers can store and avail credit from Banks by pledging Warehouse Receipts.

**Release of second instalment for agricultural schemes in Chhattisgarh**

†2195. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that second instalment for normal BGREI and VIPUA under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in Chhattisgarh is yet to be received from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing second instalment despite reminder from the State and by when it is expected to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Government has released `93.0 crore to Chhattisgarh as second instalment for implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2014-15. This includes `40.25 crore and `2.50 crore towards second instalment for implementing Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Vegetable Initiative in Urban Cluster (VIUC) respectively.

**Assistance to farmers of Punjab**

2196. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Punjab contributes 45 per cent wheat and 25 per cent paddy to the Central pool every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing assistance to farmers in Punjab, despite more than 90 per cent rainfall deficiency there in the current year; and

(c) whether Government is planning to provide assistance to the farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Average contribution of Punjab to Central pool for wheat and paddy during last three marketing season has been 38.75% and 32.47% respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) and (c) In accordance with extant guidelines of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), Government of India considers providing central assistance to farmers in form input subsidy who have lost their crops by 50% and above due to drought. However, such assistance is considered only after State declares drought and submits detailed relief Memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF. State Government of Punjab has not, so far, declared drought in any part of the State during Kharif 2014.

**Per capita availability of foodgrains**

2197. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of foodgrains during the last five years; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the per capita availability of foodgrains and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The per capita net availability of foodgrains for the years 2009 to 2013 is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foodgrains (Grams per day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>444.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>437.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>453.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>450.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013(P)</td>
<td>510.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(P) Provisional.

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

(b) Government implements various programmes/schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) etc. with the objective of increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and other crops. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions

Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU) have developed a number of improved varieties/hybrids of foodgrain crops to enhance production and productivity of food crops.

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

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

Quality control of organic manure

2198.SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of organic manures produced in the country, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of money Government has been spending to purchase organic manures during the last three years;

(c) the existing mechanism for quality control of organic manures for the interest/benefit of farmers;

(d) the details of number of approved firms for supplying organic manure in the country, State/Union Territory-wise details thereof; and

(e) the details of punishments for defaulters of the suppliers of organic manures and the number of defaulters punished during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The different type of organic manures produced in the country is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Government is encouraging production of organic manures by providing 100% financial assistance to State Government/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to ₹63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 TPA production capacity and 100% financial assistance to State Government/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh per unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh per unit.
for individuals/ private agencies for bio-fertilizers production unit of 200 TPA production capacity as credit linked back ended subsidy through National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development (NABARD) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The details of subsidy provided in last three years is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) In the Fertilizer Control Order, 1985, four organic fertilizers namely City Compost, Vermi Compost, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) and organic manure are specified in Schedule IV of the FCO, 1985. No person sell manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any organic fertilizer which is not notified in the FCO or not of standard prescribed in the said order. State Governments are the implementing authority and are adequately empowered to take necessary action in regard to the violation of any of the provision of FCO, 1985. The State Governments check the quality of organic fertilizers by drawing samples and testing them at notified Laboratories.

(d) and (e) Under FCO (1985) State Governments are empowered for authorisation to supplier of organic manures under their jurisdiction. State Governments takes appropriate punitive action as deemed fit as per procedure laid down in the FCO (1985) against the defaulters for committing contraventions to FCO (1985). Under the Essential Commodities Act, 2005 for the contravention of any of the provision of the FCO, 1985 may result in a punishment from three months to seven years.

Statement-I

Details of organic manure production & availability in the country
(excluding green manures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural compost</th>
<th>Urban compost</th>
<th>FYM</th>
<th>Vermi compost</th>
<th>Other manures</th>
<th>Total manure production &amp; availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>486.39</td>
<td>255.88</td>
<td>1302.38</td>
<td>55.79</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>2135.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>804.49</td>
<td>618.96</td>
<td>1220.65</td>
<td>73.72</td>
<td>40.62</td>
<td>2758.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>797.54</td>
<td>111.24</td>
<td>2234.44</td>
<td>114.16</td>
<td>131.82</td>
<td>3389.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>939.85</td>
<td>140.86</td>
<td>1860.64</td>
<td>268.50</td>
<td>35.43</td>
<td>3245.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1039.35</td>
<td>143.04</td>
<td>2850.50</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>29.16</td>
<td>4115.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>224.97</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>9647.8</td>
<td>582.27</td>
<td>24.27</td>
<td>10542.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The manure production is increased from 2758.44 MT (2008-09) to 10542.64 MT (2013-14)
**Statement-II**

*Subsidy released by NABARD as Capital Investment Subsidy for existing components of Commercial Production Units of Organic Inputs*

(₹ in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>22.32</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>35.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>36.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>124.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>43.08</td>
<td>23.01</td>
<td>11.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Punjab &amp; Haryana</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>18.76</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>21.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>98.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>156.11</td>
<td>48.05</td>
<td>341.43</td>
<td>36.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: NABARD, Mumbai (fund is not earmarked State-wise, it is need based proposal)*

**Drought situation in Maharashtra**

2199.SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any attention towards the prevailing drought situation in various parts of the country, particularly Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the measures Government has taken to mitigate the crisis in Maharashtra; and
(c) whether Government is aware of the shortage of food items in Maharashtra, and if so, the details thereof with remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAIJ KALYANJIBHAJ KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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 drought relief memoranda from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

To deal with challenges posed by delayed and aberrant monsoon and in the wake of shortfall in sowing of major crops during kharif-2014, Government has taken following measures:

(i) Implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme for protective irrigation of crops with an allocation of ₹100 crore;

(ii) Enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy to partially recompense the farmer for the additional expenditure incurred in resowing and/or purchasing appropriate varieties of seeds;

(iii) Implementation of drought mitigating interventions on perennial horticulture crops with an additional allocation of ₹700 crore under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);

(iv) Implementation of Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an allocation of ₹100 crore during 2014-15 for ensuring availability of fodder;

(v) Waiver of duty on import of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake, sunflower oil cake, canola oil meal, mustard oil cake, rice bran and palm kernel cake to increase availability of feed ingredients.

In addition, States including Maharashtra were advised to keep aside 10% of funds available under RKVY and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall. Government of India has also released ₹6.25 crore to Maharashtra as first instalment towards implementing AFDP.

During Kharif 2014, Government of Maharashtra has reported that 19059 villages covering 22 districts in the State are drought affected and submitted a drought relief
memorandum seeking central assistance from National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). Government of India has already constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) to visit the State, conduct on spot assessment and recommend central assistance from NDRF.

(c) Government of India has allocated 3,75,133 tons of foodgrains per month to Maharashtra from February, 2014 onward as per entitlement of the State under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). On the basis of request received from the State, Government of India has also allocated additional 3,98,700 tons of foodgrains to Maharashtra for the beneficiaries who could not be covered under NFSA. No request has been received from Government of Maharashtra, so far, for additional allotment of foodgrains for drought relief during the current year.

Fall in production of wheat due to air pollution

2200.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a recent study, it has been stated that India’s wheat production has fallen drastically since 2010 because of rise in air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto along with the total quantity of wheat produced in 2010 and thereafter till 2014, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study to ascertain the factual position in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the adverse impact of air pollution on crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) A model based study conducted by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune under the Ministry of Earth Sciences estimated that ground level ozone damaged 3.5 million tonnes of wheat, 2.1 million tonnes of rice, 0.17 million tonnes of cotton and 0.23 million tonnes of soyabean in the country during the year 2005.

The experiments conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have also shown that ozone pollution can potentially reduce crop yields. Besides, long
term use of waste water for irrigation can adversely affect crop yields on account of higher pest incidence and disturbance in plant metabolism due to heavy metal contents.

However, as a result of various Crop Development Schemes of Government of India being implemented through State Governments, production of most of the agricultural crops including wheat in the country during the recent years has been increasing. Details of production of wheat during 2010-11 onwards are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production of Wheat (Million Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 4th advance estimates.

(e) Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India has taken various measures to contain air pollution in cities which, inter-alia, includes supply of cleaner fuels as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport in select cities, Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate System for in-use vehicles, stringent source-specific emission standards and their compliance, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport system, expansion of metro train system in select cities, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, etc.

Further, in order to curb crop residue burning which causes air pollution, the Government of India has finalized National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR)-2014. The Policy envisages adoption of technical measures including diversified uses of crop residue, capacity building and training along with formulation of suitable law/legislation. The above Policy also envisages extending central financial assistance for various interventions proposed by States under the ongoing Schemes/Programmes/Missions of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

**Data for production of crops**

2201. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the fact that Government prepares various financial policies based on data for production of various crops and agricultural commodities in the country, the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments, contemplates to take any steps to obtain more accurate data in this regard;
(b) if so, the updated status of action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the present method of obtaining such data prevalent in the country and the modifications, if any, being contemplated in the method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) At present, the responsibility for furnishing data on area, production and yield of different crops lies with State Agricultural Statistics Authorities (SASAs) in various States/UTs. However, Government of India provides financial support to State/UT Governments under the Sub-scheme on improvement of Agricultural Statistics (IAS) which has three components viz. Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) and Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS). The estimates are prepared on the basis of area enumeration and yield assessment through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) in a sample of about 20% villages selected in such a manner that over a period of 5 years all the villages of a State/UT are covered. The area enumeration and CCEs are generally done by the field functionaries of State Revenue/Agriculture Departments. Under the ICS Scheme, States/UTs are provided support for sample check of area enumeration and CCEs to ensure quality of primary data collected by States/UTs.

Based upon the data received from States/UTs, during an Agricultural Year (July to June), Ministry of Agriculture releases four advance estimates followed by final estimates of area, production and yield of major agricultural crops in the country. First Advance Estimates are released in the month of September followed by second, third and fourth Advance Estimates respectively in February, April and July of next calendar year. Final Estimates are released along with second Advance Estimates for the subsequent agricultural year.

To arrive at better crop forecasts based on the latest developing remote sensing technology, Ministry of Agriculture has established Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) which is providing multiple in-session production forecasts of area, production and yield of selected crop in the country. In order to improve the quality of official estimates, the Ministry of Agriculture validates the estimates received from States/UTs on the basis of forecasts provided by MNCFC as well as the estimates prepared on the basis of econometric and agro-meteorological models, etc.

Based on the methodology suggested by an Expert Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for preparation of State/national level agricultural estimates, action to undertake a pilot study has been initiated.
Use of pesticides in agricultural activities

2202. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to reduce the use of pesticides in agricultural activities carried out throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy to drastically reduce the use of pesticides in agriculture which adversely affect the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (e) The Government is popularizing Integrated Pest Management Approach to reduce use of pesticides since 1991-92 through 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) in 28 States and one UT (Andaman and Nicobar Islands). CIPMCs conduct pest surveillance, monitor pest incidence/situation, mass produce biological agents for releasing in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocates judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. These activities are implemented through Farmers Field Schools (FFAs), training to State Agriculture Extension officers and NGOs/Private Bodies. For smooth and effective implementation of IPM activities Central Government provides funds to the State Government provides funds to the State Govt./SAUs/KVKs/NGOs/Private Bodies.

If pesticides are used as per instructions on label and leaflet, they are safe and efficacious. A ‘Grow Safe Food’ campaign has been initiated to carry the message of safe and judicious use of pesticides to farmers and other stakeholders. A simple message on the five essential principles of judicious pesticide use -- application of pesticides on the right crop, against pests for which the pesticide has been approved, at the right time, in approved doses and as per approved method of application-is sought to be conveyed through hoardings, banners etc. in regional languages in Gram Panchayats and rural areas. Advisories have been sent to pesticides dealers through State Governments to stock and distribute/self approved pesticides and to advise farmers to follow instructions on label and leaflets of pesticides.
Dairy Development in Kerala

2203. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total quantity of milk production in various States of the country including Kerala, State-wise;

(b) the total amount spent/to be spent on dairy development in the country during the last three years and the current year and its percentage share in the Gross Domestic Production;

(c) the amount allocated/proposed to be allocated to Kerala for dairy development during the said period and achievements made therein; and

(d) whether Government is implementing various other schemes to promote production of milk and milk products in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The total quantity of milk production in various States of the country including Kerala during 2013-14 is 137685.88 M.T. The details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India during the last three years (i.e 2011-12 to 2013-14) and the current year has released a sum of `156618.54 lakh under dairy development schemes. This amount is 0.01% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost at current prices of 2013-14.

(c) Department Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India, has released an amount of `8131.78 lakh to Kerala State and an amount of `5502.09 lakh was utilized by the State during the last three years (i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14) and the current year under dairy development schemes.

(d) This Department is presently implementing following schemes to promote production of milk and milk products in the country:

(i) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I): The Government of India has approved National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) with an outlay of `2242 Crore for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 on 16th March, 2012 as a Central Sector Scheme. The Scheme is implemented through National Dairy Development Board and 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 organized milk-processing sector.

(ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development:

The new Scheme National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD) was launched during 2013-14 by merging four existing schemes i.e. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives and National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding with the budget provision of ₹1800 crore for implementation during 12th Plan. The objective of the scheme is to enhance productivity of milch animals and create dairy infrastructure for improved procurement, processing and marketing.

(iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme : “Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)” is implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) across the country with an aim to generate self employment opportunities in the dairy sector, covering activities such as enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk by providing back ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category (@33.33% of the project cost to SC/ST category) farmers/beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD subject to the norms of the scheme. The budget provision during 12th plan is ₹ 1400 crore.

**Statement**

*State-wise Milk Production in the country including Kerala during the year 2013-14* (in ‘000 MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>13007.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>43.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>All India</strong></td>
<td>137685.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>814.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>7197.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1208.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>67.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>11112.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
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</tr>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1699.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9599.20</td>
</tr>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>9089.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>82.16</td>
</tr>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>15.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>80.61</td>
</tr>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1861.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>10011.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>45.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7049.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>129.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>24193.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>1550.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>4906.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sl. No. | State                           | 2013-14 |
-------|--------------------------------|---------|
29.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands    | 14.21   |
30.    | Chandigarh                     | 44.43   |
31.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli         | 11.00   |
32.    | Daman and Diu                  | 0.82    |
33.    | Delhi                          | 284.31  |
34.    | Lakshadweep                    | 6.07    |
35.    | Puducherry                     | 47.25   |


**MSP for agricultural produces**

†2204. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is paying any attention to the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) proposed by State Governments; and

(b) whether the support prices of various agricultural produces are to be announced this year according to the proposal given by the State Governments, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) considers a number of important factors while formulating its recommendations on price policy, which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

While recommending Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various agricultural commodities the CACP also holds consultations with different stake holders including State Governments.

The MSPs for 2014-15 season have been announced by the Government based on the recommendations of CACP, views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Reduction in fertility of soil

†2205. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has investigated the issue that excessive use of chemical fertilizers is destroying the fertility of land;

(b) if so, the report of the investigation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in accordance with the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility from judicious use of chemical fertilisers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multinutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal implements All India Co-ordinated Research Project (AICRP) on ‘Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments.’ These monitor the soil fertility in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The investigation over the last few decades indicated that continues use of nitrogenous fertilizer alone produced the highest decline in crop yields at almost all the centres and had detersive effect on long term fertility and sustainability in particular, showing deficiences of other major and micro nutrients. Even in NPK fertilized system, the deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients has become yield limiting factors after a number of years and their application becomes necessary to sustain high yield potential. Only integrated use of optimal dose of NPK and organic manure maintained sound soil health and gave higher sustainable crops yields.

(c) Accordingly,

(i) Government is advocating soil test based balanced use of fertilisers in conjunction with organic sources of plant nutrients like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Compost, bio-fertilizers and green manuring.

(ii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is being implemented to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers through setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(iii) In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are advocated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The ICAR also imparts training, organizes frontline demonstrations to educate farmers on these aspects.

Interest free loan to farmers

†2206. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide interest free loan to farmers particularly in those States where only ‘barani’ cultivation is done and only one crop is grown based on nature throughout the year; and

(b) whether Government proposes to waive of the loan of farmers of the famine or drought affected States, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government is implementing interest subvention scheme for providing crop loan upto `3 lakh at the rate of 7% per annum which further gets reduced to 4% per annum for such farmers who repay their loans on time. In order to discourage distress sale of crops by farmers, the benefit of interest subvention has been made available to small & marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months (post harvest) against negotiable warehouse receipts on the same rate as available to crop loan.

(b) No, Sir. However, in order to provide relief to borrowers in times of natural calamities, the Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development (NABARD) have issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities such as drought, flood etc. The guidelines, inter-alia, include extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms etc.

Assistance to FFDAs of Kerala

2207.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from Government of Kerala to reconsider the decision to restrict Central financial assistance on capital cost for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
infrastructure development of fishing harbours in the country, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Central Government thereto;

(b) the number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) operating in Kerala;

(c) the work undertaken by such agencies in the State for development of fisheries during the last three years; and

(d) the funds sanctioned by Government during the said period for assisting FFDAs of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations” during the financial year 2014-15 with central financial assistance restricted to 40% of the capital cost for infrastructure projects in general areas and 55% in hilly and Scheduled areas.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala, Department of Fisheries has reported that there are 14 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) operating in Kerala. The works undertaken by these FFDAs during the last three years as reported by the Government of Kerala are as below:

(i) coverage of about 3,000 hectare area for fresh water and brackish fish culture,
(ii) construction of new ponds of 30 hectare,
(iii) renovation of pond/tank of 2700 hectare area,
(iv) training of 12,000 farmers in fish culture,
(v) assistance to 60,000 farmers for fish culture,
(vi) harvesting of 21,000 tonne fish,
(vii) cage culture of different species such as Etroplus suratensis along with training to fishermen for cage culture,
(viii) commencement of a fish feed mill,
(ix) supply of craft and gear to fishermen societies for fishing in reservoirs, and
(x) reservoirs stocking in 27 Reservoirs of Kerala.
(d) Details of the central funds released to the Government of Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for assisting FFDAs during the last three financial years are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Amount (₹ in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>113.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>162.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>162.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Development of dairy value chain**

2208. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to develop dairy value chain including establishing rural cold chain across the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to develop dairy value chain in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, under cooperative, joint venture as well as Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India was implementing Centrally Sponsored schemes namely Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP) and Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) to develop dairy value chain including establishing rural cold chain across the country. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme IDDP and SIQ-CMP has been discontinued from the financial year 2014-15. The erstwhile IDDP and SIQ-CMP scheme along with its objectives and targets have been subsumed under the new scheme “National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)” from 2014-15 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Scheme-wise details of chilling capacity created under IDDP and SIQ-CMP are given in Statements-I and II (See below).

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing “National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)” to develop dairy value chain in the country, including Andhra Pradesh, under cooperative dairy sector and on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for projects where end implementing agencies are New Generation Milk Producer Companies.
State-wise Physical Target and Achievement under “Intensive Dairy Development Programme” (IDDP) as on 30.09.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Chilling Capacity (TLPD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>803.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>43.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Goa</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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</table>

Target | Achievement
---|---
766.50 | 766.50
2.00 | 2.00
26.00 | 26.00
454.00 | 454.00
40.50 | 40.50
28.00 | 28.00
264.50 | 264.50
120.75 | 120.75
13.00 | 13.00
30.00 | 30.00
6.00 | 6.00
50.00 | 50.00
465.00 | 465.00
165.00 | 165.00
320.00 | 320.00
30.00 | 30.00
1.70 | 1.70
15.00 | 15.00
10.00 | 10.00
336.50 | 336.50
140.00 | 140.00
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>79.00</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.20</td>
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**Total**

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3876.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLPD - Thousand litre per day</td>
<td>3652.85</td>
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### Statement-II

**Chilling capacity Target and Achievement under “Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP)” Scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Chilling Capacity (Bulk Milk Cooler) (in “000 Litre)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement as on 30.09.2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>98.00</td>
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<td>26.50</td>
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<td>Goa</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>1220.00</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
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Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

1. Kerala 840.000 756.500
2. Madhya Pradesh 141.00 144.00
3. Maharashtra 823.000 595.600
4. Mizoram 19.500 17.50
5. Manipur 0.00 0.00
6. Nagaland 3.00 3.00
7. Odisha 62.50 62.50
8. Punjab 442.000 388.40
9. Rajasthan 261.000 223.000
10. Sikkim 7.500 6.500
11. Uttar Pradesh 114.50 139.50
12. Tamil Nadu 701.000 641.000
13. Puducherry 23.00 35.00
14. West Bengal 21.20 11.70

Total 5730.20 5037.70

Gap between potential and achievement in fisheries sector

2209. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between potential and achievement in the fisheries sector is quite high. If so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise: and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to reduce this gap by setting up various facilities required for the improvement in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Planning Commission envisages an annual average growth of 6% for fisheries sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. As against this, envisioned growth, a growth of 5.96% has been achieved during 2013-14. To achieve the desired growth the Government has taken the following measures:

(i) Government of India has production and welfare oriented schemes for development of fisheries in the country such as:
(a) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest operation
(b) Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture
(c) Strengthening of Data base and GIS of Fisheries Sector
(d) National Fisheries Development Board
(e) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

(ii) Impetus and further boost through assistance programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS).

Bird-flu in Kerala

2210. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed outbreak of Bird-flu in Kerala recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether precautions have been taken to control this, and for future prevention, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BHALYAN): (a) and (b) The outbreak of Bird-Flu in Purakkad and Thalavady panchayats of District Alappuzha and Aimanam in district Kottayam of Kerala was notified on 25.11.2014.

The Department took all necessary precautions to control the outbreak of Bird-Flu. On confirmation of disease, State was immediately advised to take necessary measures like identifying alert zone, movement restrictions of poultry and poultry products, formation of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) etc. A notification on the disease was issued for control and containment operations by the State Government as per Action Plan on Prevention, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza. Immediately team of Experts from Southern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (SRDDL), Bangalore was deputed. One expert from the Department was permanently deputed to assist in Control and Containment measures. One more team of Scientist from National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal was deputed for technical assistance.

There were also further reports of mortality in ducks at Chennithala of district Alappuzha and Vallikkumaram of district Kottayam. The outbreaks at these two
epicentres were also notified on 2nd and 3rd December, 2014 respectively. The operation is over at epicenters Purakkad and Thalavady and Chennithala in Alappuzha district and at Aimanam and Vallikkumaram in Kottayam district. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also taken necessary steps in accordance to their contingency plan to prevent human cases of Avian Influenza. Sanitization Certificates have been issued by the State after completion of control and containment operations. Post Operation Surveillance Plan (POSP) guidelines have already been issued for the epicenters. Control and Containment operation is going at epicenter Choorathara in Arpookkara Panchayat of Kottayam district. Surveillance is continuing throughout the State.

For future prevention, the States are constantly advised by the Department to keep eye on unusual mortality/ sickness in birds and regularly send samples for testing to Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory/ NIHSAD, Bhopal. Special emphasis has been given on surveillance in wet markets, areas near wetlands and international borders. The States are advised to be in preparedness to handle any eventuality and keep the strategic reserves of PPE, disinfectants and other logistics required for control operations. The States are also advised to carry out awareness programme on the disease among masses.

Measures to make agriculture profitable

†2211. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for quality improvement and availability of essential factors like fertilizers, seeds, electricity and irrigation facilities for agriculture in order to make it a profitable business; and

(b) the details of facilities being given to agriculture sector similar to that given to industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The Government is implementing various Missions, Schemes and Projects which facilitate production, availability and distribution of quality seeds and fertilizers to farmers. Details of these initiatives are given in Statement (See below).

Government of India has launched a new schemes viz. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) which aims to provide reliable and adequate power supply to farmers by separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and strengthening of sub-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, among others. Rajiv Gandhi
Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for rural electrification will get subsumed in DDUGJY.

Water is a State subject; water resources/irrigation projects are planned, executed
and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their own
priorities. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the States
under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of
Water Bodies Scheme and CADWM Programme, to enhance the irrigation potential of
the country as well as to ensure its effective utilization. Financial assistance is also being
provided to farmers for micro irrigation and protected cultivation under various schemes
viz., Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), On-Farm Water
Management (OFWM) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Assistance for micro irrigation is being provided
under OFWM @ 35% for small and marginal farmers and 25% for other farmers for
an area upto 5 ha per farmer. This assistance is 50% and 35% respectively in the areas
covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme and
North Eastern and Himalayan regions.

For protected cultivation, assistance is being provided under MIDH @ 50 %
for setting up green houses, etc. for an area upto 4000 square meters per farmer. State
Governments are also promoting these technologies under RKVY.

(b) Government is implementing many Missions/ Schemes such as Rashtriya
Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for
Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds and
Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Grameen Bhandaran Yojana etc. for raising investments in
agriculture. In addition, Government has issued a framework for Public Private Partnership
for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD) for using RKVY allocation for
bringing greater association of private sector in agricultural development projects in the
States.

Agriculture sector has been identified by Government as priority lending sector,
which constitutes at last 18% of the total loan portfolio of the banks. Crop loans are
provided to farmers at a concessional rate of 7% per annum with 3% interest subvention
for timely repayment. Post harvest loan is also available to farmers on the basis of
negotiable warehouse receipts for a period of six months on the same terms so as to
prevent distress sales. Thus, crop loans are available to farmers at more favourable terms
then loans available to industries sector. However, loans for post harvest management
activities including marketing, processing etc. are available on rates decided by the banks concerned.

Government has also taken several fiscal incentive measures such as tax deduction, waiver/reduction of Excise Duty, reduction of Custom Duty on specific food items etc. with a view to encouraging the growth of food processing industries. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) is also implementing various schemes for promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products.

**Statement**

*Details of Missions, Schemes and Projects which provide high quality seeds and fertilizers to farmers.*

(a) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** envisages to promote seed production for vegetables and spices. Assistance is provided @ 100% of total cost to public sector. In case of Private Sector, assistance is 50% of the cost as credit linked back ended subsidy for a maximum area of 5 ha. per beneficiary.

(b) **Under the Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET),** number of programmes and activities are organized to develop/strengthen seed sector and to enhance production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all agricultural crops and making it available to the farmers at affordable prices and also place an effective system for protection of plant varieties, rights of farmers and plant breeders to encourage development of new varieties of plants. Financial assistance/grants-in-aid is also provided to private/ public entities under the component ‘Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds’.

(c) **The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)** also organise quality seed production and distribution to farmers. During the last one year 1.57 lakh quintal seeds of improved varieties and hybrids of cereals. Oilseeds, pulses, commercial crops, vegetables, flowers, fruits, spices, fodder, forest species, medicinal plants and fibre crops were produced and provided to 2.61 lakh farmers by KVKs.

(d) **Under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)** support is provided for purchase of breeder seeds, production/ distribution of certified seeds, distribution of seek Minikits (Varietal Diversification) for
demonstration of new technologies, seed infrastructure Development, Variety Specific Targeted Seed Production (VSTSP), planting material for oil palm and Tree Borne Oilseds (TBOs), establishment of seed gardens of oil palm, maintenance cost for oil palm and TBOs. NMOOP also provides support for production of bio-fertilizers/ bio-agents, gypsum/pyrite/ liming /dolomite and construction of vermi-compost.

(e) **Under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** certified seeds of high yielding varities/hybrids which have been released during last 10 years are distributed on subsidy to the farmers under NFSM. Micronutrients, soil ameliorants are provided to the farmers on subsidy under NFSM on rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals. Bio-fertilizer (Rhyzobium/PSB culture) is given to the farmers under NFSM-pulses on subsidy.

(f) **Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985** has been promulgated for regulation of quality of fertilisers. No person shall manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any fertiliser which is not notified in the said Order or not of standard prescribed in the said Order. Samples of fertilizers are drawn periodically by notified fertiliser inspectors of State Governments to check their quality whereas in case of imported fertilisers, the fertiliser inspectors of the Central Government draw samples from ships/containers for checking their quality.

(g) The Department of Fertilizers under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers provides Quality Urea and 22 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers to the farmers on subsidized rates strictly as per the stipulation under the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985.

**Grants to Matsya Krushak Vikas Abhikaran**

†2212. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken on Madhya Pradesh Government’s proposal dated 1 May, 2014 sent to the Ministry pertaining to demand for grants to Matsya Krishak Vikas Abhikaran; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on the proposal of fisheries Department of Madhya Pradesh Government sent on 23 May, 2014 to the Ministry pertaining to providing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
accommodation with facilities to the fishermen engaged in fishing in large ponds for long
in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALLYAN): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has accorded approval to the proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh dated 1st/27th May, 2014 for development of inland fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture as per the details below:

(b) A proposal was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh dated 23rd May, 2014 regarding construction of fishermen houses. A sum of ₹ 94 lakh has been approved as first instalment, which is subject to availability of funds.

Suicide by farmers in Telangana

2213. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers committed in Telangana since last six months;

(b) the causes for farmers’ suicides; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent suicides in farming community?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Government of Telangana has reported that sixty nine (69) farmers committed suicide in the State in last six months. According to the State Government, reasons for such suicides, inter-alia, are natural calamities like successive droughts, floods, long dry spells resulting in crop loss, leading to mounting of debts, and consequent social humiliation and psychological trauma faced by the family.

(c) Government of Telangana has informed that the following measures are under taken by them to mitigate the farmers’ suicides:-

(i) crop damages relief is provided in terms of financial assistance to the affected farmers
(ii) crop loans of farmers up to ₹ 1.0 lakh have been waived off to ease the burden of debt.
(iii) Subsidised seeds are being supplied to the affected farmers in the affected areas.
(iv) improved implements are being supplied to farmers with 50% subsidy, under farm mechanization scheme.
(v) free power supply to the farming community.

Apart from the above, Government of India has also 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 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 forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/ relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, Crop Insurance, integrated farming system, promoting cultivation of cash crops and supplementing farmer’s income through poultry, fisheries, bee-keeping, etc.
Ban on bonus on purchase price of wheat

†2214. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put a ban on bonus on purchase price of wheat if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is aware that the yield of wheat crop has been low due to irregular rain this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) No, Sir. The Government has not put any ban on bonus on purchase price of wheat, but has decided that in case, a surplus under decentralised mode of procurement (DCP) State gives bonus to farmers for wheat or paddy from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2014-15 and Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2015-16 onwards, the Central Government will limit the procurement for Central pool to the extent of requirement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) allocation of that State and will provide acquisition and distribution subsidy to the State Government accordingly. FCI may acquire any additional quantity of foodgrains from such State Government/ its agencies for augmenting its stocks elsewhere, but it would not be under any compulsion to do so. The State Government will be responsible for the disposal of any surplus quantity procured in the State over and above this quantity and bear the financial burden in that regard. Further, if a Non-DCP State gives bonus to farmers over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP), the Food Corporation of India (FCI) will not take part in MSP operations in that State and State Agencies will have to mobilize resources and take care of MSP operations in the State on their own including the arrangements to be made for storage of procured foodgrains. With respect to such States, FCI in consultation with the Department of Food and Public Distribution will decide as to how much stock of wheat or rice it should acquire from the concerned State in a particular season and will restricts its Central Pool procurement to that extent leaving rest of the surplus stock to be disposed off by the State Government concerned at its own risk and cost. The reasons for taking this decision are that bonus distorts the market of concerned commodity and drives away private buyers out of the market in the State leaving farmers to depend on Government only for sale of their produce. It also generates possibilities of various kinds of malpractices.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such report.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Implementation of crop insurance schemes in Bihar

†2215. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers benefited under crop insurance scheme and weather-based crop insurance scheme in Bihar during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to recognize a panchayat as a unit under both these insurance schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Details of farmers benefitted under crop insurance schemes, including weather based crop insurance scheme, in Bihar district-wise during the last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Unit Area of Insurance has been reduced to village/village Panchayat level under Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) component of National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) and States implementing MNAIS at village/village panchayat level are entitled for 50% reimbursement of incremental expenses on Crop Cutting Experiments from Government of India. States, which are unable to reduce insurance unit at village/village panchayat, could be allowed to implement at higher unit area level (up to a cluster of maximum 15 villages) for first 3-5 years by Government of India.

**Statement**

*District-wise no. of farmers benefitted under crop insurance schemes during last 3 years (2011-12 to 2013-14) in Bihar*

(Figures in No.)

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*Note - NAIS: National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.*
*MNAIS: Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.*
*WBCIS: Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme.*
*(Above details are as on 9.12.2014)*

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**Development of liquid form of chemical fertilizers**

†2216. SHRI RAM NATH HAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa have developed the liquid form of chemical fertilizers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): No Sir, the scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Pusa have not developed the liquid form of chemical fertilizers.

However, Scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, have developed liquid form of biofertilizers formulations for farmers’ use. The details are given below:-

1. **Rhizobium**: provides 20-30 kg. N/ha.
2. **Azotobacter**: provides 15-20 kg. N/ha.
3. **Azospirillum**: provides 5-10 kg. N/ha.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

5. Potash solubilizing bacteria: provides 5-10 kg. K/ha.


7. NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash) providing formulation: Inoculation with this single product can help to augment 15-20 kg N, 15-20 kg. $P_2O_5$/ha. and 5-10 kg. K/ha.

These formulations are available in 100 ml bottles, which can be applied directly on the seed and are sufficient for one acre field.

**Structural changes in land holding**

2217. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that structural changes in land holdings cast adverse effect on agricultural productivity and performance which in turn are making agriculture a most unremunerative activity; and

(b) if so, details of the structural changes in land holding pattern that have occurred over the years and steps taken by Government to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per the evidence available from various studies there is inverse relationship between farm size and productivity and profitability. It has been demonstrated that in India per hectare productivity is highest at lower size farm holding and lowest in the large size holding among different size classes. A table is given below to indicate performance of different farm size categories:

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<th>Per household Output value (Rupees)</th>
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<td>4783</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>25173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4-1.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>12563</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>18921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01-2.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>23292</td>
<td>3801</td>
<td>16780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) The structure of land holdings is changing over time with division of holding due to increase in population of farmers. As a result farms get divided, size is shrinking and per cent of marginal holdings in total holdings is rising. And, more and more area is coming under marginal and small holdings. The details of the same are given in Statement (See below). However, the Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State as provided in entry no. 18 of list II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

**Statement**

**Number and Area of Operational Holdings by size Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Holdings</th>
<th>Number of Holdings</th>
<th>Area Operated</th>
<th>Average Size of Holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal (Less than 1 hectare)</td>
<td>75408</td>
<td>83694</td>
<td>92356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (1.0 to 2.0 hectares)</td>
<td>22695</td>
<td>23930</td>
<td>24705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Medium (2.0 to 4.0 hectares)</td>
<td>14021</td>
<td>14127</td>
<td>13840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hectares)</td>
<td>6577</td>
<td>6375</td>
<td>5856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Situation Assessment Survey, NSSO 59th round, Report No. 497.
115

Written Answers to

[12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large</th>
<th>1230</th>
<th>1096</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>21072</th>
<th>18715</th>
<th>17379</th>
<th>17.12</th>
<th>17.08</th>
<th>17.37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(10.0 hectares and above)</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(13.2)</td>
<td>(11.8)</td>
<td>(10.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Holdings</th>
<th>119931</th>
<th>129222</th>
<th>137757</th>
<th>159436</th>
<th>158323</th>
<th>159180</th>
<th>1.33</th>
<th>1.23</th>
<th>1.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excluding Jharkhand.


Depleting grazing land

2218. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grazing land is fastly depleting in the country; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has issued directions to States to take measures against their sale and unauthorised construction on them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per the latest available Land Use Statistics data, area under Permanent pastures and other grazing lands in the country has marginally declined from 10.5 million hectares in 2001-2002 to 10.3 million hectares in 2011-12.

(b) 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.

Policies for agricultural development

2219. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how is the agricultural development policy of NDA Government different from that of the UPA Government; and
(b) the reasons for these changes?


Agriculture is a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policies, schemes and programmes and budgetary support.

Reliance on imported foodgrains

2220. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of wheat and pulses has declined in the country in the recent past, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether reliance on imported foodgrains including wheat and pulses has increased during this period, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken to lessen the reliance on imported agricultural produces and to increase their production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir. The production of wheat and pulses in the country during last three years, i.e., 2011-12 to 2013-14 has been higher than their annual production before 2011-12. State-wise details of production of wheat and pulses in the country during the last five years are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) As indicated in the following table, the import of major foodgrains in the country during the last five years, i.e., 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been fluctuating. It is, however, observed that the quantity of foodgrains other than pulses imported during the above period has been insignificant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity Imported (’000 Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity Imported (’000 Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>164.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to increase production of agricultural crops on sustainable basis and reduce import dependence, Government of India is implementing through State Governments various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) etc.

**State-wise estimates of production of wheat and pulses during 2009-10 to 2013-14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/ UT</th>
<th>Wheat Production ('000 Tonnes)</th>
<th>Pulses Production ('000 Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4570.8</td>
<td>4097.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>121.9</td>
<td>126.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2352.0</td>
<td>4019.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>10500.0</td>
<td>11630.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>327.1</td>
<td>546.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>289.9</td>
<td>446.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Region</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>173.2</td>
<td>158.4</td>
<td>302.6</td>
<td>319.5</td>
<td>356.3</td>
<td>223.7</td>
<td>329.6</td>
<td>412.0</td>
<td>609.3</td>
<td>570.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>251.0</td>
<td>279.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>179.0</td>
<td>230.0</td>
<td>1118.0</td>
<td>1565.0</td>
<td>1134.1</td>
<td>1259.3</td>
<td>1465.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>8410.0</td>
<td>7627.1</td>
<td>11538.5</td>
<td>13133.4</td>
<td>13927.7</td>
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<td>4161.9</td>
<td>5165.9</td>
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<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>2301.0</td>
<td>1313.0</td>
<td>1181.0</td>
<td>1602.0</td>
<td>2370.0</td>
<td>3099.8</td>
<td>2268.0</td>
<td>2306.0</td>
<td>3120.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
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<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<td>34.7</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
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<td>Odisha</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>399.3</td>
<td>426.9</td>
<td>343.4</td>
<td>424.4</td>
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<td>Punjab</td>
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<td>16472.0</td>
<td>17280.1</td>
<td>16591.0</td>
<td>17035.3</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>40.9</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>9319.6</td>
<td>9275.5</td>
<td>8921.8</td>
<td>713.7</td>
<td>3259.7</td>
<td>2432.1</td>
<td>1956.8</td>
<td>2467.8</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
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<td>11.9</td>
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<td>246.0</td>
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<td>209.9</td>
<td>435.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>30001.0</td>
<td>30292.6</td>
<td>30301.9</td>
<td>30246.3</td>
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<td>2037.0</td>
<td>2403.0</td>
<td>2332.0</td>
<td>1708.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttaranchand</td>
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<td>878.0</td>
<td>878.0</td>
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<td>49.0</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>57.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td>872.9</td>
<td>895.9</td>
<td>947.0</td>
<td>150.1</td>
<td>176.1</td>
<td>130.6</td>
<td>192.3</td>
<td>250.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
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<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>#</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>111.0</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>65.3</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All India</strong></td>
<td>80803.6</td>
<td>86874.0</td>
<td>94882.1</td>
<td>93506.5</td>
<td>95907.1</td>
<td>14661.8</td>
<td>18240.9</td>
<td>17088.9</td>
<td>18342.5</td>
<td>19269.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 4th advance estimates.
# Included in others.
NG: Not Grown.
NA: Not Applicable.
Policy to promote organic farming

†2221. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any policy to promote organic farming;

(b) if so, in what manner interests of farmers will be served by these policies;

(c) whether the way in which farmers are provided subsidy for chemical fertilizers, is there any similar provision in this policy for providing subsidy or economic assistance to farmers engaged in organic farming; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes/programmes under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming of ICAR and National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP).

Financial assistance is provided through State Governments for:

(i) Organic Village adoption for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting.

(ii) Promotion of Organic Input production on farmer’s field.

(iii) Promotion of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification for area under organic farming.

(iv) Promotion of NPOP certification for area under export.

Assistance is also provided for setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit and Bio fertilizer/Bio pesticide units through NABARD.

The pattern of assistance for these interventions is given in Statement-I (See below). State-wise details of funds released for promotion of organic farming during last three years and current year through various missions/programmes are given in Statement-II (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Area certified under organic farming has grown from 4.55 lakh ha in 2009-10 to 7.23 lakh ha in 2013-14. This shows growing interest of the farmers in adopting organic farming practices.

Statement-I

Pattern of assistance for promotion of organic farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Pattern of assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMSA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit</td>
<td>100% assistance to State Govt./Govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh/unit and 33% of cost limited to ₹63 lakh/unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for 3000 TPA production capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Setting up of state-of-art liquid/carry based Biofertilizer/Biopesticide units</td>
<td>100% assistance to State Govt./Govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO</td>
<td>Assistance up to maximum limit of ₹85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer’s field (Manure, Vermicompost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.)</td>
<td>50% of cost subject to a limit of ₹5000/- per ha and ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Pattern of assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adoption of organic farming through cluster approach under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification</td>
<td>₹20,000/- per ha subject to maximum of ₹40,000/- per beneficiary for 3 year term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Support to PGS system for on-line data management and residue analysis</td>
<td>₹ 200 per farmer subject to maximum of ₹ 5000/- per group/year restricted to ₹ 1.00 lakh per Regional Council. Up to ₹ 10,000/- per sample for residue testing (Residue analysis to be done in NABL Labs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Organic Village adoption for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting</td>
<td>₹ 10 lakhs/village for adoption of integrated manure management, planting of fertilizer trees on bunds and promotion of legume intercropping through groups/ SHGs etc. (Maximum 10 village per annum/State will be supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Training and demonstration on Organic Farming</td>
<td>Capacity building of stakeholders on organic farming, Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), quality control of organic input etc. ₹20,000/- per demonstration for a group of 50 participants or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Support to research for development of organic package of practices specific to state and cropping system</td>
<td>Against specific proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Setting up of separate Organic Agriculture Research and Teaching Department</td>
<td>Against specific proposal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIDH**

1. Adoption of Organic Farming. | 50% of cost limited to ₹ 10000/ha for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Pattern of assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an assistance of ₹4000/- in first year and ₹3000/- each in second and third year. The programme to be linked with certification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Organic Certification</td>
<td>₹5 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha which will include ₹1.50 lakh in first year, ₹1.50 lakh in second year and ₹2.00 lakh in third year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vermi compost Units/organic input production)</td>
<td>50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30’x8’x2.5’ dimension of permanent structure to be administered on prorata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12’x4’x2’) and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (₹100,000/unit for permanent structure and ₹16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RKVY:** Under RKVY, State Governments have flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes including Organic Farming, as per their priorities. Accordingly, cost of projects under Organic Farming are approved by respective State Level Sanctioning Committees.

**ICAR:** ICAR Research Centres are involved in developing Package of Practices for different crops and cropping system under Organic Farming in different agro-eco regions of country.

**NPOP:** NPOP was notified under Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act (FTDR) in year 2001, primarily for regulation and certification of organic commodities meant for export. It provides institutional mechanism for the implementation of National Standards for Organic Production, through a National Accreditation Policy and Programme. It covers crop production, animal husbandry, food processing, labelling, storage and transport.
Statement-II

Funds released for Organic Farming during the last three years and current year under the various schemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>NMSA (CISS)* (₹ in lakhs)</th>
<th>MIDH (NHM &amp; HMNEH) (₹ in lakhs)</th>
<th>RKVY** (₹ in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>22.32</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>35.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>36.85</td>
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<td>Haryana</td>
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<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td>79.00</td>
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<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>76.50</td>
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<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>124.27</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
<td>6.78</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>16.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>123.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>14.04#</td>
<td>18.76#</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>53.60</td>
<td>40.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>78.75</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>156.11</td>
<td>48.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through NABARD
** Cost of project approved by State Level Sectioning Committee (SLSC)
# Punjab & Haryana MIDH includes (NHM & HMNEH)
Protection of indigenous cows

2222. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set aside ₹ 500 crore for the protection of indigenous cows;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 17 per cent of cow breed in the country are foreign, whereas 83 per cent are indigenous; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that if we increase their productivity the overall milk production will rise, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

As per 2007 livestock census, 17% of cows are exotic and crossbred and 83% are indigenous cows. With a view to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds and to increase their productivity the Government has provided a focus on indigenous bovine breeds by way of Rashtriya Gokul Mission, a project under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development; and set aside a sum of ₹ 500.00 crore. In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States and UTs the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes for increasing productivity of bovines including indigenous cows, and to enhance overall milk production:

(i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
(ii) National Dairy Plan-I
(iii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
(iv) Central Cattle Breeding Farm
(v) Central Herd Registration Scheme
(vi) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute

Research and development on organic farming

2223. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural land under organic farming in the country, State/Union Territory-wise including Bihar;
(b) whether Government has undertaken research and development works on organic farming in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether organic farming experts of Karnataka have made detailed presentation to Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is considering to start a pilot programme to promote organic farming and open outlets of organic products in different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The State-wise area under organic farming in the country including Bihar is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Under Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research (PDFSR), Modipuram, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting research to develop package of practices of different crops and cropping systems under organic farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country. Presently, the project is running at 20 Co-operating centres including SAUs, spread over 16 States. Organic farming package of practices for 18 crops/cropping systems have been developed and uploaded in PDFSR website.

**Crops:** Durum wheat, rainfed wheat, maize, sorghum, Pigeonpea, chickpea, soybean, groundnut, mustard, cotton, potato, chilli and Isabgol.

**Systems:** Maize-potato-okra, Maize (cob)- mustard+radish, basmati rice-wheat, Rice-barley+mustard-summer greengram.

Besides, to facilitate organic farming, the Council in association with SAUs has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphor-compost, vermi compost, municipal solid waste compost, bio-enriched compost etc. from various organic wastes. Improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network project on Soil biodiversity- biofertilizers. These are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer’s trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

The significant research achievements of the centres are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) 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 centre and marketing support were presented.

(d) Government is promoting organic farming across the country through various programmes under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR and National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. These schemes/programmes are under implementation during Twelfth Plan.

Financial assistance is provided through State Governments for:

(i) Organic Village adoption for manure management and biological nitrogen harvesting.

(ii) Promotion of Organic Input production on farmer's field.

(iii) Promotion of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification for area under organic farming.

(iv) Promotion of NPOP certification for area under export.

Assistance is also provided for setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit and Bio fertilizer/Bio pesticide units through NABARD.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Farm area (excluding Forest Area) under Organic Certification during 2013-14*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State Name</th>
<th>Organic Area (in Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>321.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>4113.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>State Name</td>
<td>Organic Area (in Ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>27.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>2095.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>723039.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: APEDA*
Statement-II

Research highlights of the Network Project on Organic Farming at various locations

Evaluation of organic, inorganic and Integrated Management (IM) production system

- In term of cauliflower equivalent yield, all the systems registered higher yield under integrated package. Among the systems evaluated, maize-garlic was found to be better as it registered significantly higher equivalent yield of 37701 kg ha\(^{-1}\) at Bajaura.

- At Jabalpur, the yield reduction observed in basmati rice with organic and IM practice was found to be only 41 and 82 kg ha\(^{-1}\) respectively while, the reduction was much higher for wheat (515 and 138 kg ha\(^{-1}\) respectively). The yield increase in vegetable pea with organic nutrient practice was found to be 12.6% compared to inorganic practice.

- At Coimbatore, the additional chilli yield obtained with organic practice was found to be 993 kg ha\(^{-1}\) compared to inorganic practice. The drop in yield under organic practice over IM was found to be 24.3, 18, 17.5 and 11.2% for sunflower, maize, brinjal and cotton respectively.

- Mean yield of soybean in kharif was found to be higher under organic practice (1695 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) followed by inorganic (1647 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) and IM (1608 kg ha\(^{-1}\)). Among the other crops evaluated, berseem and onion registered higher yield under IM, while Isabgol and safflower performed better under inorganic practice at Raipur.

- Ginger recorded higher rhizome yield under organic practice while turmeric performed better under IM. The yield increase in ginger was found to be 27.5% and 67.2% under organic practice compared to inorganic and IM respectively at Calicut.

- At Dharwad, all the crops except cotton evaluated in five systems recorded higher yield with organic practice. The yield increase over inorganic was found to be 39, 32, 26.2, 34.8, 27.2, 42.1, 53 and 17.4% for maize, chickpea, pea, groundnut, sorghum, potato, soybean and wheat respectively.

- Rice during kharif registered significantly higher yield under inorganic practice followed by IM. The yield drop observed with organic and IM practice was found to be 16 and 3.9% respectively over inorganic practice at Karjat.
• More than 50% increase in yield under organic over inorganic was observed in cotton and turmeric during kharif at Ludhiana. Basmati rice recorded only 5.9% increase. In rabi, the results revealed that an increase in yield of gram, onion and potato by 19.3, 18.3 and 37.6% under organic over inorganic practice.

• Tomato recorded higher yield under IM (2246 kg ha⁻¹) followed by inorganic (2037 kg ha⁻¹). Organic practice in tomato recorded yield drop of only 44 kg ha⁻¹ over inorganic and 253 kg ha⁻¹ over IM at Bajaura.

• Chickpea registered significantly higher yield of 2107 kg ha⁻¹ with IM and the yield increase was found to be 62.8 and 15.7% over inorganic and organic practices at Bhopal.

• Significantly higher mean yield of basmati rice, during kharif was observed with IM as it recorded higher grain yield of 3599 kg ha⁻¹ followed by organic. The yield drop was 13.5%. Among rabi crops, wheat recorded significantly higher yield of 4168 kg ha⁻¹ under IM followed by inorganic (3770 kg ha⁻¹) and organic (3677 kg ha⁻¹) at Pantnagar.

• Rice recorded significantly higher mean grain yield of 2210 kg ha⁻¹ during kharif which is 28.1% higher than IM and 53.8% higher than inorganic practice. In rabi, it was observed that wheat recorded around 330 kg ha⁻¹ lesser yield with organic compared to inorganic practice at Ranchi.

• All the vegetables like carrot, potato, french bean and tomato grown during rabi though performed better under IM, the yield obtained with organic was at par with IM practice. Inorganic practice recorded significantly lower yield. Among the vegetable crops, carrot and tomato have recorded 65.9 and 49.9% higher yield with organic over inorganic practice at Umiam.

Evaluation of various sources of organics for nutrient source

• Application of VC + FYM + NEOC @ 1/3 N each + PG recorded higher grain yield (1652, 1538 and 50 kg of basmati rice, wheat and berseem seed ha⁻¹) followed by VC + FYM + NEOF @ 1/3 N each in rice- wheat-green manure and basmati rice-berseem sytems at Jabalpur.

• FYM + NEOC @ ½ N each + PG was found to give higher yield of cotton (1693 kg ha⁻¹), maize (3159kg ha⁻¹), chillies (6266kg ha⁻¹) and sunflower (1344kg ha⁻¹) which was on par with FYM + NEOC @ ½ N each alone for all the crops in cotton-maize-green manure and chillies-sunflower-green manure systems at Coimbatore.
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions

- At Raipur, though application of biodynamic practice + EC + CDM + NEOC @ 1/3 N each + PG recorded higher yield of rice (4284 kg ha⁻¹) and chickpea (1208 kg ha⁻¹), it was at par with application of + EC + CDM + NEOC @ 1/3 N each + PG and EC + CDM + NEOC @ 1/3 N each alone in both the crops of rice-chickpea system.

- Higher ginger rhizome yield of 23525 kg ha⁻¹ was observed with FYM + NC + 2VC + PG + biodynamic + RP which is 88.6% higher than absolute control and 17% higher than the next best combination (FYM + Biodynamic practices + RP) at Calicut.

- EC + VC + GLM + biodynamic spray @ 12 g/ha with PG spray was found to be better, but it is on par with EC+ VC + GLM + PG spray or EC + VC + GLM in groundnut-sorghum, maize-chickpea and chilli + onion systems at Dharwad.

- Rice-red pumpkin and rice-cucumber systems have recorded higher yield with application of FYM + rice straw + gliricidia @ 1/3rd each of N during kharif and FYM + neem cake + vermicompost @ 1/3 each of N during rabi along with spray of PG (3927, 8530 kg ha⁻¹ of rice-red pumpkin and 3757, 6038 kg ha⁻¹ of rice-cucumber respectively) at Karjat.

- At Ludhiana, application of FYM + PG + biodynamic practices recorded higher grain yield of maize (6137 kg ha⁻¹), while in wheat FYM + PG alone recorded higher yield (2517 kg ha⁻¹). Application of only FYM was sufficient in summer moong to realize higher yield compared to combining FYM with PG or biodynamic practices at Ludhiana.

- The yield increase due to biodynamic and PG practices over organic manure alone was found to be not significant in soybean-wheat and maize-chickpea systems. However, combined application of OM+PG + BD registered higher yield in all crops and the yield increase was found to be 117, 1003, 387 and 140 kg ha⁻¹ in soybean, wheat, maize and chickpea respectively at Bhopal.

- Application of FYM + VC + NC + EC @ ¼ N each + BD + PG recorded an increase in yield to the tune of 300 kg ha⁻¹ in basmati rice compared to application of FYM + VC + NC + EC alone at Pantnagar.

- At Pantnagar, farm yard manure + vermicompost @ ½ each to meet the nitrogen requirement is found to record higher yield in rice-wheat, rice-chickpea and rice-vegetable pea systems. Organic carbon content of soil was also found to be
better with farm yard manure + vermicompost @ $\frac{1}{2}$ each or enriched compost + vermicompost + non edible oil cakes + farm yard manure @ $\frac{1}{4}$ each as nutrient source.

- At Ranchi, all the crops recorded higher yield with Vermicompost + KC + biodynamic preparation + PG (2558, 2411 and 17200 kg ha$^{-1}$ in rice, wheat potato respectively).

- Application of FYM + VC + PG recorded numerically higher yield in maize for grain and green cobs (4153 and 9333 kg ha$^{-1}$ respectively and French bean (1426 kg ha$^{-1}$) but the same was on par with application of FYM + VC alone. However, in case of toria addition of PG resulted in 75% yield increase over FYM + VC alone at Umiam.

Pest and disease management under organic farming

- At Modipuram, summer ploughing and green manure treated plots recorded higher grain yield of basmati rice (2755 and 2733 kg irrespectively) chick pea (1342 and 1303kg ha$^{-1}$) and mustard (1008 and 986 kg ha$^{-1}$) at Modipuram.

- Shoot borer infestation in ginger was lower with ginger endophytic bacteria (GEB 17 and GEB 18) and ginger rhizobacteria (GRB 57) compared to absolute control. The reduction in infestation was observed to be 17.3, 19.7 and 43.7% respectively at Calicut.

- Fruit borer and fruit rot in tomato was lower in application of Karvi (Royleacinerea) @ 10% aqueous leaf extract + cow urine (3%) + tween-80 (0.05%) as emulsifier during kharif and karvi @ 5% + cow urine (3%) during rabi (1.5 and 67.5% incidence) at Bajaura.

- Application of Derisom (3 ml/l) + PG @ 10% and cow urine 3% recorded lower incidence of Monolapta (0.40%), mylloceros (0.87%) and Epilechana (0.27%) in early stage of maize while leaf folder incidence was found to be reduced through application of Anomin 3 ml/litre or PG @ 3%. Soybean rust was found to be controlled to the level of 24.5% with the application of PG @ 3% + lantana @ 10% + vermiwash @ 10% at Umiam.

Weed management under organic farming

- Weed free recorded higher grain yield of rice (6753 kg ha$^{-1}$) and wheat (6235 kg ha$^{-1}$)
followed by combination of two hand weeding + spray at 3-4 leaf stage of weeds which recorded 44.9 and 41.3% higher grain yield of rice and wheat respectively compared to unweeded check at Jabalpur.

• In both rice and blackgram at Coimbatore, weed free condition recorded higher yield (3843 and 773 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) followed by combination of two hand weeding + spray of aqueous leaf extract at 3-4 leaf stage of weeds which recorded 113 and 9% increase yield of rice and blackgram over unweeded control.

• Use of conoweeder with square planting in rice contributed for 68% reduction while stale seed bed to mustard resulted in 71% reduction in total weed count at Raipur.

• Aqueous spray of Parthenium at 25% as pre emergent. Among the aqueous sprays, spray of cassia and Prosopis juliflora as post emergent was found to be more effective than pre or post emergence application of parthenium at Dharwad.

• Two hand hoeing + spray of Chromolaena odorata recorded the higher reduction in total dry weight of weeds (72.7%) over unweeded control at Karjat.

• High density planting + hand weeding at 25-30 DAT recorded maximum reduction of total dry weight of weeds (8.3 gm⁻²) which was on par with hand weeding at 25-30 DAT, hand weeding at 25-30 and 45-50 DAT and square planting + weeder in rice at Ludhiana.

• Grasses and sedges count during kharif and broad leaved weeds count during rabi was found to be significantly lower in all the three systems with one hand weeding at 25-30 DAT during kharif and 2 h and weeding at 25-30 and 45-50 DAS during rabi at Pantnagar.

• Spray of aqueous leaf extract alone recorded reduction in yield to the tune of 68% in rice, 30.6% in wheat and 51.4% in linseed. Keeping the field free from weeds gave maximum yield advantage of 7 times in rice at Ranchi.

• In both maize (green cobs) and mustard, mulching with fresh eupatorium ambrosia @ 10 t/ha (after earthing up) recorded higher yield followed by aqueous leaf extract spray of lantana and pine spp. at 3-4 leaf stage of weed. The increase in yield under mulching with fresh Eupatorium/Ambrosia was found to be 29.4 and 47.2% in maize and 73 and 93% in mustard over weed free and weedy checks respectively at Umiam.
Deterioration in soil health

2224. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deteriorating soil health is a cause of concern;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to initiate a scheme to provide to every farmer a soil health card in a Mission mode; and

(c) whether Government has prepared a blue print in this regard to ensure sufficient soil testing labs in all States, if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Soil Health Card’ has been approved for implementation in Twelfth Plan to provide farmers with information on soil analysis and recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for cultivation of various crops. Distribution of Soil Health Cards is a continuous and dynamic exercise, therefore, it is targeted to issue soil health card for all farm holdings in the country every three years.

(c) To ensure sufficient soil testing laboratories in all States, financial assistance is provided for setting up of soil testing laboratories under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. So far 139 new soil testing laboratories have been sanctioned under the Scheme.

The States can also seek financial assistance under State Plan Scheme–Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana for setting up soil testing laboratories.

Action plan to increase production of pulses and oilseeds

2225. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to increase production of pulses and oilseeds in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage farmers to increase cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) To increase production of pulses, Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) from 2007-08 onwards. During Eleventh Plan period, the target was to increase pulses production by 2.00 million tonnes and achievement was 2.89 million tonnes. During 2013-14, there was a record pulses production of 19.27 million tonnes. The Mission has been continued in Twelfth Plan with target of increasing pulses production by 4 million tonnes by the end of 2016-17. NFSM - Pulses are being implemented in 615 districts in 27 States during 2014-15.

For oilseeds, Government of India implemented Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) from 2004-05 to 2013-14. During 2013-14, there was a record oilseeds production of 32.89 million tonnes. From 2014-15 onwards, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is under implementation to achieve oilseeds production of 35.51 million tonnes by the end of Twelfth Plan. The Mission is being implemented in 23 States during 2014-15.

(b) In order to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, financial support is provided on various need based interventions. Under NFSM, support is provided on interventions like block demonstrations, distribution of quality seeds, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, sprinkler sets and pipes, farm machinery and implements, etc.

Under NMOOP, financial support is provided on interventions like production and distribution of foundation, certified seeds of oilseed crops, supply of minikits, block demonstrations, farmers field school, supply of improved farm machinery and implements, sprinkler sets and pipes, bio-agents and bio-fertilizers etc.

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab are implementing both NFSM and NMOOP during 2014-15.

**Crop diversification scheme**

†2226. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crop diversification scheme is being run by Central Government in the States having green revolution;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States are not able to spend the funds provided by the Centre under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to effect changes in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh from 2013-14 to diversify area from water guzzling crop like paddy to alternate crops like maize, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and agro-forestry plantation. It has been continued in 2014-15.

Under CDP, assistance is provided to the States for conducting cluster demonstrations on alternate crops, promotion of water saving technologies, distribution of farm machinery, setting up of Value addition facilities, awareness through trainings etc.

(c) and (d) The State of Punjab has fully utilized the funds released during 2013-14. However, utilization certificate for the full amount released in 2013-14 has not been received from the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The allocation, release and expenditure during 2013-14 and allocation and release during 2014-15 under CDP is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>249.50</td>
<td>112.25</td>
<td>112.25</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>110.50</td>
<td>49.25</td>
<td>43.11</td>
<td>124.00</td>
<td>58.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.P.</td>
<td>138.50</td>
<td>62.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>37.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As on 09.12.2014

(e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation reviews implementation of the scheme from time to time.
MSP failing to serve its purpose

2227. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
   SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
   SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
   Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:
   
   (a) whether the policy of Minimum Support Price (MSP) has failed to serve its
       purpose particularly for crops like wheat and paddy, if so, the reasons therefor;
   
   (b) whether Government would abolish the system of MSP for wheat and paddy;
       and
   
   (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

   THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
   MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) The Government’s price
   policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers
   for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to
   safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

   MSP is one of the factors instrumental in increasing the production of foodgrains
   including rice and wheat and their availability to the consumers.

Production and distribution of milk

2228. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
   to state:
   
   (a) whether it is a fact that India had been the largest milk producing nation since
       1998;
   
   (b) whether it is also a fact that since 1951, the milk production has increased to
       137 million tonnes from 20 million tonnes; and
   
   (c) whether it is also a fact that while the per capita milk availability has gone up
       from 120 grams to 300 grams. The distribution is still not at the desired level, if so, the
       steps being taken by Government in this regard?

   THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR.
   SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Food and Agriculture Organization
   (FAO) of the United Nations, India is the largest milk producing country in the World
   since 1998.
(b) The milk production has increased from 17.0 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 137.7 million tonnes in 2013-14.

(c) The per-capita availability of milk has increased from 130 grams in 1950-51 to 307 grams in 2013-14. The State/UT-wise per-capita availability of milk during 2013-14 is given in Statement. The Government has taken steps to increase milk production and improve the per-capita availability through implementation of following schemes:

(i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)

(ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

**Statement**

*Per capita availability of milk during 2013-14 (gram/day)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>Per capita availability of milk (gram/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to
Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>Per capita availability of milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ALL INDIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>307</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Per capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population as on 1st March, based on Census of India 2001 of RGI.

Dairy development in the country

2229. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure proposed to be made on dairy development activities in the country during Twelfth Five Year Plan;
(b) the percentage of the said expenditure to the total expenditure to be made on agriculture development related activities;

(c) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for dairy development under National Agriculture Science Scheme during the last two years; and

(d) the amount released out of that along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Government of India, is implementing following Dairy Development schemes throughout the country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Twelfth Five Year Plan Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&amp;DD)</td>
<td>₹ 1800 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I)</td>
<td>₹ 1756 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)</td>
<td>₹ 1400 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>₹ 4956 crore</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Planning Commission, Government of India has informed that Gross Budgetary Support (GBS- excluding ₹ 63,246 crore provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana) for Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries during Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹ 14,179 crore, Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives (DAC) is ₹ 71,500 crore and Department of Agriculture and Research Education (DARE) is ₹ 25,553 crore. The budgetary support for DADF is 12.74 % and for dairy development is 4.46 % of the total budgetary support on agriculture development related activities.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has informed that an amount of ₹ 219.92 lakh was allocated to Uttar Pradesh on research activities for dairy development under National Agricultural Science Fund scheme during the last two years. The details are as follows:
**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**

[12 December, 2014]

### (₹ in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Centre Name</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>Released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Development of a bivalent marker vaccine against bovine herpesvirus-1 and brucella</td>
<td>IVRI, Izatnagar</td>
<td>67.11</td>
<td>67.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Development of live vaccine targeting the protein repair system(s) of <em>Salmonella</em></td>
<td>IVRI, Izatnagar</td>
<td>60.60</td>
<td>60.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>144.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>137.64</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was no fund allocation for Bihar on research activities for dairy development under National Agricultural Science Fund scheme during the last two years.

**Decline in sowing kharif crops**

2230. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether kharif sowing has been less during this year as compared to the previous year, if so, the total deficit of kharif sowing in this year; and

(b) whether the shortfall in the sowing of coarse cereals, however, is still high at 20.89 per cent over last year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per 1st Advance Estimates for 2014-15, the overall area coverage under kharif crops during the current
year has been lower by 89.82 lakh hectares (5.10%) as compared to area under kharif crops during the last year. The shortfall in area coverage under kharif coarse cereals during 2014-15 has been 18.6 lakh hectares (9.44%).

Welfare schemes for SC/ST farmers

†2231. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is running many schemes in the country for the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category, under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and other schemes;

(b) if so, which of such schemes are being implemented, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers of these categories benefited by these schemes during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is implementing a number of schemes viz Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc. for the welfare of farmers including those belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Out of the Budget allocation, 16.2% is earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and 8% for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Under Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), a subsidy upto 33% is provided for farmers belonging to SC/ST categories. Further, subsidy in the range of 35% to 50% under different components of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is provided to such farmers.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Missions/Schemes are implemented by the States and no centralized data is maintained in DAC to assess the outcome of implementation of Missions/Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population.

Cost of medicines and life saving drugs

2232. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions

(a) the number of PSUs and Government undertakings manufacturing medicines and life saving drugs as on date in the country along with their manufacturing capacity and marketing network, State-wise;

(b) whether such medicines and life saving drugs are cheaper than those manufactured by private sector units;

(c) whether most of hospitals and Government dispensaries purchase drugs and medicines from private sector units instead of PSUs at high cost, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government intends to prepare a policy to open PSU medical outlets at Tehsil level on the pattern of KVIC, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The following five Pharmaceutical Central Public Sector Undertakings are manufacturing medicines and life saving drugs as on date under the Department of Pharmaceuticals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of PSU</th>
<th>Manufacturing Plants based at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Karnataka Antibiotics &amp; Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore</td>
<td>Bangalore (Karnataka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur</td>
<td>Jaipur (Rajasthan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune</td>
<td>Pimpri, Pune (Maharashtra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bengal Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata</td>
<td>Kolkata (W.Bengal), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kanpur (U.P.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Indian Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon</td>
<td>Gurgaon (Haryana), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The manufacturing installed capacity and marketing network of the above PSUs are as under:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of PSU</th>
<th>Installed Capacity</th>
<th>Marketing network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>KAPL</td>
<td>Dry Powder Vials</td>
<td>617.50 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liquid parenterals</td>
<td>396.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>6000.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsules</td>
<td>900.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Syrups &amp;</td>
<td>60 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marketing network of KAPL is spread over in 17 States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>RDPL</td>
<td>Tablets on 2 shift basis</td>
<td>72.00 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsules on 1 shift basis</td>
<td>14.40 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liquids on 1 shift basis</td>
<td>300.00 KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powder on 1 shift basis</td>
<td>226.80 M T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Drops Vial (1 shift basis)</td>
<td>14.40 Lacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Having bonded warehouse in Jaipur, States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>Injectables -</td>
<td>450 lac vials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cephalosporin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Injectables-Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lactum</td>
<td>450 lac vials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsules</td>
<td>2500 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>2400 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IV Fluid (bottles)</td>
<td>120 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HAL is having a wide network all over India. HAL has C&amp;F agent in every capital of State apart from distributors in most of the cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>BCPL</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>10 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>500 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ointment</td>
<td>60 Metric Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BCPL has 11 Sales Outlets and 10 C&amp;F Agencies spread over across the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>IDPL</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>162.30 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>162.3 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>74.0 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liquid Oral</td>
<td>696 Kilo Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Syrup (bottle)</td>
<td>36 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Injectable</td>
<td>2.4 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ORS</td>
<td>1.5 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marketing network of IDPL is spread over in 17 States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Government has introduced Pharma Purchase Policy for 103 medicines manufactured by the Pharma CPSEs and its subsidiaries w.e.f. 10.12.2013 for five years, which facilitates the Government Institutions, Government Hospitals etc. to procure medicines from the Pharma CPSEs at notified prices. The prices of 103 medicines under Pharma Purchase Policy (PPP) are fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for supply of Drugs to Government Institutions by PSUs. The prices of these medicines are less as compared to reputed brands of other Companies.

(c) No study is conducted by Department of Pharmaceuticals in this regard.

(d) No Sir.

Consumption and production of urea

2233. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gap between consumption and indigenous production of urea in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the future planning of Government to make the country self reliant in production of urea and the time schedule by which the same can be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a gap between consumption and indigenous production of urea. To bridge the gap, Department of Fertilizers imports urea on Government account. Details of consumption, production and imports of urea for the year 2013-14 and in current year 2014-15 (upto November, 2014) is as given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15 (Upto Nov., 2014)</td>
<td>201.15</td>
<td>152.59</td>
<td>48.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>298.03</td>
<td>227.15</td>
<td>70.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in LMT)

(b) Department of Fertilizers has issued New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment thereof on 7th October, 2014 to make India self sufficient in the urea sector. In response to amendment to NIP-2012, this Department has received 12 proposals for investment for urea plants, which is expected to increase the domestic production of urea. The new capacity is expected to start materializing in 2017-18.
Compensation to victims of Bhopal gas tragedy

†2234. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had announced in 2010, rupees one lakh as additional compensation for the Bhopal gas tragedy victims, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the additional compensation has been provided to all the victims, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Based on the recommendation of Group of Ministers on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, the Cabinet on 24th June, 2010, had decided payment of *ex-gratia* to Bhopal Gas Victims under the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ex-gratia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>र 10 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent disability</td>
<td>र 5 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury of utmost severity</td>
<td>र 5 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>र 2 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Renal Failure</td>
<td>र 2 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary disability</td>
<td>र 1 lakh (inclusive of original and pro-rata compensation already paid)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) and (c) As per the decision of the Cabinet dated 24th June, 2010, ex-gratia @ of ₹ 1 lakh is payable to Bhopal Gas Victims under the category of Temporary disability. Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal has informed that till 31st October, 2014, an amount of ex-gratia of ₹ 76.33 crore has been disbursed amongst 28,780 cases of victims under the category of ‘Temporary disability’. Victims under the category of ‘Minor Injury’, who had earlier received original compensation @ of ₹ 25,000/- and an equal amount as pro-rata compensation, were not covered under the Cabinet decision on ex-gratia.

Policy to reduce prices of drugs

2235. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production cost of decontrolled medicines is manifold higher than the controlled medicines, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to reduce the prices of drugs of cancer, AIDS and other life saving drugs, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The information related to production cost of medicines both controlled and decontrolled, is not maintained with NPPA.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. Out of 680 essential medicines (628 net medicines) under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, which also includes the drugs used for treatment of cancer, AIDS and other essential medicines, NPPA has already fixed prices of 47 medicines for cancer and 19 for AIDS.

Out of total 680 medicines (628 net medicines) under price controlled category of DPCO, 2013, NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 489 medicines till date, 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 which prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013. The details of price reduction are as follows:
Savings by gas-based production of fertilizer

2236. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production cost of urea will come down by using gas in place of Naphtha as fuel;

(b) if so, to what extent the cost of production is estimated to be decreased; and

(c) the extent to which the annual savings are assessed to be accrued following the decrease in cost of production, assuming the existing production capacity as basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) At present, the cost of production of urea using Naphtha as feedstock is higher than gas as feedstock. The extent of decrease in cost of production and resultant savings to be accrued will vary depending upon the prevailing gas price \( \textit{vis-a-vis} \) Naphtha price.

The unit-wise details of cost of production of urea using gas and Naphtha as feedstock are given in Statement.
### Statement showing notified Concession & Sales Tax Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Capacity (MT)</th>
<th>Cost of production (2013-14-Provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>₹/MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BVFC- Namrup - III</td>
<td>315000</td>
<td>10809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IFFCO-Aonla</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>13108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>INDOGULF-Jagdishpur</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>19132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KIRIBHCO-Hazira</td>
<td>1729200</td>
<td>12759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NFL-V Pur</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>14506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RCF -Trombay-V</td>
<td>330000</td>
<td>15428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NFCL-Kakinada</td>
<td>597300</td>
<td>12614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CFCL-Kota</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>19349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>15909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>KSFL</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>13859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NFCL-Kakinada exp.</td>
<td>597300</td>
<td>10772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>IFFCO-Aonla exp.</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>13213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NFL-V Pur Exp.</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>14981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>IFFCO-P, PUR</td>
<td>551100</td>
<td>28596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>KFCL-Kanpur</td>
<td>722700</td>
<td>36951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SFC-Kota</td>
<td>379500</td>
<td>16983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>IFFCO-P, PUR EXP.</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>26689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CFCL-II</td>
<td>864600</td>
<td>22333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>GSFC-Baroda</td>
<td>370590</td>
<td>12415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>IFFCO-Kalol</td>
<td>544500</td>
<td>14640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>RCF-Thal</td>
<td>1706897</td>
<td>13843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feed-Stock: Gas**
### Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>BVFC- Namrup II</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>14208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>ZACL-Goa</td>
<td>399300</td>
<td>41263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>GNFC-Bharuch</td>
<td>636900</td>
<td>21550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>NFL-Nangal</td>
<td>478500</td>
<td>33335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>NFL-Bhatinda</td>
<td>511500</td>
<td>30436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>NFL-Panipat</td>
<td>511500</td>
<td>29882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Total** | 19267787 | 18668 |

**Feed-Stock: other than gas**

1. MCFL-Mangalore | 379500 | 44836 |
2. MFL-Madras     | 486750 | 47978 |
3. SPIC-Tuticorin | 620400 | 45657 |

**Total -Naphtha/ FO/LSHS** | 1486650 | 46207 |

**Grand Total** | 20754437 | 20641 |

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### Adverse effects of monocrotophos pesticide

2237. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNFAO has asked the Government to ban the sale and use of monocrotophos organophosphorous pesticide in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the total number of deaths of people and wildlife due to the use of this pesticide during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to have less poisonous alternatives of this pesticide in agricultural use and also to ban monocrotophos which is posing a serious risk to human health and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) The decision to impose restriction on sale and use of pesticides is based on assessment of risk to human and animal health. The registration of monocrotophos pesticide for use in agriculture in India was subjected to
technical reviews in 1993, 1995 and 2005. None of the Expert reviews have recommended imposition of complete ban on sale and use of this chemical in agriculture. A fresh review by an expert committee is under way for several pesticides including Monocrotophos. The Report of the Expert Committee is expected to be presented to Central Government shortly. The Registration Committee registers pesticides including alternatives to existing products, under provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 after technical examination of efficacy and safety.

As per provisions of Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules framed there under, manufacturers of pesticides are required to provide a label leaflet with each pack having details of directions for use, dose, dilution, waiting period, safety, etc. In addition to that distributors, sellers and farmers are also being trained to comply with safety in dealing with pesticides.

**National knowledge network**

2238. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has established National Knowledge Network (NKN);

(b) if so, the objectives of the NKN; and

(c) the number of institutions interconnected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has established the National Knowledge Network (NKN). The establishment of NKN was approved in March, 2010.

(b) The objective of the NKN is to inter-connect all knowledge institutions across the country through high speed data communication network to encourage sharing of resources and collaborative research. These include over 1500 Institutes comprising of Universities, Research Institutions, and Institutions of Higher Learning.

(c) As on 30th November, 2014 a total of 1354 links to Institutions have been commissioned and made operational. This includes 358 links to institutions under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), which have been migrated to NKN.
Assistance to ITI to make it viable

2239. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHRLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to modernize the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and make it competitive in the Indian and international market;

(b) the losses incurred by this PSU so far;

(c) how much assistance and in what form has been given by Government to ITI and how long will it take to make it viable; and

(d) whether Government is planning to privatise this sick unit or divest shares, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAJIV SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In order to modernize the ITI Limited and make it competitive the Government has approved a financial package of ₹ 4,156.79 Crore for Revival of ITI Limited. It comprises of capital grant of ₹ 2,264 Crore which is to be given in the form of equity for project implementation (CAPEX) for up grading the manufacturing infrastructure at its various units and for new projects. The balance amount of ₹ 1892.79 Crore is to be given as financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for statutory liabilities and other commitments made by ITI. As a first step, the Government has allotted ₹ 460 Crore to ITI in the form of equity infusion in the General Budget presented in July, 2014 for capital expenditure for upgrading the infrastructure of the Company.

(b) The losses incurred by ITI since the year 2002-03 (when ITI started making (continuous losses) are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Loss (₹ crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Year | Loss (₹ crore)
--- | ---
2008-2009 | 668
2009-2010 | 459
2010-2011 | 358
2011-2012 | 370
2012-2013 | 182
2013-2014 | 344

(c) Since 2004, the Government had provided financial assistance of ₹ 4,756.77 Crore to ITI Limited. This amount was utilized by ITI for cleaning of its Balance Sheet, meeting expenses for Voluntary Retirement Schemes floated by the Company, meeting Capex and Working Capital requirements, Equity infusion of ₹ 200 Crore and providing salary to its employees from time to time. As part of the implementation of the current Revival Plan, the viability of each unit is to be reviewed after assessing the effect of the upgradation of manufacturing facilities in the unit as envisaged in revival plan.

(d) No, Sir.

**Eleven digit mobile numbers**

†2240. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten digit mobile numbers are going to be converted to eleven digit numbers;

(b) if so, by when and whether this is due to the increase in the number of mobile users; and

(c) if so, the details of the number of mobile users in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No proposal for conversion of ten digit mobile numbers to eleven digit numbers is under consideration as on date.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) Total number of mobile telephone subscribers in the country as on 31.10.2014 is 935.39 million.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Electro magnetic radiations

†2241. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the environment of the country is getting polluted as a result of the electro magnetic radiations emerging from the mobile towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to make efforts on priority to stop this environmental pollution; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, World Health Organization (WHO) in its Fact Sheet No. 304, May, 2006 on Electro Magnetic Fields (EMF) and Public Health (Base Stations and Wireless Technologies) has concluded that “considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak Radio Frequency (RF) Signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects”. “From all evidence accumulated so far, no adverse short or long term health effects have been shown to occur from the RF Signals produced by base stations (mobile phone towers)”. Further, WHO has referred to approximately 25,000 articles published around the world over past 30 years, and based on an in-depth review of scientific literature, has concluded: “current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to EMF radiation”.

WHO has recommended that ‘National authorities should adopt international standards to protect their citizens against adverse levels of RF fields.’ WHO has referred to the International Exposure Guidelines developed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). The main conclusion from the WHO reviews is that EMF exposures below the limits recommended in the ICNIRP international guidelines do not appear to have any known consequence on health.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecommunication (DoT), since 2008, has been monitoring global developments and has already taken necessary steps and adopted stricter norms for safety from EMF radiation that are emitted from mobile towers. Government of India has been taking due precautions and necessary actions in respect of EMF radiation emitted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
from mobile towers by issuing various guidelines and norms taking into account the international standards/norms prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) as recommended by World Health Organization.

Government of India adopted the ICNIRP guidelines in the year 2008 for basic restriction and limiting reference levels of Electromagnetic radiation from Mobile towers. Based on the recommendations by Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), these norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) have been further made stringent and reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). The present limits/level are reproduced as detail below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
<th>E-Field Strength (Volt/Meter)</th>
<th>H-Field Strength (Amp/Meter)</th>
<th>Power Density (Watt/Sq.Meter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400 MHz to 2000 MHz</td>
<td>0.434f^{1/2}</td>
<td>0.0011f^{1/2}</td>
<td>f/2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2GHz to 300GHz</td>
<td>19.29</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f = frequency in MHz)

In order to ensure compliance to the prescribed stricter precautionary norms of EMF radiation from mobile tower, the extensive audit of compliance of self-certificates being submitted by telecom service providers and base transceiver station (BTS) sites is carried out by Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) field units of DoT. In case, any BTS site is found to violate the prescribed EMF norms, actions are taken to put a penalty of ₹ 10 lakh per BTS per incidence including closing of BTS site as per the prescribed procedure. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell.

**Hoax calls**

2242. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of hoax calls have been on the rise in the country;

(b) the number of hoax calls registered by Railways, airport authorities, cinema halls and at other important public places during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether a hoax call regarding planting of a bomb in a passenger train was received by Western Railway recently, if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the updated status of steps taken by Government to curb such anti-social and
anti-national activity, as currently there is lack of proper mechanism for registration of
callers using public telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, Instances have
been reported about hoax calls. The specific records like State-wise related to hoax calls
are not maintained. However, the information about the hoax calls received in Railways
and Airports is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014 (upto Nov.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information in respect of Railways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh and Telangana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information in respect of Airports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014 (upto Nov.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (e-mail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014 (up to Nov.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calicut Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coimbatore Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (e-mail)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichy Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madurai Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore Airport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibrugarh Airport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) One case each was received in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

In Maharashtra, a call from a mobile number was received on 20.05.2014 by Chief Public Relation Officer, Western Railways on his mobile number, intimating that there is a bomb in Churchgate-Virar Mumbai local train. On receipt of above information trains leaving Church-gate Station were checked by Railway Police and Dog squad. No suspected person or material was found during the check. Thereafter, a case vide PNC No. 16/14 was registered against unknown person under Section 182, 505 and 507 of Indian Penal Code.

In Madhya Pradesh, a call was received on 07.07.14 in the Police Control Room at phone No. 100 from a mobile phone number stating that a bomb has been placed in last bogies of Indore-Jodhpur, Ranthambore Express. This train was searched extensively by Indore Police, Railway Police, Dog squad and bomb defusing squad. During search no suspicious person/ material was found. In this case a crime was registered vide no. 150/2014 under Section 177 of Indian Penal Code and Section 66(1) of Information Technology Act 2000.

(d) The deliberations were held amongst the M/o Home Affairs, Telecom Service Providers and Department of Telecommunications on the issue. After due deliberations, it has been decided that although it may be useful sometimes, if a mechanism is instituted to trace the hoax calls made from Public Call Offices (PCOs), but issuing the directions to disclose the identity by the caller, may not be appropriate as beside the privacy issue and potential misuse of documents/ information by the PCO franchisees. Such arrangement
may deprive a section of society to make a call from PCO because photo identity proof is currently not available with every citizen. By mandating such directions even general public may not be able to contact their families in emergency situations. As such mandating such instructions may create more problems to the common citizen instead of helping the security agencies to trace the hoax calls.

**Internationalised domain name**

2243. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the dot(.) bharat domain name in Devanagari script covering eight languages, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also proposes to launch the Internationalised Domain Name (IDN) in other Indian languages, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue to the general public as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir, dot(.) bharat domain name in Devanagari script was launched on 27th August, 2014 covering 8 languages (Hindi, Boro, Dogri, Konkani, Maithili, Marathi, Nepali and Sindhi- Devanagari).

(b) National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) is in the process of launching. Bharat in other Indian languages namely Gujarati, Punjabi, Bengali, Manipuri, Tamil, Urdu and Telugu.

(c) Launch of dot(.) bharat in Indian languages will help the non English speaking population in rural and remote areas to type the website address in local languages and access the local language content in the respective language. This is expected to enhance the reach and relevance of Internet among the Indian population and spur the growth of content creation in multiple Indian languages.

**Monitoring delivery of registered newspapers and magazines**

†2244. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal facility is provided by Government to registered newspapers and magazines;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) whether UPC facility for posting newspapers and magazines has been discontinued;

(c) whether complaints from subscribers regarding regular non-receiving of newspapers and magazines are increasing;

(d) whether there is no mechanism to monitor the procedure of delivery of registered newspapers and magazines to their destination; and

(e) whether Government proposes to ensure the procedure of delivery of registered newspapers and magazines to their subscribers by post and introduce UPC service for publication houses, enabling them to prove remitting magazines to their subscribers?

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

(c) There is no increase in complaints from subscribers regarding regular non-receiving of newspapers and magazines across the country except in Delhi, where there is a minor increase.

(d) The Department has an effective mechanism to monitor the procedure of delivery of registered newspapers and magazines to their destination.

(e) No, Sir. The procedure for delivery of mails including registered newspaper and magazines is already in place. There is no proposal to re-introduce the Under Certificate of Posting (UPC) service.

One Nation One Number Plan

2245. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the specific reasons for the several postponements in the implementation of One Nation One Number plan and free national roaming facilities in the country;

(b) by when it will be implemented in the country;

(c) whether private cellular companies are not in favour of giving free roaming services and One Nation One Number plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government’s response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) National Telecom Policy- 2012 provides to achieve ‘One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability’ and work towards ‘One Nation - Free Roaming’.
On One Nation One Number plan *i.e.* Full Mobile Number Portability in the Country, after taking into consideration the recommendations of TRAI, Department of Telecommunications on 03.11.2014 has carried out necessary amendment to the License conditions and certain instructions wherein a time period of 6 months has been given for implementation of Full Mobile Number Portability in the Country.

The Telecom Tariff is exclusively in domain of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) as per the provisions of TRAI Act, 1997 as amended in the year 2000. The issue of free national roaming was raised by TRAI in the consultation paper on ‘Review of tariff for National Roaming on 25.02.2013. From the comments of the stakeholders on the Consultation Paper, it was observed that most of the stakeholders were not in favour of free national roaming regime. Stakeholders were strongly averse to a regime in which incoming calls while on national roaming could become free. After analyzing the comments received from the stakeholders, a view was taken by TRAI that fully free national roaming across all the tariff schemes is not practicable due to the following reasons:-

(i) Tariff regime of ‘home equal to roam’ for outgoing voice calls and Short Message Service (SMS) may result in cross subsidization of roaming subscribers at the expense of non-roaming subscribers, as a result of which the home tariffs may increase.

(ii) Tariff regime of free incoming voice calls while on national roaming may create serious distortions in the telecom service market. Such a regime would create arbitrage opportunity that could lead to Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) movement behaviour across the circles.

Through the Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO) (55th Amendment), 2013 dated 17.06.2013, which came into effect on 01.07.2013, TRAI has made the following changes in the tariff regime for national roaming service:

(i) Reduce the ceiling tariffs for national roaming service, as indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Ceiling tariff prior to TTO (55th Amendment), 2013</th>
<th>Ceiling tariff as per TTO (55th Amendment), 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing local voice call</td>
<td>₹ 1.40 per minute</td>
<td>₹ 1.00 per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing long distance</td>
<td>₹ 2.40 per minute</td>
<td>₹ 1.50 per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(inter-circle) voice call</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incoming voice call</td>
<td>₹ 1.75 per minute</td>
<td>₹ 0.75 per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing local SMS</td>
<td>Forbearance</td>
<td>₹ 1.00 per SMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing long distance (inter circle) SMS</td>
<td>Forbearance</td>
<td>₹ 1.50 per SMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Permitted Special Tariff Vouchers (STVs) and Combo Vouchers (CVs) for national roaming service to provide flexibility and convenience to the consumers; and

(iii) Mandated the wireless access service providers to offer special roaming tariff plans in which subscribers can avail partially free roaming, or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges.

Shortage of postmen

2246. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHoot: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of postmen in Maharashtra and rest of the country, which has tremendously increased the workload of existing postmen, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the area to be covered by a postman has also been increased but bicycles are not being provided to them to cover their area for delivering dak, etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. There is no acute shortage of Postmen in Maharashtra and rest of the country.

(b) Bicycles are not provided to the Postman, however, cycle allowances are being provided by the Department to the Postman.

(c) The remedial measures taken by the Government includes:-

(i) Rationalization of Postman Beat is undertaken by the Department as a continuous activity.

(ii) Filling up of vacancies is an ongoing process in the Department as per the provisions of Postman Recruitment Rules.
Dissolution of TRAI

†2247. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken to provide for a Regulator General for the Telecommunications and Broadcasting sector at the earliest, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to appoint a Communication Regulator;

(c) whether it is proposed to dissolve the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI); and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to revive the Communication Convergence Bill, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Government is contemplating a new legislative framework to regulate the communication sector replacing the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 and Telecom Regulatory Authority of Indian (TRAI) Act, 1997. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) comprising representatives from Department of Telecommunications, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Information Broadcasting and Ministry of Home Affairs, has been constituted to work out details of the draft Communications Bill.

E-Governance Plan

2248. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to implement e-Governance plans in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to enroll State Governments and local bodies in these programmes, if so, the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Government of India is implementing the Digital India Programme with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The scheme envisages to pull together many existing schemes including the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) and aims to implement these schemes in a synchronized manner to achieve the vision of Digital India. The NeGP was launched in 2006 with a vision to make all public services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man. 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) support components were approved in 2006 and 4 MMPs - Health, Education, PDS and Posts were added in 2011 making it 31 MMPs. Out of 31 MMPs, 24 MMPs are operational and providing services to the citizens. Remaining MMPs are at different stages of implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. Various MMPs under the NeGP are being implemented with full involvement of all the State Governments. Local bodies have been involved in the implementation of the e-Municipality MMP. e-Municipality is one of the state MMPs which aims to improve service delivery mechanism, achieve better information management and transparency and ensure citizens’ involvement in governance.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

2249. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a fund in the name of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to establish mobile communication in the remote areas, if so, the details of operational systems therefor; and

(b) the action taken report (ATR) thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) (i) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) was established w.e.f. 01.04.2002 under the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act 2003 (further amended in 2006), to provide financial support for the provision of telecom services in commercially unviable rural and remote areas of the country. The scope of USO Fund covers all telecom services including mobile services, broadband connectivity and creation of infrastructure like Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), in
rural and remote areas. The Rules for administration of the Fund are governed by Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules as amended from time to time.

(ii) The financial resources for Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) are raised by way of collecting Universal Access Levy (UAL) @ 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue from telecom service providers except the pure value added service providers like Internet, Voice Mail, E-Mail service providers etc. It is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and made available to the USOF after due appropriation of the Parliament. The balance to the credit of the Fund does not lapse at the end of the financial year.

(iii) The implementation of USOF schemes is carried out by the “eligible operators” i.e., the entities having valid license or registration or authorization from Central Government/Department of Telecommunications for providing telecom services or infrastructure or any other entities as may be specified in this regard by the Central Government from time to time.

(b) Various schemes are being implemented/planned with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for expansion of telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country. USOF supported schemes for expansion of mobile services are as below:

(i) A scheme has been implemented by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/towers spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage. As on 30.11.2013 i.e. till the closure of the scheme, 7,317 towers i.e. about 99.51% have been set up.

(ii) On 20.08.2014, the Government approved a project to provide Mobile services in 2199 locations [1836 new sites and 363 sites already installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)] in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. The estimated project implementation cost is ₹ 3567.58 crore, to be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). BSNL has been nominated to execute the project.

(iii) On 10.09.2014, Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region at an estimated cost of ₹5336.18 crore to be funded from USOF. The Project envisages provision of mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National
Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

(iv) Mobile coverage to balance uncovered villages, which presently do not have mobile connectivity, is to be provided in a phased manner over five years.

Unsolicited phone calls and messages

†2250. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing number of unsolicited phone calls and messages inspite of clear cut guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to check unsolicited commercial calls and messages in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the agencies making such calls and messages?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, TRAI has laid down the framework for controlling Unsolicited/ Commercial Communications (UCC) through the ‘Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010’. These regulations have been reviewed from time to time and so far TRAI has issued Fifteen Amendment Regulations and Directions to address implementation issues and to further tighten the regulatory framework. These regulations prohibit sending of UCC by telemarketers/ subscribers to telecom consumers, who have registered their numbers in the National Customer Preference Register (NCPR) for not receiving UCC. TRAI has been monitoring complaints lodged by consumers regarding receipt of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) through the TRAI portal (www.nccptrai.gov.in) set up under the framework of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010’ for controlling the menace of UCC. It has been observed from data of the complaint registered in the portal in past years that there is a decrease in numbers of UCC. The details are given in Statement, para-1 (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) and (d) To curb the UCC, TRAI has undertaken various measures, due to which the number of such complaints have decreased. The details of the key initiatives taken by TRAI are given in Statement, para-2 (See below).

The TRAI takes required precautionary measures including financial disincentive through regulations and amendments as per need from time to time to address the issue of UCC. The TRAI has also taken various steps in past years to curb UCC. The details are given in Statement, para-3.

**Statement**

1. The details of such complaints registered in the portal from 27.9.2011, the day the regulations have come into force, till 31.10.2014 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>No. of complaints</th>
<th>Average complaints per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2011-12 (27.09.2011 to 31.03.2012)</td>
<td>83003</td>
<td>13833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>427041</td>
<td>35587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>397772</td>
<td>33148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To curb the Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) in the country, the details of the key initiatives taken by TRAI are given below:

   (i) Disconnection of telecom resources of the offending subscriber on receipt of a valid complaint and blacklisting of the name and the address of such subscriber.

   (ii) Disconnection of all telecom resources of such subscriber, upon blacklisting, by all other service providers.

   (iii) Disconnection of telecom resources of agencies or individuals for whom UCC has been solicited through unregistered telemarketers.

   (iv) Minimum charges of 50 paisa per SMS sent beyond 100 SMS per day per SIM to discourage the misuse of bulk SMS packs by telemarketers. A restriction of 200 SMSs per hour has also been put on sending bulk SMSs through software application by unregistered telemarketers.
Further, there is also provision of financial disincentives on telecom service providers in the regulation, which provides the Financial Disincentive on telecom service providers for the following:

(i) For failure to prevent Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) originated from the service providers network by subscribers who are not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer- The Service Provider shall pay up to a maximum of ₹ 5,000/- financial disincentive for each valid complain; and

(ii) For contraventions of the provisions of the regulations - ₹ 1 Lakh first contravention, ₹ 5 lakhs for second contravention and ₹ 10 lakhs for third and each subsequent such contravention.

In accordance with the above provisions, TRAI has been imposing financial disincentive on telecom service providers.

3. The TRAI has also taken following steps in past years to curb UCC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total complaints received by service providers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>9,90,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of Telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>5,25,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Additional disconnections on account of UCC sent (Proactive / call back numbers / Entities) (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>7,35,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Number of notices sent to Telemarketers with deduction in their security deposit and total amount deducted so far (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>413,1.80 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No. of Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No. of service providers on which financial disincentive is imposed and total amount collected so far (From 27.9.2011 to 31.10.2014)</td>
<td>13,7,12,92,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No. of unregistered TMs blacklisted for 2 years till 31.10.2014</td>
<td>2,40,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disinvestment in MTNL and BSNL

2251. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated to disinvest MTNL and BSNL as it did with VSNL to the private sector by making the public sector undertaking (PSU) to go for natural death through consumer boycott by providing poor service; and

(b) if so, the road-map for such disinvestment and if not, the revival plan for time-bound action?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal for disinvestment in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). Government is in the process of revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL through various short term, medium term and long term measures.

Government has taken several decisions to revive BSNL and MTNL and provide some financial relief so that they could undertake expansion plans and provide better services. These include:

(i) Treatment of pensionary liabilities of Government employees absorbed in MTNL and who opted for combined service pension on parity with similar employees in BSNL.

(ii) Waiver of Government loan to BSNL involving an amount of ₹1411 crores.

(iii) Financial support of ₹6724.51 Crores to BSNL and ₹4533.97 crores to MTNL on surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum.

(iv) Financial support of ₹492 Crores to MTNL, towards payment of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

BSNL and MTNL are separately preparing a revival plan for increasing revenue potential, identifying business opportunities, organizational restructuring and training to enable human resource to grow into customer-centric companies with expertise in marketing and customer services delivery and developing human resources strategy in line with restructured organizational vision. With these steps being taken, BSNL and MTNL will be able to upgrade and enhance network coverage and capacity and provide better quality of services to their customers.
BSNL is also taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to strengthen its network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve quality of service. The investment projects being undertaken include:

• Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹4,804.77 crores. This will result in addition of 14,421 2G sites and 10,605 3G sites across the country.

• Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of ₹600 crores.

• Migration of entire C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) legacy telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DOT at an estimated cost of ₹350 crores for which MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) has been signed between C-DOT and BSNL.

• Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2,199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹3,567.58 crores.

• Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity to uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam to BSNL on nomination basis at an estimated cost of ₹1,975.38 crores.

Standards for mobile and other electronic items

2252. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the mandatory standards for mobile and other electronic items;

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

(c) the other steps taken to curb flow of low quality electronic products into the country; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the public by making awareness about the low quality electronic products?
THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and IT, has notified “Electronics and IT Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012” mandating compliance of electronic and IT products - including mobile phone sets - to Indian Safety Standards indicated in the Gazette notification.

These Standards have been notified because electronics and IT products are of strategic importance in internal security and defence, the deployment of electronics in domains such as telecom, power, railways, civil aviation etc. can have serious consequences of disruption in service. This order also fulfils the objective of protection of human health and safety. Additionally, one of the objectives of National Policy on Electronics, 2012 is to create an institutional mechanism for developing and mandating standards and certification of electronic products and services to strengthen Quality Assessment infrastructure nationwide.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency had launched voluntary labeling program for laptops, notebooks and office equipments. However, there are no mandatory standards for mobile and other electronic items.

During the first phase of “Electronics and IT Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012” seven awareness programmes and three advertisements in print media were released during 2012 - 13. Now during the second phase also advertisements are in the process of being released in the print media and three awareness programmes have been planned for 2014 - 15.

BIS, through advertisements, is making efforts to make public aware to buy registered electronic products notified under “Electronics and IT Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012”.

BSNL towers

2253. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BSNL towers installed in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, till date;

(b) the number of proposals pending in the Ministry for installing BSNL towers in these two States; and
(c) the steps taken by Government to execute the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has installed 5606 number of BTSs y (Base Transceiver Stations) in Andhra Pradesh and 4654 number of BTSs in Telangana.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is pending in the Ministry. However, BSNL has planned 2078 number of BTS in Andhra Pradesh and 1693 number of BTSs in Telangana under its Phase VII GSM Expansion project. Out of these 2063 BTSs in Andhra Pradesh and 1576 number of BTSs in Telangana have been commissioned.

Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crores. Out of these, 43 BTSs in Andhra Pradesh and 184 BTSs in Telangana have been planned.

**Procurement of crops**

†2254. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agencies procure Kharif crops from the farmers through crop procurement centres; and

(b) if so, the way above centres procure crops from flood affected areas or crops affected by diseases;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Kharif crops are procured by Government agencies through procurement centres from farmers as per Government specifications and also from the flood affected areas or crops affected by disease as per relaxed specifications, if decided by the Government.

**Inferior quality of packaged drinking water**

2255. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities and complaints regarding inferior quality of packaged drinking water have been registered in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) the action taken by Government against guilty organisations/companies, the
details thereof, State-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. States and Union Territories have reported complaints regarding
inferior quality packaged drinking water. Out of total 36 States/UTs information has been
received from 19 States/UTs while the rest have not furnished the information. Out of the
19 such States, 11 have reported “NIL” complaints and 8 States have reported a total of
747 complaints. State-wise details of complaints received and action taken are given in
Statement-I (See below).

The year-wise and State-wise details of complaints relating to Packaged Drinking
Water (IS 14543) received in the Bureau of Indian Standards and action taken thereon are
given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of complaints received during last three years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the State/U.T.</th>
<th>No. of complaints</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A&amp;N Islands</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the State/U. I.</th>
<th>No. of complaints</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Not received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>153 No. of Plants seized, 358 No. of Plants voluntarily closed, action initiated on 118 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Cases launched against 81 illegal units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>68 cases launched, 3 jailed, 16 panelised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21 samples drawn, 10 found conforming, 11 cases launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25 units sealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>747</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement-II

**Year-wise and State-wise details of complaints relating to packaged drinking water (IS 14543)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and No. of Complaints</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of the licensee</th>
<th>Action Taken where complaint established</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1. Penna Beverages, Medak, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Firm offered for replacement but no reply received from the complainant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2. Om Sai Food &amp; Beverages, Kurali, Mohali, Punjab.</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3. Aqua Mineral India, Bangalore, Karnataka</td>
<td>The product was replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>4. M/s Sri Sai Ganesh Minerals, Bangalore, Karnataka</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. M/s Manikchand Food Breweries, Sagar, MP</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>6. M/s Premier Aqua Industries Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>7. M/s Shree Tirupati Ji Enterprises, Mayapuri, Delhi</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1. M/s Mansarover Industries, Bangalore Karnataka</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total - 03</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2. M/s Rajkumar Industrial Undertaking, Nagpur, Maharashtra</td>
<td>Stop marking imposed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions 175

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1. M/s Kinley, Lucknow</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>6. M/s AGMS Healthy and Purity Aqua Services and AMS Aqua Products, Chennai</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>5. M/s Markande Beverage Imphal, Manipur</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3. M/s Bisleri International Limited, Jaipur</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>4. M/s Ira Sky Packaged Drinking Water, Faridabad</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>8. M/s Sagara Agencies, Kerala</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>9. Bisleri Brand, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014-15 (till 08.12.2014) Total 09

*Note*: Complaints received for Packaged Natural Mineral Water (IS 13428) - Nil

**Availability and requirement of foodgrains**

2256. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate foodgrains stocks are available in the central pool to meet the
domestic requirement and contain prices in the likely decline in production of foodgrains in the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the current stocks and estimated requirement of foodgrains during the ensuing year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 16.11.2014 was 405.90 lakh tons vis-a-vis minimum buffer norms of 212 lakh tons for October-December quarter. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), the estimated annual requirement of foodgrains is 614.3 lakh tons for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

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

Procurement of agricultural produce by FCI

2257. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of wheat, paddy, rice and other agricultural produces procured by the FCI along with the number of farmers benefited therefrom during each of the last five years and current year, State-wise, particularly in Telangana; and

(b) the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by Government for agricultural produces during the last five years and current year, produce-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) For the central pool, foodgrains and coarsegrains are procured by FCI and State Agencies. The total quantum of wheat, paddy, rice procured by FCI alone during last five years and current year is given in Statement-I (See below). The Government do not maintain the records of farmers benefited from such procurement operations.

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by Government for Agriculture produce during last five years and current year are given in Statement-II.
### Statement-I

*Procurement of rice, wheat and coarse grain in current and five marketing seasons*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>75.55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>96.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75.42</td>
<td>64.86</td>
<td>37.38</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43.53</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.34</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>33.57</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37.46</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>41.15</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>48.04</td>
<td>42.90</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>69.24</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td>63.47</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>20.07</td>
<td>69.28</td>
<td>26.09</td>
<td>86.65</td>
<td>24.06</td>
<td>58.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unstarred Questions

[12 December, 2014]
| Model | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Jharkhand | 0.23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.75 | 2.15 | Neg. |
| Karnataka | 0.86 | 0 | 3.16 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.4 | 3.56 | 0.01 | 0.59 | 7.29 |
| Kerala | 2.61 | 0 | 2.63 | 0 | 0 | 3.76 | 2.4 | 3.59 | 0.88 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.55 | 19.68 | 0 | 5.16 | 35.39 | 0.09 | 6.35 | 49.65 | 0.17 | 8.98 | 84.93 | 0.08 | 10.40 | 63.55 | 0.87 | 70.94 | 0.60 |
| Maharashtra | 2.29 | 0 | 0.06 | 3.08 | 0 | 0.03 | 1.77 | Neg. | 1.92 | 0.02 | 0.64 | 1.61 | 0.96 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 24.97 | 0 | 0 | 24.65 | 0 | 0 | 28.66 | 36.15 | 28.01 |
| Puducherry | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 |
| Punjab | 92.75 | 107.25 | 0 | 86.34 | 102.09 | 0 | 77.31 | 109.58 | 85.58 | 128.34 | 81.06 | 108.97 | 77.54 | 116.41 |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 11.52 | 0 | 0.47 | 0 | 13.03 | 19.64 | 12.68 | 21.59 |
| Tamil Nadu | 12.41 | 0 | 0 | 15.43 | 0 | 0 | 15.96 | 4.81 | 6.84 | 0.03 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 29.01 | 38.82 | 0 | 25.54 | 16.45 | 0 | 33.57 | 34.61 | 22.86 | 50.63 | 11.27 | 6.83 | 1.44 | 6.28 |
| Uttarakhand | 3.75 | 1.45 | 0 | 4.22 | 0.86 | 0 | 3.78 | 0.42 | 4.97 | 1.39 | 4.63 | 0.05 | 0.86 | 0.01 |
| West Bengal | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 13.1 | 0.09 | 0 | 20.41 | 17.66 | 0.02 | 13.59 | 0.02 |

**All India Total** | 320.34 | 253.82 | 4.07 | 341.98 | 225.14 | 1.28 | 350.41 | 283.35 | 0.36 | 340.44 | 381.48 | 0.72 | 318.40 | 250.92 | 12.31 | 100.78 | 280.23 | 2.55 |

*As on 3.12.2014
**Statement-II**

*Minimum Support Prices*

(As on 29.10.2014)

(₹ per quintal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kharif Crops</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>60(4.8)</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>50(3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade ‘A’</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1345</td>
<td>65(5.1)</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>55(4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>30(2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maldandi</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>30(2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td>880</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>75(6.4)</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td>880</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>1175</td>
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<td>1650</td>
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**Rabi Crops**

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<td>2800</td>
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<td>3175</td>
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<td>18.</td>
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<td>2900</td>
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<td>50 (1.7)</td>
<td>3075</td>
<td>125 (4.2)</td>
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<td>1850</td>
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<td>50 (1.7)</td>
<td>3100</td>
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<td>2500</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>3000</td>
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### Other Crops

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td><strong>Copra</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Calender Year)</td>
<td><strong>Milling</strong></td>
<td>4450</td>
<td>4525</td>
<td>5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ball</strong></td>
<td>4700</td>
<td>4775</td>
<td>5350</td>
<td>5500</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td><strong>De-Husked Coconut</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Calender Year)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td><strong>Jute</strong></td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td><strong>Sugarcane</strong>*</td>
<td>139.12</td>
<td>145.00</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

# Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

$ An additional incentive bonus of ₹ 50 per quintal was payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

a Staple length (mm) of 24.5 - 25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3 - 5.1

aa Staple length (mm) of 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3

¶ Additional incentive at the rate of ₹ 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies was payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

* Fair and remunerative price.
Legislation for online shopping

2258. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to the Google annual online shopping growth trends report, the country will have 100 million online shoppers by 2016;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring in a legislation to prevent online frauds and fraudulent activities in the name of online shopping;

(c) how many cases have come to the notice of Government for online fraud in the country during past three years; and

(d) how Government monitors online shopping activities and verify that the sellers are genuine and whether there is any system for registration of online sellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) Government is aware of media reports regarding growth of online shopping in the country. However no official data on the sector is available.

(b) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration. However, keeping in view the increased number of online fraud/cheating cases, the Government has initiated steps for incorporating sufficient provisions for protection of consumers of online shopping/e-commerce under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(c) No such official data is available.

(d) At present there is no single set of law/regulations to govern E-commerce industry and therefore E-commerce activities including online shopping come under the purview of different laws like Information Technology Act, 2000, Contract Law and Indian Penal Code. E-commerce industry is also required to comply with other business laws like Company law, Labour law, Income Tax laws, Sales Tax law, etc.

Implementation of NFSA

2259. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got clearance from PMO for implementing National Food Security Act (NFSA); and
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions 183

(b) if so, the actions taken to implement the same in co-ordination with Ministries of Agriculture, Food Processing Industries, Communications and Information Technology, Road Transport and Highways, etc. and the State Governments, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) After passing by the Parliament, Government of India notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 10.09.2013. The NFSA has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. Based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act, reported by them, allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs) namely, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has started under the Act.

Remaining 25 States/UTs have not completed the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act. Implementation of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required. In order to ensure proper implementation of the Act, stress is on proper identification of beneficiaries through a transparent and participative process, delivery of foodgrains by designated State agencies upto the door-steps of fair price shops, availability of adequate scientific storage facilities at various levels, end-to-end computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations and setting up of effective grievance redressal mechanism, among others.

Proposal to exclude taxpayers from PDS

†2260. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to exclude taxpayers and Government employees from the purview of Public Distribution System (PDS);

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

(c) whether Government has issued necessary guidelines to State Governments for implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States which are working on this scheme at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(e) whether Government has held consultations with State Governments in this regard;

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

(g) by when Government plans to implement this scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) to (g) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to exclude taxpayers and Government employees from the purview of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Government of India has notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 10.09.2013, under which State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations are required to evolve the criteria for identification of priority households and conduct their actual identification, within the coverage determined for each State/UT, for receiving subsidised foodgrains under TPDS.

During a Conference of Ministers of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution of States/UTs, held on 04.07.2014 to inter alia review the implementation of NFSA, it was suggested that though the criteria for identification of households is to be evolved by States/UTs, while identifying the eligible households they should ensure that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households are included, except those in Government service, public sector undertakings or autonomous institutions or income tax payees.

Regulation on e-commerce market

2261. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn to the fast growing e-commerce market in the country;

(b) if so, the main players in this field and the market share of their business;

(c) whether Government has any plan to bring about some kind of regulation in this sector; 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) and (b) At present no official data on e-commerce industry is being compiled/available.

(c) and (d) Presently there is no such proposal for a separate regulatory framework for e-commerce under consideration.

Payment of wages for loading and unloading

2262. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any official rate for payment of wages to labourers who load and unload bags of foodgrains in FCI;

(b) if so, the details of rate at which labourers are paid wages per bag;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of total payment made to loaders/labourers in FCI for loading and unloading bags during last year and the current year along with the rate at which wages were paid per load/unload of a bag, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Departmental Labour.

The pay scales of the different category of Departmental labour are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Designation/Category</th>
<th>Pay scales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sardar/Mukadum</td>
<td>₹ 15,600-36,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mandal/Tindai</td>
<td>₹ 14,900-34,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Handling Labour/Loader</td>
<td>₹ 14,400-32,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ancillary Labour/Godown Mazdoor/Modiastitcher</td>
<td>₹ 14,100-31600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Besides, they are also entitled to incentives on piece rate basis and OTA for working beyond office hours at double the rate of hourly wages. Their total earnings depend on the number of bags handled in a day.

**Direct Payment System (DPS)**

These workers earn wages as per piece rate based on Schedule of Rates (SOR%) of the respective Region or the minimum guaranteed wages whichever is higher. Their per day earning, therefore, also depends on the number of bags handled in a day.

The current daily minimum wage rates of DPS labour (w.e.f. 01.10.2014) are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Designation/Category</th>
<th>Daily wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sardar/Mukadum</td>
<td>₹380/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mandal/Tindal</td>
<td>₹367/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Handling Labour/Loader</td>
<td>₹362/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ancillary Labour/Godown Mazdoor/Modiastitcher</td>
<td>₹332/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, they are entitled to get OTA for working beyond office hour at double the rate of hourly wages.

**No Work No Pay System (NWNP)**

They are also piece rated workers with guarantee of Minimum daily wage only for the days they are engaged for work in the depots. The current daily rates for NWNP system labour is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rates of wages per day effective from 1.10.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘A’</td>
<td>₹332/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘B’</td>
<td>₹276/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘C’</td>
<td>₹222/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, they are also entitled to get OTA beyond office hour at double the rate of hourly wages.

**Contract Labour**

The contract labourers are engaged through contractor appointed for the period of 2 years as per the tender inquiry.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Total payment made to loaders/labourers in FCI for loading/unloading bags during 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise and year-wise, are given in Statements-IA and B (See below).

The per bag handling cost details for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 State-wise are given in Statements-IIA & II B.

**Statement-IA**

*Total amount paid including incentive and OTA for 2013-14*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the region</th>
<th>Departmental</th>
<th>DPS</th>
<th>NWNP</th>
<th>Contract</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>17445112</td>
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<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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**Statement-IB**

Total amount paid including incentive and OTA for 2014-15 (Upto Oct. 2014)

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**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**  
[12 December, 2014]

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**Statement-IIA**

*State-wise details of per bag handling cost*  
(Financial Year 2013-2014)  
(Cost ₹ Per Bag)

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### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

#### Statement-I

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#### Statement-II

**State-wise details of per Bag handling cost**


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**Procurement of wheat for marketing season 2010-11**

†2263. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state whether determination of the final rate of wheat procured at the support price in Kharif marketing for the year 2010-11 along with relevant expenditures made thereon is pending with the Ministry and the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): No Sir. As wheat is not procured as a commodity of Kharif Marketing Season, no proposal for determination of final rate of wheat procured at the Minimum Support Price in the Kharif Marketing Season 2010-11 is pending with the Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Pendency of cases in consumer courts

†2264. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in consumer courts of the country and most of those are pending in district consumer courts, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is going to take special steps for quick disposal of pending cases in the consumer courts concerned with consumer disputes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Yes, Sir, the details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Government has taken the following measures to reduce pendency of cases in the consumer courts.

(1) State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.

(2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.

(3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.

(4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.

(5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

Statement

Total number of consumer complaints filed/disposed since inception under consumer protection law.

(Updated on 04.12.2014)

<table>
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<th>Cases disposed of since inception</th>
<th>Cases Pending</th>
<th>% of total disposal</th>
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Unrealistic rate of transportation of paddy in Odisha

2265. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the unrealistic transport rate fixed by FCI, Odisha region, for transportation of paddy and delivery of rice made to it by State Agencies on Central Pool Account, if so, the steps taken to make it realistic; and

(b) whether Government would include a lump sum amount for transportation cost in the costing sheet for Central Pool deliveries in the current Kharif marketing season 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) Vide letter dated 14.03.2014, Government of Odisha has requested for providing a lump sum amount for transportation of paddy procured for Central Pool as provided for procurement under decentralized mode (DCP). They have also requested for modification of transportation rate fixed by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Odisha to provide for 0 to 10 km slab also because FCI has fixed one single slab for 0 to 40 km. Since Government provides transportation charges for Central Pool procurement in all the States based on the principle that the amount based on the rates fixed by the District Collector of the State
or FCI, whichever is lower is paid, an exception in this regard for Odisha cannot be made. The Regional Office of FCI in Odisha has fixed its rate of transportation based on the tenders processed through a committee consisting of representatives of State Government and Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation, and, therefore, FCI has not found it feasible to revise these rates as requested by the State Government.

Fraudulent marketing strategy of automobile companies

2266. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that many automobile companies are overstating vehicle fuel-economy and lie about mileage of their manufactured four wheelers or motorcycles;

(b) if so, Government’s observations on such fraudulent marketing strategy of automobile companies; and

(c) whether Government is seriously considering to take action against such companies by applying huge fine thereon in the interest of consumers, 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 (c) Instances of misleading advertisements and exaggerated claims made by automobile companies do come to the notice of the Government from time to time. Action is taken as per the provisions of Consumer Protection Act and other related legislations. The Advertising Standard Council of India also monitors such misleading advertisements and marketing strategy. It exerts moral persuasion over its members to refrain from such strategy/withdraw such misleading advertisements.

Consumer awareness programme

2267. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any study to assess the impact of its ‘Jago Grahak Jago’ campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government contemplates to bring out any other effective consumer awareness programme in near future, 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) Yes Sir, the Government undertakes study from time to time to assess the impact of “Jago Grahak Jago” campaign. The latest study report by Ms/ Datamation Consultant Pvt. Ltd revealed that though the campaign is yet to reach cent per cent awareness level, however, about 90.9% of the sample respondents were aware about the “Jago Grahak Jago” campaign.

(c) To augment the campaign, the Government has decided to use new and innovative media for advertisements e.g. Digital Cinema, Community Radio, Mobile services, etc.

Food processing industries in Odisha

2268. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Odisha for food processing industries over the last five years;

(b) the number of such projects which have been approved and or assisted by the Central Government; and

(c) the names of projects which have been operationalized in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Odisha has submitted a proposal for setting up a Mega Food Park Project in District Khurda at a cost of ₹116.00 crore on 200 acre of land. The project proposal is under appraisal in the Ministry along-with other proposals from various States.

Mega Food Parks in Maharashtra

2269. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mega Food Parks (MFPs) have been set up in Maharashtra under Central Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether more MFPs are proposed to be set up in the State in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVİ NİRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Mega Food Parks have been sanctioned by the Ministry in Maharashtra under its Central Sector Scheme of Mega Food Parks. One of these Mega Food Parks is being set up at Village Wahegoan, District Aurangabad by M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd. at a total approved cost of ₹ 124.56 crore. Another Mega Food Park is being set up at Village Degaon, District Satara by M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. at a total approved cost of ₹ 139.33 crore. A grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 crore has been approved by the Ministry to each of these projects. These Mega Food Park projects are under implementation presently.

(b) and (c) Currently, there exists a vacancy of a total of 17 Mega Food Parks in the country. The Ministry had invited Expression of Interest (EoI)/proposals on 10.02.2014 from throughout the country to fill up the existing vacancies of Mega Food Parks. The last date was 31.07.2014. In response, a total 72 proposals have been received for setting up Mega Food Parks in various parts of the country including four proposals for setting up Mega Food Parks in Maharashtra, which are being appraised in the Ministry.

**Setting up of cold storage chains**

2270. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cold storage facilities in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment of cold storage requirement for the country by 2015; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to set up more chains of cold storages at various places as well as under Public Private Partnership mode, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVİ NİRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) 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), has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million tonnes and the present capacity of cold storage at around 32 million MT in the country. The present gap is around 29 million MT.
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. The scheme is primarily private sector driven wherein financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant and 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 ₹ 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.

Further, the Ministry has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan. For setting up of cold chain infrastructure in the country, following schemes have been included in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP):

(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 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 ₹ 5 crore, (b) Interest Subsidy: Interest subsidy @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of ₹ 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 ₹ 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 NER.

(ii) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas: For creation of primary processing facilities and Preservation Infrastructure in rural areas, grant-in-aid is provided @ 50% of the eligible project cost for the general areas and 75% in North-East, ITDP and Difficult Areas (NE States including Sikkim, notified ITDP areas and hilly States like H.P., J&K, Uttarakhand), subject to a maximum of ₹ 2.5 crore per project.
(iii) Scheme for Reefer Vehicles: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to standalone reefer vehicle/s and mobile pre-cooling van/s for carrying and transporting both Horticultural and Non-Horticultural produce. 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 ₹ 50.00 lakh is provided under the Scheme.

In addition National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

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.

Development of food processing sector

2271. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food processing sector is still at a nascent stage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether inadequate infrastructural facilities, access to credit, food safety laws, etc. are the main reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to address these issues and for developing the food processing sector to the level of other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the “Vision 2015: Strategy & Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India” prepared by Rabo India Finance in April, 2005, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and is estimated at 2 per cent in the case of fruits and vegetables. It is very high in developed countries (80% in USA, 70% in France) and in many developing countries as well (80% in Malaysia, 30% in Thailand). Lack of efficient supply chain infrastructure, inadequate processing capacity and access to affordable credit are some of the important causes of slow development of food processing sector in the country.

(c) For promotion and development of food processing sector in the country, Government is implementing Central Sector Scheme for Development of Infrastructure for Food Processing having components of (a) Mega Food Parks (b) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and (c) Setting-up/Modernization of Abattoirs (subsumed in NMFP w.e.f. 01.04.2014); Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries; Scheme for
Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research & Development and Other Promotional Activities; Scheme for Human Resource Development and Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions.

Further, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan the Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘National Mission on Food Processing’ (NMFP) which is being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories. The Schemes included in the NMFP are (i) Technology Up-gradation/Setting up/Modernization of Food Processing Units, (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture Products, (iii) Setting-up/Modernisation of Abattoirs (w.e.f. 01.04.2014), (iv) Human Resource Development, (v) Promotional Activities, (vi) Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas, (vii) Modernisation of Meat Shops and (viii) Reefer Vehicles. All the State/Union Territory Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under NMFP. State/Union Territory Governments also have the flexibility in identifying sectors for special focus and 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 for setting up food processing industries.

A special fund of `2,000/- crore has been created in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing affordable credit to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing units in designated Food Parks.

Voting rights to NRIs

2272. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give voting rights to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) whether Election Commission of India has made any recommendations to this effect;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendation made by the Election Commission;

(d) whether Government has examined security angle in this respect; and

(e) whether any demand to this effect was made by NRIs during PM’s visit to USA or otherwise, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) As per section 20A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, every citizen of India (i) whose name is not included in the electoral roll; (ii) who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country; and (iii) who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not), shall be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located, and every person so registered shall, if otherwise eligible to exercise his franchise, be allowed to vote at an election in the constituency, subject to fulfillment of other conditions specified in the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

(b) to (c) A Committee appointed by the Election Commission has recommended (i) ‘e-Postal Ballot System’ which envisages electronic transmission of the blank postal paper to the registered NRI voters and thereafter return of the same by normal post and (ii) ‘proxy voting’ which would allow such voters to appoint a proxy after following certain formalities and exercise his franchise through the medium of the proxy so appointed. The matter is under examination.

Release of undertrials languishing in jails

2273. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over one lakh prisoners, who have served more than half of the sentence that they can get for their crimes if proved in the country, are still awaiting for their trial by the trial courts;

(b) whether some decision has been taken to release such undertrials from jails under orders of the Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the time-frame for their release from the prisons as also the total number of prisoners to be so released?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) The number of undertrials who have served more than half of the sentence that they can get for their crime if proved, is not available. However, as per the report published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 1,13,702 undertrials were detained in jails for more than six months at the end of the year 2013 out of which 3047 were detained in jails for more than five years.
(b) and (c) In September 2014, the Supreme Court of India passed an order in the Bhim Singh case directing all judicial officers to effectively implement Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts to advise the district judiciary to review all cases where under trials are eligible for bail under Section 436 and 436A of CrPC, and take *suo moto* action for their release. They have also been advised to set up a mechanism in the High Courts for periodic monitoring of the release of undertrial prisoners. Director General (Prisons)/Inspector General (Prisons) of all States/UTs have also been requested to take necessary action to comply with the order.

**Digitization of subordinate courts**

2274. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps towards digitization of subordinate courts in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much funds have been allotted for digitization of subordinate courts in the last three years; and

(c) the time-line within which Government proposes to implement the digitization of subordinate courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) The Government is implementing eCourts Mission Mode Project for computerisation of 14249 district and subordinate courts in the country by March, 2015. As on 30th November, 2014, out of 14249 courts to be computerised, sites for 14182 courts have been made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN has been installed at 13606 courts, hardware at 13436 courts and software at 13323 courts. Digitization of case records is not covered under the current phase of the project.

(b) The details of funds allotted for computerisation of District and Subordinate Courts in the last three years is as below:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Revised Estimate</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
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<td>2013-14</td>
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</table>
Written Answers to [12 December, 2014] Unstarred Questions

(c) The Supreme Court of India has finalised the ‘Policy and Action Plan Document for Phase II of the eCourts Project’ envisaging further enhancement of ICT enablement of judiciary with Digitization of case records of district and subordinate courts as one of the initiatives. The duration of the eCourt Phase II project mentioned in the Policy document is three years.

Fast Track Courts

2275. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open a number of Fast Track Courts to speed up justice in the country:

(b) if so, the details of such courts that are proposed to be opened, State-wise;

(c) the number of pending court cases in the country in the Supreme Court, High Courts and lower courts; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to open all-women courts to deal with cases relating to women prisoners in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) and (b) Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing them. Government has requested the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts to implement this decision.

(c) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. As per the information available in Court News (Vol. IX, Issue No.1), a quarterly newsletter of Supreme Court, 52,119 civil cases and 12,211 criminal cases were pending as on 31.03.2014 in the Supreme Court. 34.32 lakh civil cases and 10.23 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2013 in various High Courts. In District and
Subordinate Courts, 82.78 lakh civil cases and 185.60 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2013.

(d) No, Sir.

Reservation policy for appointments as Government Pleaders

2276. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing reservation policy for SC/ST and OBC candidates for appointment as Government Pleaders in all courts in the country, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when this policy would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) and (b) Government Pleaders are empanelled from amongst the practicing advocates based on their professional competence and standing at the bar. Appointments are made on the basis of work requirement. There is no provision of reservation for SC/ST and OBC in such appointments.

Assembly Constituencies reserved for SC/ST

2277. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Assembly Constituencies which are reserved for SC/ST, there are either no SC/ST families or may have one or two families only;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to reconsider the reservation status of such Constituencies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) to (c) The Election Commission has informed that seats for Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs) are reserved in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies as per the provisions of articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India. Under the said provisions read with section 9(1) (c) and 9(1) (d) of the Delimitation Act, 2002, the seats in Legislative Assemblies of all States/Union Territories and the seats in the House of
the People were reserved for the SCs/STs by the Delimitation Commission on the basis of census figures, 2001 as ascertained by the Registrar General of India. Further, the constituencies in which the seats are reserved for SCs were required to be distributed in different parts of the State and located, as far as practicable, in those areas where the proportion of their population to the total was comparatively large. The constituencies, which were reserved for STs, were required to be located in those areas, as far as practicable, where the proportion of their population to the total was the largest. The details of all seats including seats reserved for SCs/STs in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and the population of SCs/STs in those constituencies are contained in the Delimitation Order, 2008. The Commission has further informed that it has no information with regard to any of the Assembly or Parliamentary Constituencies reserved for SCs/STs where there are either no SC/ST families or may have one or two families only.

Direction of Supreme Court regarding cases against MPs/MLAs

2278. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn attention of all State Governments to a directive of the Supreme Court that cases against MPs and MLAs which attract disqualification under Section 8 (1), 8 (2) and 8 (3) of the Representation of the People Act, needed to be completed within one year of framing charges;

(b) whether as a follow up action, Government has written to all State Governments to ensure mandatory compliance of the above direction; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that those undertrials languishing in various prisons for long terms are released as per Apex Court’s directives, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 10.03.2014 in W.P. No. 536 of 2011 in the matter of Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs Union of India and Anr. pending disposal before it had, inter alia, directed that in relation to sitting MPs and MLAs who have charges framed against them for the offences which are specified in section 8(1), 8(2) and 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the trial shall be concluded as speedily and expeditiously as may be possible and in no case later than one year from the date of the framing of charge(s). The Court further directed that in such cases, as far as possible, the trial shall be conducted on a day-to-day basis. If for some
extraordinary circumstances, the concerned court could not conclude the trial within one year from the date of framing of charge(s), such Court would submit the report to the Chief Justice of the respective High Court indicating the reason for not adhering to the above time limit and delay in conclusion of the trial and, in such situation, the Chief Justice may issue appropriate directions to the concerned court extending the time for conclusion of the trial.

The interim directions of the Hon’ble Court have been brought to the notice of Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Ministers of all the States by the Government of India.

**Number of women judges**

†2279. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are fewer number of women judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise and Court-wise number of women judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(c) whether a demand for at least 20 per cent reservation for women judges in High Courts has continued to be made, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient representation of women judges in the judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details showing the number of women Judges in Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 8.12.2014 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
### Statement

Details showing number of women Judges in Supreme Court of India and High Courts as on 8.12.2014

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</table>
Creation of All India Judicial Service

2280. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take up a long pending proposal for creation of an All India Judicial Service to run the subordinate judiciary, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when it is likely to be created and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. However, there is divergence of opinion among the State Governments and High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service.

Implementation of Uniform Civil Code

†2281. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Constitution of India provides for implementation of Uniform Civil Code in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to enact a law for implementing Uniform Civil Code in the country and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) and (b) Article 44 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution sets / implementation of Uniform Civil Code as duty of the State. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, wide consultation with stakeholders would be required for taking further steps in this regard.

Pendency of cases in courts

2282. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:
(a) whether the number of cases pending in courts in the country and the number of under trial prisoners are increasing every year in spite of increasing number of courts, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the procedure followed by courts is a major reason for this; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to hasten trial proceedings to dispose of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) to (c) As per information available in Court News, a quarterly newsletter of Supreme Court of India, 2.77 crore cases were pending at the end of the year 2010 in District and Subordinate Courts throughout the country. The corresponding figure of pending cases in District and Subordinate Courts at the end of 2013 stands at 2.68 crore. However, pendency of cases in High Courts has increased from 42.49 lakh in 2010 to 44.56 lakh in 2013. As per available prison statistics compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there were 2.40 lakh under trial prisoners in different jails across the country at the end of 2010. This figure has gone up to 2.78 lakh at the end of 2013.

Increasing number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions / appeal, adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction, lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing are some of the main factors responsible for pendency of cases in courts.

In order to expedite the trial of court cases, a number of legislative changes have been made in procedural laws which include provisions for limiting adjournments of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters as contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
Closure of Fast Track Courts

2283. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fast Track Courts set up by Government for speedy disposal of cases have been reeling under serious financial crunch, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these courts are being closed down gradually for want of funds; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to strengthen the Fast Track Courts and make them functional?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) to (c) Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Central funding to States for FTCs, established under the 11th Finance Commission Award, has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011. Some States have, continued FTCs beyond 31.03.2011 with their own resources. Details indicating the number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) earmarked by 11th Finance Commission in the year 2000, functioning as on 31/03/2005, 31/03/2011 and as per the latest available reports are given in Statement (See below).

The Central Government has decided to provide funds upto a maximum of ₹ 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 to utilise these positions for creation of FTCs also.

In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing them. Government has requested the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts to implement this decision.
### Statement

Details of number of Fast Track Courts approved for 11th Finance Commission funding in 2000 and functional as on 31.3.2005, 31.3.2011 and on the date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Approved no. of FTCs as in 2000</th>
<th>No. of FTCs functional as on 31.3.2005</th>
<th>No. of FTCs functional as on 31.3.2011</th>
<th>No. of FTCs functioning</th>
<th>As on</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Oct, 12</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>179</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>March, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>April, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July, 14</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Feb., 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dec, 10</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>June, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>March, 14</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Aug., 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>Dec, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>92</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oct, 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>March, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oct, 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>June, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>March, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>March, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complaints against members of ITAT, Kolkata

2284. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints against members of Income Tax Appellate Tribunals (ITAT), Kolkata, during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of complaints received, member-wise;

(c) the action Government has taken in the matter so far;

(d) whether CBI has also warned ITAT to review the rules pertaining to “pre-judged” and “pre-written” orders under Section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1981, so as to bring transparency in the system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by ITAT, Kolkata on the warning of CBI?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) An anonymous complaint dated 17.11.2014 against two members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Kolkata Bench, relating to their behaviour while sitting in the Benches, was received on 1st December, 2014, which has been processed as per the extant guidelines relating to anonymous complaints.

(d) and (e) ITAT has reported that it has nothing on its records in this regard.

Foreign visits by members of ITAT, Kolkata

2285. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several members of Income Tax Appellate
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

Tribunal (ITAT) Kolkata have gone abroad during the last two years on personal/official visits;

(b) if so, the details of their visits abroad during the last two years and the amount spent on each visit; and

(c) whether some of the members of ITAT, Kolkata have violated the conduct rules by not seeking prior permission of the competent authority, and if so, the details thereof and action taken against such members?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) during the last two years only one member of the ITAT, Kolkata Bench, had gone abroad (Malaysia) on personal visit in the year 2012, with prior permission of the competent authority, and the approximate expenditure on the visit was ₹75,000/-. No member of the ITAT, Kolkata Bench, had gone abroad on official visit during this period.

Vacant technical and non-technical posts

2286. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of technical and non-technical posts are lying vacant in Railways, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government to fill up these vacancies immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The total number of technical and Non-technical vacant posts in Zonal Railways as on 01.04.2014 (Provisional) is as under:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Posts</td>
<td>154356*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Technical Posts</td>
<td>71507*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional.

(b) During the Financial Year 2013-14, total 73005 persons/panels were provided to the Zonal Railways. Further, new indents for 81000 posts have been placed on the Recruitment Agencies.

Railway level crossings

2287. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway level crossings in West Bengal at present
and the number of accidents took place at these crossings during the last four years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to convert these level crossings in the State as manned ones to prevent accidents and create employment opportunities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 799 unmanned level crossings in West Bengal. The number of accidents at these crossings in last four years and upto November 2014 is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of consequential train accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2014-15 (upto Nov. 14)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) and (c) It is the endeavour of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings by Manning / Closure - Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) / Merger - Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road and Provision of Subways/RUBs.

In the last three years and current year (upto Oct. 2014), 411 unmanned level crossings in West Bengal have been eliminated by Railways.

Black marketing of rail tickets

2288. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic and print media recently highlighted large scale connivance of railway booking clerks, touts and Railway Protection Force personnel in blackmarketing of train tickets in Delhi and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and
(b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take on such cases to break
the nexus of railway employees, touts and RPF personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ
SINHA): (a) and (b) Some instances of misuse of reservation system by unscrupulous
elements with or without connivance of railway staff are reported in media especially
during peak rush periods/festival seasons. Such instances are duly investigated and
remedial action is taken, wherever required. Moreover, with a view to reducing chances of
such misuse of reservation system, various steps are taken, some of which are as under:

- Regular and surprise checks are conducted in and around reservation offices
  as well as in trains independently as well as jointly by Commercial, Security
  and Vigilance Departments.

- Close Circuit Televisions have been installed at important reservation offices
to monitor the activities at reservation counters.

- A close watch is kept on the working of reservation staff and strict disciplinary
  action is taken against the delinquent staff indulging in malpractices in
  reservation offices.

- For undertaking journey in reserved classes, the condition of carrying one of
  the prescribed proof of identity (in original) by any one of the passengers has
  been mandatory. In case of Tatkal ticket, the same original proof of identity as
  indicated on the ticket is required to be carried.

- With a view to bridging the gap between demand and supply, particularly
during peak rush periods, special trains are run and load of existing trains is
  augmented, subject to operational feasibility.

Laying of second railway line between Banspani and Jakhpura

2289. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for slow progress of laying of the second railway line between
Banspani and Jakhpura;

(b) how much of the slowing down is due to closure of iron ore mines as a result
of Supreme Court directives and how much due to other factors; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or contemplated to expedite the progress of
construction?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Banspani-Jakhpura (180 Km) doubling has been taken up at an anticipated cost of ₹942 crores. An expenditure of ₹161 crores has been incurred up to March, 2014 and an outlay of ₹198 crores has been provided in the current year. Track linking in 50 Km length has been completed. The reasons for slow progress include delay in acquisition of land by State Government, forestry clearance, restrictions on extraction of earth and quarry products etc. The progress of the project is not related to status of iron ore mines.

(c) Project officials are in regular touch with the State Government officials and regular meetings are conducted with them for sorting out issues on day to day basis to expedite the progress of works.

Financial position of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.

2290. SHRI SHANTARAM NAiK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial position of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.;

(b) the profits gained and losses incurred by Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. in the last five years;

(c) whether any survey to construct a parallel railway line on Konkan Railway route has been made if so, how many kilometers are covered by any such survey; and

(d) the cost incurred on the survey and estimated cost of lying second rail line on this route, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) is a Schedule - A Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways with paid up Equity Share Capital of ₹806 Cr.

Government in 2008 have carried out the financial restructuring of Konkan Railway. Loan amounting to ₹4079 crores provided by Ministry of Railways to Konkan Railway has been converted into Non-Cumulative preferential shares, redeemable after 15 /20 years.

The outstanding Bonds liability of KRCL as on 31st March 2014 is ₹1266 Cr. The Corporation has earned an operating Margin of ₹218 Cr. during 2013-14 as compared to
\(\text{\textdollar}158\text{ Cr.}\) during 2012-13. The Corporation had earned Net Profit of \(\text{\textdollar}13\text{ Cr}\) during 2013-14 as compared to net loss of \(\text{\textdollar}236\text{ Cr}\) during the year 2012-13.

The net worth of the Corporation has gone up to \(\text{\textdollar}1353\text{ Cr}\) at the end of the year 2013-14.

(b) The details of profits gained and losses incurred by Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. in the last five years are as under:

\[
\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Description} & 2009-10 & 2010-11 & 2011-12 & 2012-13 & 2013-14 \\
\hline
\text{Profit/(Loss) after Tax (PAT)} & 11 & 2 & 19 & (236) & 13 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

(c) No separate survey has been made to construct parallel railway line.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey for railway line

†2291. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey for a railway line in Chhattisgarh from Raipur to Baloda Bazar, Kasdol, Giroudpuri and Sarangarh to Odisha was proposed;

(b) whether the survey for the railway line has been completed;

(c) if so, whether the proposal is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if not, by when the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Survey for new line between Raipur to Bargarh(Odisha) via Tilda Palavi, Balodabazar, Kasdol and Sarsiwan has been taken up.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A survey requires investigation of one or more routes to decide the technically feasible alignment, interaction with State Government and trade and industries for assessment of traffic projections, preparation of plans and drawings for calculation of cost etc. Since this is an extensive exercise, hence no time frame has been fixed for completion of the surveys.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Projects allotted to Kerala

2292. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects allotted to Kerala during the last five years;

(b) the amount of funds allotted to these projects; and

(c) the amount of fund utilized for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However, four major projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala i.e. two Doubling, one Railway Electrification and one Workshop, have been sanctioned during the last five years. An expenditure of ₹ 247 crore has been incurred upto March, 2014 on these projects, with a total outlay of ₹ 66 crore during 2014-15.

Vacancies in safety related posts

2293. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies exist in safety related posts;

(b) if so, the number of posts of loco running staff, driver, station master, guard, signal inspector and maintenance staff lying vacant;

(c) since how long these posts are vacant;

(d) the reasons for not filling up of these posts; and

(e) the efforts being made by Railways to fill up all of these posts through regular recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of number of vacancies as on 1.4.2014 (Provisional) in various safety related categories is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Vacancy*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loco Pilots Cadre</td>
<td>17120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Masters Cadre</td>
<td>5623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard Cadre</td>
<td>9504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Category | Vacancy*
--- | ---
Signal Inspector Cadre | 488
Other Safety Category (including Maintenance Staff) | 80765

*Provisional.

(c) to (e) Arising of vacancies is a continuous process due to normal retirements, voluntary retirements, deaths and on account of creation of posts etc. Similarly, 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 letters. During the Financial Year 2013-14, total 73005 persons/panels were provided to the Zonal Railways. Further, new indents for 81,000 posts have been placed on the Recruitment Agencies.

Vacancies at key posts

2294. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the key posts of Member (Electrical), four posts of General Managers and posts of several Divisional Managers were lying vacant on 1 April, 2014, if so, details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not filling up of these posts;

(c) whether this situation has affected the efficiency of Railways;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The post of Member Electrical was not vacant on 01.04.2014. The posts of General Manager, Central Organisation for Railway Electrification, Allahabad and General Manager, Metro Railway, Kolkata were lying vacant on 01.04.2014. No post of Divisional Railway Manager was lying vacant on 01.04.2014.

(b) The process of filling up of these posts is yet to be completed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Duties of these vacant posts have been assigned to General Managers of other Zonal Railways.

(e) Necessary steps have been taken to fill up vacant posts early.
World class railway stations

2295. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of establishing world class railway stations in the country, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of stations upgraded to world-class under East Coast Railway Zone; and

(c) whether some special facilities have been provided for women and girls at such stations to control any kind of harassment especially during intervening nights, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) It was announced in Railway Budget 2014-15, to develop at least 10 major stations of Metro Cities and important junctions to international standards. 5 stations viz., Habibganj (West Central Railway), Chandigarh(Northern Railway), Bijwasan (Northern Railway), Shivaji Nagar (Pune, Central Railway) and Anand Vihar (Northern Railway) were initially entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) for which Draft Master Plans and Feasibility Reports have been prepared and are under statutory approvals. In case of Habibganj, for which requisite clearances have been obtained, Request For Qualification (RFQ) for the station redevelopment contract has been invited. Surat station (Western Railway) has also been entrusted to IRSDC for redevelopment for which consultancy tenders have been opened on 8.12.2014. Mangalore and Ernakulam stations (both Southern Railway) are also identified for redevelopment for which preliminary discussions have been held. Gandhinagar station has also been taken up by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for development and consultants have been appointed for feasibility studies. 2 stations, viz. Baiyyappanahalli (Bengaluru) on South Western Railway and Bhubaneswar/ New Bhubaneswar on East Coast Railway are identified for undertaking prefeasibility studies by the Chinese Railways under a Memorandum Of Understanding(MOU) dated 18.9.2014. No station has been redeveloped to international standards in East Coast Railway so far.

(c) No such stations have been developed so far. However, separate waiting room for ladies is prescribed for ‘A1’ and ‘A’ category stations as a Desirable Amenity. Maintenance of peace and order in station premises and trains is the statutory responsibility of States
which is being discharged by them through the Government Railway Police (GRP). Besides sharing 50% of the cost on GRPs with respective States, Railways supplement efforts of States through the Railway Protection Force (RPF) to ensure security at railway stations. Measures initiated to ensure security at major stations by RPF including security of women and girls include escorting of ladies’ compartments of suburban trains during peak hours, public awareness programmes with regard to security of women passengers, special squads including lady RPF Sub-Inspectors and Constables at Divisional Level for providing assistance to women passengers. To improve representation of women in the force, 10% of all posts advertised in the rank of Constable and SI are earmarked to be filled by women. 12 Manila Vahinis have been sanctioned to strengthen women security in metropolitan cities, especially in suburban sections. Creation of 4192 more posts, to be filled from women candidates, has been announced in Budget 2014-15 and proposal has been forwarded to Ministry of Finance for approval.

Dynamic fare system

2296.SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dynamic fare in certain trains have been introduced by Railways;
(b) if so, the details of trains and slabs of dynamic fare structure introduced; and
(c) the response of the public to this dynamic fare structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The concept of premium train services on dynamic fare over and above the regular train services has been introduced w.e.f 24.12.2013. The fare of Premium special trains on dynamic pricing increases depending upon the demand and availability of accommodation. The base fare of these trains is the normal adult fare applicable for the trains plus the tatkal charges and the fare can increase based on demand intensity subject to a prescribed maximum limit. The dynamic fare of the premium trains increases proportionate to the increase in Actual Demand Intensity as compared to the Normal Demand Intensity.

Upto 27.11.2014, 197 premium trains have been introduced. The total additional earnings on account of dynamic fare upto 27.11.14 after introduction of Premium trains have been ₹ 49.71 crores. Apart from this additional earnings, the response received from passengers has been encouraging going by the occupancy levels of these trains.
Number and percentage of Tatkal tickets available to passengers

2297. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of Tatkal tickets available to the passengers; and

(b) whether their number and percentage varies from train to train, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The extent of Tatkal accommodation to be earmarked in trains is decided by Zonal Railways keeping in view the demand pattern and availability of accommodation subject to maximum limit prescribed in the scheme. On an average, approximately 12.95 lakh seats/berths are available per day for reservation out of which approximately 2.24 lakh berths/seats i.e. 17.31% are available for reservation under Tatkal scheme. The accommodation so earmarked can, however, in no case exceed the following limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number of berths to be earmarked in trains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>10 berths per coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>16 berths per coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air - Conditioned Chair Car</td>
<td>16 seat per coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeper Coach</td>
<td>30% of accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved Second Sitting (2S)</td>
<td>10% of accommodation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy for procurement of coaches

2298. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is sharing technical know-how of coach manufacturing with private players free of cost and bought coaches from these manufacturers at higher cost than the state-owned factories;

(b) if so, the rationale behind such policy of procurement of coaches; and

(c) whether Government proposes to stop this policy for procurement of coaches from private players in future, if so, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railways have placed orders on private firms for manufacture and supply of Electric Multiple Unit (ACEMU) coaches and Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) coaches with the provision that drawings and technical details would be provided free of cost by Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai and Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala as these coaches were to be manufactured as per Railways’ design. It is not possible to manufacture these coaches unless design and drawings are made available to the manufacturer.

In the last five years, the rates at which contracts were placed for procurement of Electric Multiple Unit (ACEMU) coaches were lower than the cost of manufacturing of similar coaches at Integral Coach Factory/Chennai. In the year 2012-13, contracts were placed for the first time, for procurement of Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) coaches from three sources. The rates (excluding taxes and duties) of two sources were lower and of one source was marginally higher (1% excluding taxes and duties) than the cost of manufacturing of similar coaches at Rail Coach Factory/Kapurthala.

(b) and (c) Procurement of coaches from other sources i.e. both public and private sector is done when the requirement exceeds the manufacturing capacity of Railways’ own Production Units.

Utilization of railway coach factories

2299. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government favours private manufacturers to make coaches without fully utilizing the capacity of its own coach factories that were set up at a huge cost;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilizing its own coach factories; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for maximum utilization of its coach manufacturing factories in future and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No Sir. Procurement of coaches from public sector or private sector manufacturers is done only to meet the additional requirement of coaches after fully exhausting the in-house manufacturing capacity of Indian Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.
Restructuring and reforming Indian Railways

2300. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee under the chairmanship of Bibek Debory has been constituted to examine the exercise of restructuring and reforming Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and the details thereof; and

(c) by when, the report is expected to be presented to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have constituted a High Level Committee headed by Dr. Bibek Debroy for mobilization of resources for major railway projects and restructuring of Ministry of Railways and Railway Board. Terms of reference of the aforesaid Committee are as follows:

(i) Reorganizing and restructuring the Railway Board and subsequently the Department so that policy making and operations are separated, the Department does not work in silos, policy making focuses on long term and medium term planning issues and operation focuses on day-to-day functioning of the Organization;

(ii) Promote exchange of Officers between the Railways and other departments;

(iii) Estimate financial needs of the Railways and ensure appropriate frameworks and policies are in place to raise resources, both internally and from outside the Government, to enable Railways to meet the demands of the future; and

(iv) Examine and suggest modalities for implementing the existing Cabinet decision on setting up a Rail Tariff Authority and give recommendations.

(c) The report of the Committee is expected to be finalized by August, 2015. However, the Committee has been requested to finalize the report by June, 2015.

Late running of train no. 22405/ 22406

2301. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train No. 22405 and 22406 running between Anand Vihar Terminus (ANVT) to Bhagalpur (BGP) and Bhagalpur to Anand Vihar Terminus respectively are often late, if so, the reasons therefor; and
(b) the steps Government is contemplating to run the train on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The punctuality of this train has not been upto expectation.

(b) The punctuality of Mail/Express and Passenger trains is monitored at various levels, starting from the Division to Headquarters and Railway Board. The punctuality of trains is affected due to various reasons, some of which are within the control of Railways and some due to external circumstances. The overall line capacity on the Allahabad-Mughalsarai route is saturated and any asset failure, maintenance block or external impediments, adversely affect the punctuality of passenger trains. All efforts are made to run all trains, including 22405/22406 Anand Vihar Terminus-Bhagalpur Garib Rath Express punctually.

**Doubling of railway lines in Rajasthan**

†2302. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan in which there is a plan to double the railway lines;

(b) whether there is a plan to double the Jaipur-Jodhpur railway track in Rajasthan, if so by when, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Railways have made any plan to double the Delhi-Jodhpur railway lines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railways do not plan any of its projects district-wise.

(b) and (c) There are two routes between Delhi and Jodhpur and the status of doubling on these routes is as below:

(i) **Delhi-Jaipur-Phulera-Jodhpur:**

On this route, Delhi-Jaipur-Phulera section has already been doubled except Alwar-Bandikui (60 Km) section. Further, survey for doubling of Phulera-Merta Road (153 Km) has been carried out and it has not been found financially viable. No survey for doubling of Merta Road-Jodhpur has been sanctioned.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(ii) Delhi-Ringus-Phulera-Jodhpur:

On this route, double line exists between Delhi and Rewari and there is no plan to double the remaining section at present.

Development of railways in desert areas of Rajasthan

2303. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for running new trains from various State Governments and MPs;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to pay special attention for development of Railways in the desert areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A large number of proposals for introduction of new trains are received from various quarters including State Governments and Members of Parliament at different levels of railway administration viz. Railway Stations, Divisions, Zonal Headquarters, Board Level etc., and action as found feasible and justified is taken subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, compendium of such proposals is not maintained by Indian Railways.

(c) There is no separate policy for development of Railways in desert area of Rajasthan.

Decline in passenger and freight traffic

2304. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have noticed decline in passenger and freight traffic in certain divisions and zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railway have analysed the reasons for this decline, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Out of 17 Zones, 11 Zonal Railways have booked lesser number of originating passengers during April-October, 2014 compared to the same period of last year. Four Zonal Railways have carried freight less than last year. Zone-wise number of passengers booked and freight carried is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone/Rly.</th>
<th>No. of Originating Passengers (in millions)</th>
<th>Freight loading (in millions tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>981.81</td>
<td>1013.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>711.35</td>
<td>679.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central</td>
<td>165.18</td>
<td>157.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>51.03</td>
<td>52.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>401.43</td>
<td>393.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>110.73</td>
<td>110.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>153.25</td>
<td>139.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Frontier</td>
<td>58.17</td>
<td>55.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>103.13</td>
<td>103.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>487.16</td>
<td>477.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>229.73</td>
<td>216.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>152.12</td>
<td>151.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East Central</td>
<td>78.23</td>
<td>78.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>113.60</td>
<td>115.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>961.93</td>
<td>980.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Central</td>
<td>86.25</td>
<td>85.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METRO</td>
<td>119.90</td>
<td>106.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>4965.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>4918.57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) The reasons for decline in passenger traffic during the current Financial Year include impact of fare rationalization, changed norms/regulations in the issue of concessional tickets, particularly in case of Izzat MSTs, closure of certain sections for gauge conversion, impact of natural disasters like floods and heavy monsoons, various other regional factors, etc.

The demand for freight loading on Indian Railways is a derived demand and is dependent on the growth in the economy, especially in the core sector since Railways is primarily a bulk carrier of freight. The Index of eight core sector industries for April-October 2014 shows a growth of 4.3% as against this the growth in freight loading has been higher at 4.79%. The slow growth rate in the originating freight loading of Indian Railways was primarily on account of relatively slow growth in core sectors of economy. This was further compounded by negative growth in Iron ore after mining restrictions were imposed in the States of Karnataka and Odisha and quantum drop in demands for exports and negative growth in loading of Fertilizer due to less demand.

Ticket booking and reservation counter at Trayambakeshwar

†2305. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or approval granted for setting up a ticket booking and reservation counter at Trayambakeshwar to facilitate train reservation and booking of tickets for the pilgrims and tourists expected to arrive in Kumbha Mela at Nasik in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In addition to existing Passenger Reservation counters, additional counters will be operated at Nasik road and Trayambakeshwar during the upcoming Kumbha Mela in Nasik, Maharashtra.

Wages provided by contractors deployed by IRCTC

2306.SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some contractors being deployed by IRCTC are denying to pay equal wage for equal work; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has not received any cases regarding denial of equal wage for equal work.

(b) Does not arise.

**Establishment of wagon factory in Odisha**

2307. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when the Ministry will establish a wagon factory at the identified patch of land in village Sitapalli of Ganjam district and another wagon factory at Narla in Kalahandi district in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): On account of slow growth in freight traffic vis-a-vis the capacity for manufacture already available, work on the project of setting up a wagon manufacturing factory at Sitapalli of Ganjam district has not started.

There is no proposal, at present, to set up another wagon factory at Narla in Kalahandi district.

**Revision in time-table of trains**

†2308. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the schedule and procedure for revision in the time-table of trains for convenience of passengers; and

(b) the measures taken to ensure early arrival of Bandra-Amritsar (Deluxe/Western Express) at Delhi and early departure of Indore-Hazarat Nizamuddin-Indore (Intercity Express) from Hazrat Nizamuddin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Timings of trains on Indian Railways are dependent, *inter alia*, on factors like nature of service, availability of path and availability of terminal/maintenance facilities. Indian Railways, to the extent feasible and subject to operational feasibility, endeavours to schedule trains to timings convenient to the passengers at originating/terminating stations. Every year, Indian Railways, subsequent to the announcements made in Railway Budget and after finalizing routes/timings of new trains services/extension/increase in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
frequencies so announced, brings out public time tables incorporating such changes in timings as necessitated.

(b) 12925/12926 Bandra-Amritsar Paschim Express and 12415/12416 Indore-Nizamuddin Express are well patronized services in their present timings; change in timings of these services is not feasible at present.

Vacant safety related posts

2309. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of safety related posts are lying vacant in Railways, if so, the number of such posts; and

(b) whether Government has any intention to fill up the posts, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The total number of vacant safety related posts in Zonal Railways as on 01.04.2014 is 1,29,152 (Provisional).

(b) During the Financial Year 2013-14, total 73005 persons/panels were provided to the Zonal Railways. Further, new indents for 81000 posts have been placed on the Recruitment Agencies.

Increasing the pace of trains

2310. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways is seeking help from foreign countries to increase the pace of trains;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) the maximum speed of trains in the country; and

(d) by how much Railways intend to increase the pace of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Increasing speed of trains is an identified area of cooperation in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) on technical cooperation in the rail sector signed with Railways/Governments of Czech Republic, China, France and Germany.
(c) At present, the maximum speed of trains is 150 kmph of the 12001/12002 New Delhi-Bhopal Habibganj Shatabdi Express on New Delhi-Agra section.

(d) Indian Railways have identified nine existing corridors for increasing the speed of passenger trains to 160/200 kmph.

MoU for super speciality hospitals in West Bengal

2311. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has signed an MoU for opening of super-speciality hospitals in West Bengal, if so, the details of such hospitals; and

(b) the progress made regarding establishment of those hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has signed an MoU with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for opening of Super-Speciality Hospitals in different locations including West Bengal. In West Bengal, 13 locations i.e., Asansol, Dankuni, Howrah, Kanchrapara, Malda Town, New Farakka, Paglachandi, Rampurhat, Rangaghat, New Jalpaiguri, Garden Reach, Haldia and Kharagpur were identified for development of tertiary level hospitals.

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has appointed M/s Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) as a transaction Advisor. A meeting was arranged by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 22.08.14. A letter dated 18-11-14 has been received from Health Ministry regarding minutes of the meeting, wherein Secretary, Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has observed that since Health being a State subject, State Governments are important stakeholder in the process of establishing any healthcare facilities as per the felt needs of the people in the region, because it is the respective State Governments who are in the best position to take an informed decision regarding the requirement of any specific level of healthcare facilities in the State at the identified locations and reimburse cost for healthcare services rendered to the poor. He has also opined that there is need to have a fresh look at the proposed Public Private Partnership concept.

Commercial use of surplus land in West Bengal

2312. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus land in the Eastern Railway, if so, the details thereof along with the total area of such surplus land in West Bengal; and
(b) whether Government has any specific guideline for commercial use of such land, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Railway has no surplus land but has vacant land which is mostly in the form of narrow strips along the tracks. The vacant land is required for servicing/maintenance of track, bridges, other infrastructure and for future expansion of the Railways. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). RLDA has been entrusted 62 sites totalling 597 hectares which are amenable for commercial development.

Second railway bridge on Brahmaputra river in Guwahati

2313. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of second railway bridge on Brahmaputra river in Guwahati in Assam; and

(b) the details of proposal and time bound execution plan therefor?

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 ₹ 300 crore at 2007-08 price level, with Rate of Return of 1.88%. Due to unremunerative nature of the project, huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds, this project could not be taken forward.

Electrification and gauge conversion of railway lines

2314. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway network in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the details of railway lines electrified in the country, zone-wise;

(c) the details of metre gauge and narrow gauge lines in the country, zone-wise;

(d) how much metre and narrow gauge lines are still left to convert into broad gauge; and
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(e) the steps taken to electrify and convert entire network into broad gauge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (c) As on 31.03.2014, the Railway network (route kilometres) zone-wise and gauge-wise is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Zonal Railways</th>
<th>B.G.</th>
<th>M.G.</th>
<th>N.G.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>3743.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>298.61</td>
<td>4041.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>2549.82</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>91.57</td>
<td>2641.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Central</td>
<td>3344.11</td>
<td>363.88</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3707.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>2678.87</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2678.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>6935.58</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>260.85</td>
<td>7196.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>2915.25</td>
<td>11.48</td>
<td>288.59</td>
<td>3215.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>2824.79</td>
<td>1006.61</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3831.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Northeast Frontier</td>
<td>2970.02</td>
<td>925.85</td>
<td>87.48</td>
<td>3983.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>4538.29</td>
<td>988.37</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5526.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>4550.29</td>
<td>528.42</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5078.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>5743.48</td>
<td>175.93</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5919.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>2716.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2716.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>South East Central</td>
<td>1777.62</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>711.01</td>
<td>2488.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>3322.12</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3322.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>4547.54</td>
<td>1333.15</td>
<td>558.90</td>
<td>6439.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>West Central</td>
<td>2992.07</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2992.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kolkata Metro Railway</td>
<td>27.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>27.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>58176.93</td>
<td>5333.69</td>
<td>2297.01</td>
<td>65807.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) As on 01.04.2014, Zone-wise Railway lines electrified in the country, are as under:
Sl. No. | Zonal Railway          | Route Kilometers Electrified as on 01.04.2014 |
-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
 1.              | Central                | 2164                                        |
 2.              | Eastern                | 1604                                        |
 3.              | East Central           | 1867                                        |
 4.              | East Coast             | 1653                                        |
 5.              | Northern               | 2587                                        |
 6.              | North Central          | 1749                                        |
 7.              | North Eastern          | 567                                         |
 8.              | Northeast Frontier     | 246                                         |
 9.              | North Western          | 87                                          |
10.             | Southern               | 2799                                        |
11.             | South Central          | 2328                                        |
12.             | South Eastern          | 2246                                        |
13.             | South East Central     | 1312                                        |
14.             | South Western          | 497                                         |
15.             | Western                | 1607                                        |
16.             | West Central           | 1553                                        |
17.             | Kolkata Metro Railway  | 25                                          |

**Total** | **24891**

(d) As on 01.04.2014, 5,333.69 route kilometres of Meter Gauge and 2297.01 km of Narrow Gauge lines exist in the country. Out of these, only 2754 kilometres of Meter Gauge and 1542 kilometres of Narrow Gauge have been sanctioned for conversion.

(e) As a step to improve rail transport in the country, the pace of electrification on Indian Railways has been accelerated. During the XI Five Year Plan, 4,556 Route Kilometres have been electrified as against the target of 4,500 Route Kilometres. Further, during the first two years of XII Five Year Plan period, 2,667 Route Kilometres have also been electrified. (2012-13: 1,317 Route Kilometres, 2013-14: 1,350 Route Kilometres).

Indian Railways has a huge throwforward of ongoing projects to the tune of ₹ 1.82 Lakh Crore. With the resource crunch and limited Gross Budgetary Support, Railways
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

2315. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group ‘D’ and ‘C’ posts in Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the details of posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs;

(c) whether reservation policy is followed in Group ‘D’ and Group ‘C’ position;

and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The total number of sanctioned posts in Group ‘C’ and Erstwhile Group ‘D’ in Zonal Railways as on 01.04.2014 (Provisional) is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>129844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>54924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central</td>
<td>99496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>139950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>83159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>65313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Frontier</td>
<td>76789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>176037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>62329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>101839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East Central</td>
<td>52184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>99733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>108397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Railway                      | Sanctioned Strength
----------------------------|----------------------
South Western               | 42672
West Central                | 67144
Western                    | 119386
Total                      | 1479196*

* Provisional.

(b) to (d) As per Government of India’s reservation policy, 15%, 7½ % and 27% posts, reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively is followed and ensured in every category on the Railways and shortfall, wherever existing, is made good through Special Recruitment Drives/normal Recruitments through Recruitment Agencies.

**Survey of new railway tracks**

2316. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new railway tracks taken up by the Ministry to start survey from different States from 2001 till 2014 budget;

(b) the consideration on which the Ministry decide or priorities survey of new railway link of different States;

(c) whether the Ministry considers for taking up new railway line in those States who lag behind from other States in railway network; and

(d) the proposals received by Railways from Government of Odisha, from 2001 onwards for taking up new railway links?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) A total of 757 number of surveys for new lines have been taken up from 2001 till 2014.

(b) Surveys are taken up on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament and other public representatives. The demands received are scrutinized and, wherever feasible, surveys are taken up. Surveys are also taken up based on requirement of railways for last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines etc.
(c) Projects are taken up based on remunerativeness, missing links, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

(d) Demands for survey are received from time to time at various levels *i.e.* Railway Board, Zonal Railways and Divisional Headquarters etc. No compendium for demands received is maintained. However, between 2000-01 and 2014-15, 39 new line surveys were sanctioned in the State of Odisha out of which 18 surveys have been completed.

**Kantabanji-Nabarangpur railway line**

2317. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey and estimate of the Kantabanji-Raj Khariar-Dharamgarh-Nabarangpur railway line have been received by the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken to accord approval and make provision of funds for its implementation in view of the area being in backward Koraput- Balangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region and naxal affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Survey for Kantabanji-Rajkhariar-Dharamgarh-Nabarangpur railway line has been taken up as a part of Kantabanji-Nabarangpur-Jeypore, out of which Survey for Nabarangpur-Jeypore has been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dependence on contract workers**

2318. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the priority of Railways–superfast trains, doubling of rail lines, electrification, new railway lines, improvement of quality of service or safety of passengers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway administration is depending on contract workers more and more instead of maintaining a trained and efficient work force, leading to an increasingly poor service to passengers?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Transportation capacity augmentation, improvement of services including their quality and safety of passengers are all priority areas of the Railways.

(b) No, Sir. However, at major stations, Indian Railways have outsourced cleanliness related activities like mechanized cleaning, rag picking, garbage disposal, one time cleanliness etc. on contract basis to improve the cleanliness standards at railway stations. Public toilets at major stations have been brought under the ‘Pay & Use’ scheme with the participation of the private sector.

Measures taken following elephant deaths on railway tracks in North Bengal

2319. SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken following the rise in deaths of elephants on railway tracks in North Bengal;

(b) the funds allocated for diversion of trains away from elephant corridors; and

(c) the time-line for completion of diverted railway tracks in vulnerable spots of elephant corridors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The measures taken to curb the elephant deaths on railway tracks in North Bengal include imposition of speed restrictions, clearance of vegetation on the side of railway track, provision of signage boards to pre-warn the train drivers, sensitizing train Drivers and Guards, keeping railway track free from food waste that attracts elephants, flow of communication from forest official to railway control, construction of under passes between Chalsa and Nagrakata station, construction of two ramps between Madarihat and Hasimara station, construction of girder bridge between Gulma and Sevok station to prevent the entry of elephants into deep cuttings, rail fencing between Sevok and Bagrakot station etc.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to divert railway tracks in vulnerable spots of elephant corridors. As such, no funds have been allocated for such purpose.

Receipt for sale of food stuff in trains

2320. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the pantry car staff overcharge for food and drinking stuff provided to the sleeper class passengers in trains, especially in North East Frontier (NF) and North Eastern (NE) Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to provide receipt for sale of food stuff in trains, if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Food in trains is sold as per rates notified by the Railways. On Northeast Frontier (NF) and North Eastern (NE) Railway, about 90 cases of complaints of overcharging have been reported during the last one year (i.e. 01.12.2013 to 30.11.2014). Action has been taken on the licensees including imposition of fines.

(c) Instructions exist with the zonal railways to ensure issue of receipt (electronic/ printed) for sale of food to the passengers of Mail/Express trains. Monitoring is done through surprise and periodical inspections conducted by zonal railways.

Construction of another railway line from Saharanpur to Dehradun

†2321. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers that the frequency of trains to Dehradun has increased now;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the operation of trains to Dehradun is still being done in an old fashioned way;

(c) if so, whether Railways consider it necessary to construct another railway line from Saharanpur to Dehradun in the present context; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in construction of another railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In the last few years, train connectivity to Dehradun has increased and at present, 19 pairs of train services, including prestigious services like Shatabdi Express, AC Express and Jan Shatabdi Express etc., serve Dehradun station and connect Dehradun, inter-alia, with important stations like Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Varanasi, Mumbai etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) and (d) No, Sir. Huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of resource precludes railway from taking up new projects.

**Joint venture by railways and rites for development of solar and wind energy**

2322. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are contemplating on the development of use of solar and wind energy to reduce the cost of electricity, fuel and diesel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether RITES and Railways are floating a joint venture project in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railways is harnessing solar and wind energy at competitive rates and have installed solar and wind mill plants of about 20 Mega Watt (MW) capacity. Further, works of about 10 MW of solar plants at Railway stations, office buildings and level crossing (LC) gates and 157.5 MW of wind mill plants have also been planned.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Railway Energy Management Company (REMC), a Joint Venture (JV) of Ministry of Railways and RITES in the equity partnership of 49% and 51% respectively, has been incorporated mainly for harnessing green energy for Railways.

**Wagon factory at Kantabanji**

2323. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there exists 700 acres of unutilized land of Railways in Kantabanji in Bolangir district of Odisha;

(b) whether Government has approved construction of a wagon factory in Kantabanji, if so, the progress and other details thereof;

(c) whether any area of the land will remain unutilized even after such construction, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what does Government propose to utilize the remaining land for, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At Kantabanji, total 540.56 acres of land is with Railway. Out of which approximately only 68.42 acres of land is presently vacant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The vacant railway land is meant for execution of various infrastructural works for future expansion of Railways.

Expansion and upgradation of railway station

2324. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering to make expansion of platform at Mettupalayam railway station and laying of a pit line for maintenance of engine and coaches at the same station;

(b) whether Railways are considering upgradation of Singanallur and Peelamedu railway stations;

(c) whether expansion plans of Podanur railway station is under process; and

(d) whether Railways are considering expansion and redevelopment of Irugur railway station falling in between Coimbatore and Tirupur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) A work for extension of platform at Mettupalayam railway station to hold 24 coaches has been sanctioned in 2014-15. However, laying of pit line at Mettupalayam station is not a sanctioned work.

(b) Peelamedu is an ‘E’ category and Singanallur is a ‘F’ category (halt) station. All amenities as per norms of Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) are available at these stations. Upgradation/augmentation of amenities at station is a continuous process. However, Peelamedu railway station has been identified for development under ‘Adarsh’ Station Scheme.

(c) and (d) Podanur is a ‘D’ category and Irugur is a ‘F’ category (halt) station. All amenities as per norms of MEA are available at these stations. Upgradation/augmentation of amenities at station is a continuous process. However, at present, there is no proposal for expansion/redevelopment of these stations.
Status of Railway Divisional Headquarter work at
Gulbarga, Karnataka

2325. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status in railway divisional headquarter construction work at Gulbarga, Karnataka;

(b) how much money has been spent so far;

(c) by when the project would be completed; and

(d) by when administrative work would start from Gulbarga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The work of construction of Railway Divisional Headquarter at Gulbarga is not a sanctioned work. However, a work of ‘Augmentation of administrative/office infrastructure, Solapur Division, Gulbarga’ was sanctioned in 2013-14 at a total cost of ₹5.0 crore. ₹44.88 lakhs have been spent so far for providing fencing along the land parcels transferred to Railway by Government of Karnataka for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as the work of construction of Railway Divisional Headquarter at Gulbarga is not yet a sanctioned work.

Passenger amenities at Villupuram railway station

2326. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passenger amenities, viz. escalators, lifts and foot over bridges proposed to be provided at Villupuram railway station;

(b) the funds earmarked for this; and

(c) the tentative time by which these works would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) At present, two Foot Over Bridges (FOB) are available at Villupuram Railway Station. However, there are no sanctioned works for provision of lifts/escalators and FOB at this railway station.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.
High speed and semi high speed trains

2327. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of high speed and semi high speed trains introduced so far; and

(b) the sectors where such trains are proposed to be introduced in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. No high speed or semi high speed trains have been introduced so far.

(b) The first sector identified for introduction of High Speed trains/bullet trains in the country is Mumbai-Ahmedabad. For this sector, two studies, one a Joint feasibility study, co-financed by India and Japan and another a business development study by French Railways (SNCF) have been undertaken. JICA has submitted the first interim report in July, 2014 and Second interim report in November, 2014. SNCF has submitted the report in September, 2014.

Government is undertaking a feasibility study for Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High Speed trains comprising of four sides i.e. (i) Delhi-Mumbai, (ii) Mumbai-Chennai, (iii) Chennai-Kolkata, (iv) Kolkata-Delhi and both diagonals i.e. (v) Delhi-Chennai and (vi) Mumbai-Kolkata. The total length of network will be approx. 10,000 km. Delhi-Chennai section has been identified for feasibility study in cooperation with Govt. of China.

Other sections where pre-feasibility studies for high speed rail has been completed/in progress are as below:


As regards Semi High Speed trains (160-200 kmph), the sections identified are Delhi-Agra; Delhi-Chandigarh; Delhi-Kanpur; Nagpur-Bilaspur; Mysore-Bengaluru-Chennai; Mumbai-Goa; Mumbai-Ahmedabad; Chennai-Hyderabad and Nagpur-Secunderabad.

All technical inputs required for running of commercial service at 160 kmph on
New Delhi-Agra corridor have been given and the corridor is ready for introduction of such service.

Technical/Financial feasibility study for Chennai- Bangalore - Mysore, is assigned to China Railway Eryuan Engineering Group at their cost, as part of cooperation with Chinese Railway in terms of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on technical cooperation in the Rail Sector.

Wi-Fi internet connectivity in superfast trains

2328. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of providing WI-FI internet connectivity in all superfast trains in the Indian Railways;

(b) the number of superfast trains to be covered with WI-FI by the end of the Financial Year and the details thereof;

(c) by what time, all the trains in superfast category will be covered; and

(d) the estimated cost to be incurred for the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railways have provided Wi-Fi facility in Howrah-New Delhi, Howrah Rajdhani Express (3 rakes) as a pilot project in April, 2013 using satellite communication technology for continuous connectivity. A work of provision of Wi-Fi facility in 50 rakes of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duranto category trains has been included in Works Programme 2013-14. Initially, as phase I, one Rajdhani Express train and Shatabdi Express (Total 5 rakes) are planned.

(b) By the end of current Financial Year, agency to execute the work in 5 rakes will be finalised.

(c) Currently there is no plan to provide Wi-Fi facility in all trains in Superfast category.

(d) The estimate approximate cost on providing Wi-Fi facility in 50 rakes of Rajdhani/Shatabdi and Duranto Category train is ₹98.6 crores.
FDI and PPP to modernize and restructure railways

2329. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to invite Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Public/Private-Partnerships (PPP) to modernize and restructure Railways and to deal with acute financial crunch in Railway Finance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the proposals received, if any, in this regard; and

(c) the progress of Western and Eastern legs of dedicated freight corridor, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is encouraging investments through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for generating financing to build/strengthen rail infrastructure and for modernising the same. A Participative policy was notified in December, 2012 and Sectoral guidelines for Domestic/ Foreign Direct Investment have been notified in November, 2014.

Financial commitments of approximately ₹ 10,000 crore have been received for 17 rail connectivity projects under the Participative Models Policy of December, 2012.

(c) Two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) viz. Eastern DFC from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni in West Bengal and Western DFC from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Mumbai to Dadri near Delhi have been sanctioned and implementation taken up. Excluding 538 km., Sonnagar-Dankuni Section of Eastern DFC which is to be implemented through Public Private Partnership, civil construction contracts of 1100 km. have been awarded. Civil work on Khurja-Kanpur Section (343 kms.) of Eastern DFC and Rewari -Palanpur Section (625 kms.) of Western DFC have commenced and approximately 25% of work in Khurja-Kanpur Section and 12% in Rewari -Palanpur Section has been completed. Contract for construction of 54 major and important bridges in Vaitarna-Bharuch Section of Western DFC has also been awarded and work on 26 bridges has been completed so far. Electrification contract for 930 km. of Western DFC has also been awarded recently. Work in Mughalsarai-Sonnagar Section of Eastern DFC is also progressing well. Award of over 9000 Hectare of land has been declared under section 20F of Railway Amendment Act (RRA) 2008 and compensation award of ₹ 6512 crore has been declared as per provision of Railway Amendment Act (RRA) 2008.
Railway coach manufacturing units

2330. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway coach manufacturing units under various stages of construction at present and the production capacity of each of them; and

(b) by when they are expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Rail Coach Factory, Raebareli with production capacity of 1000 coaches is under construction at present.

(b) Rail Coach Factory, Raebareli has been commissioned for phase I and production has commenced. Left over balance works in phase II are underway. Completion date depends on the materialization of the balance facilities including Machinery and Plant.

Sectors identified for FDI in railways

2331. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI D. RAJA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have identified 17 sectors in its operations to allow 100 per cent foreign/private investment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways in November, 2014 have issued Sectoral guidelines which includes 17 sectors which permits 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in construction, operation and maintenance in the following identified areas:

(i) Suburban corridors through Public Private Partnership (PPP);
(ii) High speed train projects;
(iii) Dedicated freight lines;
(iv) Rolling stock including trains sets and locomotive/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities;
(v) Railway electrification;
(vi) Signaling system;
(vii) Freight terminals;
(viii) Passenger terminals;
(ix) Testing facilities and laboratories;
(x) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy;
(xi) Railway Technical Training Institutes;
(xii) Concessioning of standalone passenger corridors (branch lines, hill railways etc.);
(xiii) Mechanized Laundry;
(xiv) Rolling stock procurement;
(xv) Bio-toilets;
(xvi) Technological solutions for manned and unmanned level crossings;
(xvii) Technological solutions to improve Safety and reduce accidents.

(b) The Sectoral guidelines include permitted activity, salient features and limit to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in each of the above identified sectors. The salient feature pertains to project development, support from the Government and appropriate models of implementation.

**Fare of Tatkal tickets**

2332. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the fare of 50 per cent Tatkal tickets and these are now available on auction basis;

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

(c) whether Government would review the fare and bring it down as price of diesel/crude oil has been reduced by around 30 per cent in the international market, if so, the details thereof; and
(d) if not, the reasons and rationale for increasing the Tatkal fares even after reduction in oil prices in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to improve the earnings, w.e.f. 01.10.2014, in some of the selected trains by Zonal Railways which are most in demand, 50% of the existing accommodation under Tatkal Quota has been earmarked as Premium Tatkal Quota and is being booked on dynamic pricing.

This is a distance-slab based fare scheme where the fare increases by 20% after each slab of 10% berths are sold subject to a cap (maximum fare chargeable).

(c) and (d) Review of newly introduced schemes on the basis of feedback received is a continuous and ongoing process. The passenger fares are highly subsidised. In order to improve the earnings, on select high demand trains 50% of the existing accommodation under Tatkal fare is booked on dynamic fare.

As announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14, fare and freight revision linked to fuel cost are being done twice a year, in sync with movement in fuel cost, in either direction. The last Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC) linked revision was done in June 2014.

**Nuapada - Bargarh railway line**

2333. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey and estimate report of the Nuapada-Bargarh railway line has been received by the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken to accord approval and make provision of funds for implementation in view of the area being in backward Koraput-Balangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region and naxal affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been shelved due to huge shelf of ongoing projects and the limited overall availability of funds.

**Premium trains in Telangana**

2334. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to introduce Premium Trains in Telangana;
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Manoj Sinha): (a) and (b) Indian Railways do not introduce new train services on State-wise basis as Railway network and operations run across State boundaries. However, introduction of a new Premium Express train viz. 22703/22704 Secunderabad-Hazrat Nizamuddin Premium AC Express, on originating and terminating basis, serving Telangana has been announced in Railway Budget 2014-15 (July).

(c) Does not arise.

Favouring private manufacturers of coaches

2335. Shri Derek O'Brien: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for favouring private manufacturers of coaches, when the capacity of departmental factories has not been fully utilized;

(b) whether departmental production units were ordered to share designs for suburban and express trains at free of cost to private manufacturers;

(c) the difference in cost of procuring coaches from private manufacturers and departmental factories; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many positions in the newly set up coach factory at Raebareli have not been made operational on account of insufficient production orders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Manoj Sinha): (a) Procurement of coaches is done from other sources i.e both public and private sector when the requirement exceeds the manufacturing capacity of Railways own Production Units.

(b) Indian Railways have placed orders on private firms for manufacture and supply of Electric Multiple Unit (ACEMU) coaches and Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) coaches with the provision that drawings and technical details would be provided free of cost by Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai and Rail Coach Factory
(RCF), Kapurthala as these coaches were to be manufactured as per Railways’ design. It is not possible to manufacture these coaches unless design and drawings are made available to the manufacturer.

(c) The difference in cost of MEMU coaches in the order on three private manufacturers vis-a-vis RCF, Kapurthala, is as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contract Rates (excluding taxes and duties and free supply items) per rake</th>
<th>Cost of equivalent rake of RCF at that time</th>
<th>Difference (₹ in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>₹ 6.16 crore per rake</td>
<td>₹ 6.09 crore per rake</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ 5.53 crore per rake</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ 5.23 crore per rake</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference in cost of Electric Multiple Unit (ACEMU) coaches in the last order on two private manufacturers vis-a-vis ICF, Chennai, is as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contract Rates (excluding taxes and duties and free supply items) per rake</th>
<th>Cost of equivalent rake of ICF at that time</th>
<th>Difference (₹ in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>₹ 9.69 crore per rake</td>
<td>₹ 10.47 crore per rake</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ 8.57 crore per rake</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The Raebareli factory is in the project stage. The positions in the factory are made operational commensurate to the facilities commissioned.

Replacement of sleeper coaches with chair cars

2336. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to replace AC and non-AC sleeper coaches with chair cars in short distance trains to increase passenger carrying capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of trains which have been selected for such replacement; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of Rishikesh-Karanprayag railway line

†2337. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction of Rishikesh-Karanprayag railway line undertaken in the last financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fund allocation for the under construction Rishikesh-Karanprayag railway line in Uttarakhand in financial year 2013-14 was not sufficient as per its length; and

(c) if so, whether it is expected to allocate more funds in the next financial year for the construction of the said railway line, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Work of Rishikesh-Karanprayag new railway line (125 Km.) has been taken up at an anticipated cost of `4295 crores and an expenditure of `11.6 crores has been incurred up to March, 2014. The project is passing through a very challenging terrain in young Himalayas involving unique geological and geophysical features and it is necessary to finalise the alignment after detailed studies of these features, before taking up the physical execution of the project at site.

Accordingly, an outlay of `5 crores was provided for the project in the year 2013-14 for these activities. An outlay of `20 crores has been provided in the current year to take up detailed geological mapping, geological studies and staking of alignment etc. which are prerequisite for starting of physical execution at site for the projects of such nature. The outlays provided so far were sufficient as per the present level of activities.

(c) Allocation of funds in the next financial year cannot be committed at this stage, as there is no system of assured funding for Railway Projects.

Income of divisions under West and Central Zones from passenger fare

2338. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of divisions under Western and Central Zone of Railways; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) the details of income from passenger fare of each division under both the Zones during financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table.

Statement

(a) and (b) The number and names of divisions under Central and Western Railways along with details of income from passenger fare of the divisions under these two Zonal Railways during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zonal Railway</th>
<th>Number of Divisions</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Earning from Passenger Fare (₹ in cr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>2075.05 2418.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bhusawal</td>
<td>442.59 500.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>334.82 394.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>247.27 284.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>533.42 611.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>1836.30 2116.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>276.92 323.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratlam</td>
<td>359.92 417.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>624.00 723.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>153.86 179.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhavnagar</td>
<td>96.15 112.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cleanliness and sanitation in railways

2339. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG report on Railways has observed that cleanliness and sanitation of Railways is far from satisfactory;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve cleanliness and sanitation in trains and at railway stations;

(c) whether Government has taken a time-bound Action Plan for ensuring
sanitation and cleanliness in coaches, platforms and stations as pointed in the CAG Report;

(d) the mechanism adopted by Railways to dispose the garbage produced in trains and at railway stations; and

(e) the time-line within which bio-toilets will be installed in Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To improve upon the effectiveness of housekeeping schemes for trains viz. On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS), Clean Train Stations (CTS) and Mechanised Coach Cleaning in coaching depots, Zonal Railways have been advised for close monitoring of cleaning operations, use of Biometric attendance system for OBHS staff and evolve an evaluation system for CTS functioning. During the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 till date, 13 additional mechanized laundries have also been set up. Mechanized cleaning, rag picking and garbage disposal contracts are being awarded for ensuring cleaning of stations including platforms. More and more toilets are being brought under ‘pay & use’ scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Garbage from trains is cleared by On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS) staff and at nominated enroute stations. Garbage disposal contracts are being awarded regularly for disposal of garbage at stations.

(e) Indian Railways are working to eliminate direct discharge toilet system by providing bio-toilets in the entire fleet of passenger coaches by 2021-22.

**Nagpur-Nagbhid broad gauge conversion**

2340. SHRI AVINASH PANDEY: Will The Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Nagpur-Nagbhid broad gauge conversion project sanctioned in the Railway Budget 2013-14 has been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): The Gauge Conversion Project of Nagpur- Nagbhid Section was included in the Railway Budget 2013-14, subject to obtaining of approvals from Planning Commission,
Ministry of Finance and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The project could not be taken forward as requisite approvals were not granted in view of its negative rate of return of 22.94%.

**Incidents of crime in running trains**

2341. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:  
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:  
SHRI VIJAYA JAWAHARLAL DARDA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents involving robbery, theft, murder, harassment of children and women reported in running trains during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Railways have put any comprehensive mechanism to ensure safety and security of passengers particularly women passengers in the trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the responsibilities assigned to the State Authorities and Railways; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by Railways to improve safety and security of passengers and also prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The number of cases of robbery, theft, murder, harassment of children and women reported in trains over Indian Railway during the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Upto October) is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Theft</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Harassment of women and children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>9230</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>8225</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>9191</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (Upto Oct.)</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>7741</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) and (c) At present, a three tier security mechanism of Government Railway Police (GRP), Railway Protection Force (RPF) and District Police is in place over Indian Railways in which prevention and detection of crime, including crime against women
passengers and children, in Railway premises and running trains are the responsibility of States through their GRPs. Accordingly, the cases of crime on Railways are reported, registered and investigated by the GRP. RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations. The concerned District Police are responsible for security of tracks, bridges and tunnels.

(d) The other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to improve safety and security of passengers and also to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future are as under:-

1. All the ladies special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.

2. The ladies compartments in local trains are being escorted by RPF and GRP during peak/non-peak hours. Staff deployment is made during late night and early morning local trains to ensure proper security to the lady passengers.

3. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.

4. Out of actual deployed strength 55820 RPF personnel, there are 1444 lady personnel in service out of which 759 are deployed for escorting of trains.

5. In addition, 08 Mahila Vahinis consisting of 1056 lady RPF personnel have been sanctioned.

6. Creation of 4192 posts of lady RPF personnel have been announced in Railway Budget 2014-15. The proposal is at present under consideration of Ministry of Finance.

7. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive Railway stations.

8. An All India Security Helpline ‘1800-111-322’ has been operational at Railway Board to enable passengers to seek security related assistance round the clock.
9. To create a more effective security mechanism over Indian Railways, a proposal for amendment in the RPF Act has been moved by the Ministry of Railways with the approval of the Ministries of Law and Justice and Home Affairs. This will empower the RPF to deal with serious crimes in passenger areas.

10. RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

Enhancing passenger facilities

†2342. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have relaxed rules to increase passenger facilities, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether a person or institution can donate resources to Railways voluntarily;

(c) if so, number of persons and institutions along with details of donated resources and estimated value/cost prices thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide chairs at railway stations under MPLAD fund;

(e) if so, whether Railways have invited proposals from the MPs; and

(f) the details of special efforts of Government to enhance passenger facilities particularly hygiene and sanitation, drinking water, construction and repairing of toilets and for sitting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Guidelines have been issued in September, 2014 to enable participation of individuals, NGOs, Trusts, Charitable Institutions, Corporations, etc. in Railway’s efforts for provision/improvement/upgradation/renovation of amenities at railway stations. Such offers are being received at divisional level and compendium of such offers is not maintained.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Zonal Railways have been directed to seek sponsorship from Hon’ble Members of Parliament for provision of additional chairs/seating arrangements at railway stations under MPLAD Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(f) The above initiatives are the special efforts of the Government to enhance passenger amenities. Further, provision/maintenance/augmentation of amenities including drinking water, toilet facility and seating arrangements, at railway stations is a continuous process and is undertaken subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. With a view to improve the standard of cleanliness, Railways have planned multi pronged action by synergizing technology, education of users, provision of mechanized equipments and penalty provisions.

Protection of cotton farming

2343. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the domestic and international prices of cotton in the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of cotton have fallen in the last few months;

(c) if so, the remedial measures Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has taken to protect the cotton farmers in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) whether CCI has set up any procurement centres in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of domestic and international prices of cotton in the last five years and the current cotton year, year-wise are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yearly Average Price of S-6 (Domestic Price)</th>
<th>Yearly Average Cotlook A (CFR) (International Price)</th>
<th>Diff. S-6 vis-a-vis Cotlook A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\text{₹}$/candy Conv. in US C/lb</td>
<td>In US Conv in C/lb $\text{₹}$/candy</td>
<td>In US C/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>28416 78.51</td>
<td>77.99 28226</td>
<td>190 0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>44988 127.73</td>
<td>165.13 58162</td>
<td>-13174 -37.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>35691 86.52</td>
<td>99.85 41189</td>
<td>-5498 -13.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The market prices of cotton have declined in the last few months. For the Cotton Season 2014-15, Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) is operating more than 340 procurement centres in 92 districts across 11 Cotton growing States in the country.

As on date in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana 12,07,568 bales have been procured under MSP out of 17,64,118 bales total arrival. A total of 81 centres are being operated in the State of Telangana and 29 in Andhra Pradesh by the CCI. The details of State-wise number of procurement centres being operated by CCI during Cotton Season 2014-15 is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Districts</th>
<th>No. of Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td><strong>343</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cotton purchase centres of CCI**

2344. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:
(a) the details of centres opened in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to purchase cotton from farmers;

(b) the details of cotton purchased by each of the above centres, district-wise in the current season;

(c) the reasons that CCI has not yet opened its centres in Warangal and opening of other centres like Karimnagar and Nalgonda as formality; and

(d) the manner in which Government would ensure that CCI buys cotton from farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of centres opened in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and details of cotton purchased by them district-wise are given in the Statement (See below)

(c) CCI has so far opened 11 centres in the District of Warangal and has purchased 1.54 lakh bales of cotton as against the arrivals of 2.60 lakh bales. A total of 9 centres have been opened in Karimnagar in which 1.6 lakh bales of cotton has been purchased as against 2.14 lakh bales of arrivals and in 10 centres opened in Nalgonda, 1.42 lakh bales have been purchased against 1.80 lakh bales arrivals.

(d) CCI has been advised to buy cotton from farmers of all cotton growing States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana whenever the cotton price touches the MSP level for which adequate number of cotton procurement centres are being operationalised in consultation with the State Government.

**Statement**

*District-wise procurement of cotton under MSP operations during current cotton season (as on 04.12.2014)*

(1 Bale = 170 Kg.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Total No. of Centres</th>
<th>Purchase (in bales)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Warangal (Telangana)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>145539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>154138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Total No. of Centres</th>
<th>Purchase (in bales)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>65931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>63089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>133850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>639554</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Branch - Adilabad (Telangana)**

1. Adilabad 23 301839
2. Nizamabad 1 7211

**Total** 24 309050

**Branch - Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)**

1. Guntur 10 35508
2. Prakasam 6 53357
3. Krishna 7 136817
4. West Godavari 2 8652
5. East Godavari 1 250
6. Kurnool 3 24380

**Total** (27+2) 29 258964

Welfare measures for weavers/ artisans

2345. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weavers and artisans are facing problems on account of funds not being made available to them and also on account of less marketing facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has got any welfare measures for weavers/artisans, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the monitoring system to ensure proper implementation of welfare measures for them; and
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(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Offices of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India are implementing Weavers’ Credit Card and Artisans Credit Card scheme respectively for providing credit by the Banks.

Handloom and Handicraft sectors are unorganized, therefore the Government of India organize marketing exhibitions/events at District/State/National level and also, set up Haats in various parts of the country for participation by weavers/artisans and handlooms/handicraft agencies to market their products.

(b) The Offices of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) are implementing following schemes for development of the handlooms/handicrafts and welfare of weavers/artisans:

**Handloom Schemes**

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Handloom Weavers’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Yarn Supply Scheme
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

**Handicraft Schemes**

1. Rajive Gandhi Shilipi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY).
2. Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for Handicrafts artisans.
3. Support to artisans in indigent circumstance.
4. Credit Guarantee Scheme.
5. Interest Subvention.
6. ID Card and data base creations.

(c) and (d) Monitoring of the Schemes of handlooms and handicrafts is done by the respective office directly and also, through their field/regional offices. Also, officers from time to time visit the handloom/handicraft pockets to review the progress. Further, meetings are also held by the Ministry to review the progress.
Promotion of muga silk

2346. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment for the best variety of muga silk in the world, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of any problem faced by muga silk growers in the country, if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken by Government;

(c) whether Government has identified potentially good new areas for growing muga silk in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to promote muga silk for increased production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Muga is wild eco race available only in India inhabiting Brahmaputra valley covering mainly Assam and parts of Meghalaya and Nagaland bordering Assam. In order to produce better quality silk and increase the yield, 8 best muga silkworm races have been isolated and assessed by the Central Muga Research Institute, Ladoigarh, Jorhat of the Central Silk Board (CSB).

(b) Yes. The major problem identified is lack of systematic plantation and silkworm seed supply. The Government has taken remedial steps to improve silkworm breed, evolve better host plants along with development of appropriate package of practices through the Central Silk Board (CSB)’s main Research Institute; CMER&TI located at Ladoigar in Jorhat, Assam. Under Centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) support to farmers are provided for (i) Raising muga food plant nursery (ii) Augmentation and maintenance of muga food plants with start up tools, (iii) Assistance for maintenance of existing muga food plantation (iv) Assistance to muga adopted seed rearers, (v) Assistance to muga private grainures and (vi) Assistance to existing muga private grainures for up gradation of seed production capacity as well as assistance for strengthening and up gradation of their seed infrastructure to the State.

(c) The Government has identified new potential muga seed zones in West Bengal (Cooch Behar District, Kalimpong, Darjeeling District), Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand. These isolated seed zones help to augment commercial seed production in Assam.
(d) The Government through Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken the following measures for increasing production of muga silk:

1. Established Regional Office of CSB at Guwahati to coordinate sericulture development activities with State and other agencies in Assam and NE Region.

2. Regional Muga Research Station at Boko to provide R&D and extension support for Muga sericulture.

3. Muga Silkworm Seed Organization in Guwahati with a network of one Muga SSPC at Kaliabari and one P3 Unit at Hahim (both in Kamrup Districts) for production and supply of muga basic seed for further multiplication by Government, of Assam and private graineurs to produce quality silkworm seed.

4. Regional Silk Technological Research Station, Khanapara, Guwahati to provide required R&D support in post cocoon activities.

5. A Muga Raw Material Bank (MRMB) is functioning at Sibsagar in Assam with 3 Sub-Depots, at Dhakukhana, Sualkuchi (Assam) and Coochbehar (W.B) with the objective of ensuring economic and fair price to the actual muga cocoon producers.

6. During XI Plan, ₹33.26 crores has been exclusively spent for development of muga sector under CDP scheme. For the development of post cocoon sector, assistance is provided for reeling/ spinning machines, handloom up gradation, pneumatic lifting mechanism, yarn dyeing units, effluent treatment plants, CATD, Common Facility Centres (CFCs) etc.

**New textile policy**

2347. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the new textile policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new policy is expected to be based on the Textile Vision document prepared by the Ajay Shankar panel and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Panel under Shri Ajay Shanker has been
requested to submit their report on Handloom, Handicrafts and Technical Textiles for taking further action on the New Textile Policy.

Welfare of handloom weavers

2348. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any schemes for improvement in financial condition of handloom weavers and to provide them adequate employment in Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of weavers in both the States and the number of weavers covered under those schemes;

(c) the funds released for implementation of such schemes during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether Government has received any representation from weavers’ associations in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles through Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing following schemes for overall development of the Handloom sector, including improvement in the financial conditions of Handloom Weavers and to provide them adequate employment across the country, including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh States:

(1) National Handloom Development Programme
   (i) Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme
   (ii) Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package

(2) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(3) Yarn Supply Scheme.

Details of funds released and beneficiaries covered under Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (till November, 2014), are as under:
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

[12 December, 2014]

Name of the State | Funds Released | Beneficiaries Covered
---|---|---
Chhattisgarh | ₹ 7.51 crore | 14,206
Uttar Pradesh | ₹ 65.63 crore | 4,22,199

Details of funds released through NABARD and total coverage under Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (till November, 2014), are as under:

Name of the State | Funds Released | Total Coverage
---|---|---
Chhattisgarh | ₹ 12.42 crore | 1 Apex, 154 PWCs and 194 individuals weavers
Uttar Pradesh | ₹ 108.83 crore | 14 Apex, 1876 PWCs, 1150 SHGs and 21,964 individuals weavers

Details of claims settled under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (till November, 2014), are as under:

Name of the State | Claims settled
---|---
Chhattisgarh | ₹ 0.49 crore
Uttar Pradesh | ₹ 18.57 crore

Details of Yarn supply under Yarn Supply Scheme in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (till November, 2014), are as under:

Name of the State | Yarn Supply
---|---
Quantity | Value
---|---
Chhattisgarh | 66.02 lakh Kg. | ₹ 145.67 crore
Uttar Pradesh | 139.37 lakh Kg. | ₹ 374.42 crore

(d) The Government of India has not received any representation from weavers’ associations in this regard.
Employment to workers of closed textile mills

2349. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed textiles mills in Maharashtra and Gujarat, respectively;

(b) the number of closed units restarted by Government in the last five years;

(c) the number of workers belonging to closed textile mills in both the States as on 31 March, 2004; and

(d) the action proposed to provide employment to above workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In Maharashtra 25 textiles mills and in Gujarat 10 textiles mills of National Textile Corporation are closed.

(b) In the last five years, two mills were restarted by relocation, one each in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) As on 31.3.2004 in Maharashtra, there were 2049 workers in closed textiles mill, out of which 1733 relieved on MVRS, 73 retired and remaining 243 were re-deployed to other mill. In Gujarat, there were 2032 workers in closed textiles mill, out of which 2009 relieved on MVRS and 23 retired.

Apparel Training and Design Centres

2350. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Apparel Training and Design Centres at some places in the country;

(b) if so, the places identified for the purpose in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to impart training to unskilled youths in order to meet the shortage of skilled manpower in textiles sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
(c) Government has introduced Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) with an objective to address the skilled manpower needs of textiles and related segments during Twelfth Five Year Plan to train 15 lakh persons including unskilled youths.

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**

Mechanism to provide satisfactory selling prices to farmers

3. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry, in consultation with State Governments, is going to initiate a special mechanism for proper marketing system to provide satisfactory prices to farmers for selling of fruits and vegetables; and

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) A Committee of Ministers in-charge of Agricultural Marketing from 10 States was constituted in March, 2010 to promote reforms in agriculture marketing sector. The Committee, in its report presented on 2nd July, 2013, made several policy recommendations for improving the agricultural marketing systems, including recommendations for development of proper marketing system for fruits and vegetables.

In keeping with the recommendations of the Committee, advisories have been issued to all States/Union Territories (UTs) to deregulate marketing of fruits and vegetables so as to encourage development of alternative channels of marketing such as private markets and allow direct marketing of produce by farmers/Farmer’s Producers Organisations (FPOs)/Growers’ Associations to consumers, bulk buyers, processors, exporters, etc. These measures would increase competition and minimise non value adding intermediaries in the supply chain thus ensuring better prices to the farmers and affordable prices to the consumers.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, कृषि उत्पादन और मानवीय जरूरि दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। कृषि अपने यहां फ्रूट्स और वेजिटेबल्स पैदा करते हैं और जब उनके यहां उत्पादन
1.00 P.M.

मुख्य संबांधित: रायन कुछ थे।

मुख्य संबांधित: रायन कुछ थे।

त्रि. हरियाणा एवं दक्षिणी कांग्रेस: फ्रूट्स और विजेटेबल्स परिशिष्ट उत्पादन नहीं करने के लिए कबीले में उसका भाव बढ़ा जाता है, जब फिसान के यहां उत्पादन क्रम होता है। उस स्थिति में मार्केट में उसका भाव बढ़ जाता है। Fruits and vegetables are perishable items.

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Short Notice

[12 December, 2014]

Question 269

The question is about the Government’s initiative to have a special mechanism for a proper marketing system to provide satisfactory prices to farmers for selling of fruits and vegetables.

Sir, marketing is related to the development of products, processing, storage, transportation, etc. of fruits and vegetables. Is the Government initiating some modern kind of market, refrigerated marketing and processing of the production? That was, basically, the question. That answer has not been given. The Ministry is talking about deregulating the marketing. I wish to know if there is any regulation about the marketing of fruits and vegetables in the country. What do you mean by deregulating the marketing? That is what I would like to know from the Minister.

Shri Balagopal: Shri K. N. Balagopal.

Mr. Chairman: Shri K. N. Balagopal, the question is about the Government’s initiative to...
श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: समापति जी, आपके दो विषय हैं, एक तो किसान को ढील से दाम मिलें, उसका उत्तर हमने मात्र दिया है। जहां तक रोल्स-रीसोल्ज का सवाल है, रोल्स-रीसोल्ज के लिए हम आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहते हैं कि बड़े मैंसिनों पर देश में कोल्ड-चेन शुरू किए गए हैं। कोल्ड-रोल्स-रीसोल्ज का जहां तक सवाल है, 2009 तक यह बड़े कश्तिक मीट्रिक टन क्षमता के कोल्ड-रोल्स-रीसोल्ज के निर्माण हुए थे, 2009 से लेकर अभी तक तीन कश्तिक अठारह लाख मीट्रिक क्षमता के कोल्ड-रोल्स-रीसोल्ज के निर्माण हो चुके हैं और कोल्ड-चेन के माध्यम से इस गति को हम और तेज कर रहे हैं।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, actually the question sought to ensure satisfactory price for food and vegetables. But, Sir, most of the fruits like apple, mango, etc., are imported from different countries. Our Government has entered into Free Trade Agreement with different countries. Now the Government is going to sign the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). My question is: Has the Government conducted any specific review of the Free Trade Agreement with different countries and its impact on the price of food and other agricultural products? If so, what are the findings?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: समापति जी, इस बीच में कई देशों के साथ हमारी बातचीत हुई है, कई नए समझौते भी हुए हैं। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत, जो हमारा आदर्श करती थी, जो वर्षों से इंवेंशन के में बंद एंड्रू हुआ है, उसके लिए हमारी चांदी-बार बातकर हो चुकी है और जो मानक उन्होंने बताया था, उसी के अनुसार हमने लगभग तीन साल कर लिए हैं और गुजरात उम्मीद है कि निकट भविष्य में हमारा ऐसा हो जाएगा।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is: Has the Government conducted any review of this Free Trade Agreement? It is a very specific question; it is not a question on mango. My question is on Free Trade Agreement. I seek your protection. I want a specific answer for that. Has the Government conducted any review of the Free Trade Agreement, specifically the impact on the price of food and other agricultural products? If so, what are the details? This is my question. I am not asking any question on mango and other things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: is this the appropriate Ministry for answering this question?

बा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: समापति जी, मैं भारतीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि व्री ड्रेड एग्रीमेंट ऐसा नहीं है कि यातायात फल और सज्जियां पर हम इम्पोर्ट भी उपलब्ध होगे, अगर हमारे यहां होगी। (...व्यवहार) सुनिए। ब्रीक क्रिकेटर का इंपोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट डायरेक्ट ‘एपीडा’ के ध्रुव है, जो कि कार्मिक मिनिस्ट्री के तहत है, इसलिए यातायात ब्री क्रिकेट एग्रीमेंट कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री के ध्रुव होते हैं। वह बात मान्यता अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। (...व्यवहार) लेकिन, ब्रीक (...व्यवहार)...
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. No discussion on this. The House is adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at ten minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair:

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will not take up Private Members’ Legislative Business. Bills for Introduction, Shri Prabhat Jha.

The Accident Affected Persons (Equal Compensation) Bill, 2014

Shri Prabhat Jha (Uttar Pradesh): Mahoday, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि समुचित सरकार द्वारा दुर्घटनाओं में प्रभावित होने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए समान क्षतिपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने और तालिकास्तित्व तथा उसके आनुमानिक विषयों का उपकर्ष करने के लिए विषयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri Prabhat Jha: महोदय, मैं विषयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूँ।

The National Himalayan Region Environment Protection and Development Bill, 2014

Shri Prabhat Jha (Uttar Pradesh): Mahoday, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र पर्यावरण संरक्षण और विकास संस्थान की स्थापना और देश के हिमालयी क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और विकास कार्य करने के लिए निधि की स्थापना और तालिकास्तित्व तथा उसके आनुमानिक विषयों का उपकर्ष करने के लिए विषयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri Prabhat Jha: महोदय, मैं विषयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva has to catch a flight. So, I am calling his name. Shri Tiruchi Siva to move.

The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014

Shri Tiruchi Siva (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy
for ensuring overall development of the transgender persons and for their welfare to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Compulsory Gender Sensitisation Curriculum in Educational Institutions Bill, 2014

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory incorporation of gender sensitisation curriculum in educational institutions from primary to secondary level in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 275)

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Jute Growers and Workers (Welfare) Bill, 2014

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the remunerative prices for the raw jute to the jute growers fixed on the basis of cost of production of jute under the Minimum Support Price Scheme of the Government, compulsory purchase of raw jute by Government, agencies, compulsory insurance of jute crops free of cost by the Central Government and certain welfare measures to be undertaken by the Central and concerned Governments of the States for the jute growers and jute workers engaged in jute related works and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Section 9)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Tenth Schedule)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Quoting of Source of Law Bill, 2014

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the quoting of source of law while publishing notifications, orders, circulars, tenders for bringing in transparency in government functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 39)

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुर-स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

डा. संजय सिंह : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर-स्थापित करता हूं।

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 214)

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुर-स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
डा. संजय ससह: महोदय मैं बविेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

The Drugs (Price Control) Bill, 2014

डा. संजय ससह (असम): महोदय मैं प्रस्िाव करिा हूं बक औिबियों के मूल्य को बनयि करने के लिए सबमबि के गठन तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुभमिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विषेष्यक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

डा. संजय ससह: महोदय, मैं विषेश्यक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।


श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि बालिका और किशोरियों को कुपोषण, स्वास्थ्य और गुजरात एवं देश के अन्य भागों में उन्हें रोगगूंट करने वाले विभिन्न रोगों से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संशोधन एवं अन्य उपाय किए जाने तथा फार्मूल एसिड एवं मल्टी विटामिन गैलियों जैसे पोषक भोजन, सामयिक थाय जैविक और बी:शूल्क औषध के लिए विषेश्य प्राप्त करने और वालिकाओं और किशोरियों के लिए राज्य द्वारा किए जाने वाले कल्याण कल्याणकारी उपायों किए जाने तथा तलास्तत्त्व और उसके आनुभमिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विषेश्यक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री अहमद पटेल: महोदय, मैं विषेश्यक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

The Farmers of Arid and Desert Areas (Welfare and Other Special Provisions) Bill, 2014

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि फसलों, पशुधन इत्यादि को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली प्रकृतिवादी आपदाओं क्षेत्र में आते हैं, तथा अन्य आपदाओं की आपदाओं के कारण, ऐसे क्षेत्र जिनमें शुष्क, गरीब, असहीन और सूखा प्रवाण क्षेत्रों के किसानों, जो ऋणप्रस्तात्ता, बीमारी और शारीरिक दुर्भिभाग से प्रभावित होते हैं, साहुकारों और अन्यों के शोषण का योग्य हो जाते हैं, के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए कल्याण उपायों को करने, कल्याण मिश्र संस्थान करने, ऋणप्रस्तात्ता से मुक्तिदिलाने, उनकी उपज के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने, बैंकों से सुलभ ऋण दिलाने, तथा कम खर्च करने वाली फसलों की वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों से खेती के तरीकों में सुधार, फसल और पशुधन के अन्वित बीमा और अन्य ऐसे उपायों के साथ सुरक्षाल्क उपायों और विशेष सुविधाओं तथा तलास्तत्त्वें और आनुभमिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विषेश्यक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
The Salt Workers (Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2014

Shri Ahmad Patel (Gujarat): Honourable Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to make the salt workers of Gujarat and other parts of the country, who bear the brunt of work, welfare and dignity of life by way of protection and welfare measures taken by the State and the employers.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri Ahmad Patel: Honourable Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill.

The Working Women (Basic Facilities and Welfare) Bill, 2014

Shri K.C. Tyagi (Bihar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of women from discrimination and for the basic facilities like creche, recreational facilities, maternity benefits, hostel and transport facilities, etc., and for the welfare measures to be taken by the employers and the State for the women employees working in government establishments; public sector enterprises including banks and ports, educational institutions including universities, colleges and schools; factories, mines, plantations, agricultural fields, orchards and such other places and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri K.C. Tyagi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014

Shri P. Rajeeve (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal code, 1860, the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Army Act, 1950.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri P. Rajeeve: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Shri Vivek Gupta; not present.
The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2014

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda; not present.

The Fertilizer (Price Control) Bill, 2013

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.P. Narayanan had not concluded his speech. Shri C. P. Narayanan can conclude his speech by speaking briefly.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I have to add only one more point to what I said last time. It is regarding the fertilizers being produced in our country. We have a number of public sector companies producing fertilizers. In the last one decade and more, various kinds of restrictions were imposed on these companies. Most of these companies were making profit. Then they become loss-making companies. I am specifically citing the instance of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) in Kerala. It was producing various kinds of fertilizers. It was a profitable company. The Government imposed restrictions on importing raw material required to produce fertilizers. The Government levied various kinds of import duties whereas for fertilizers, which were directly imported. These import duties were lifted so much so that the fertilizers produced by a facility became more expensive than the imported fertilizers. This was a result of faulty policy implemented by the Government. It is affecting not only FACT and its workers but also the Government exchequer but also those who are using the fertilizers -- the millions of farmers all over India.

So, I request that the policy of the Government has to take that into consideration. Yesterday, we discussed the agrarian crisis in the country and in Question Hour also, we were discussing these things. While the Government and all of us say that we support the cause of peasantry and the cause of agriculture, in practice, when we implement policies and take decisions, we do just the opposite. The example of FACT is a good example. Not only the farmers are affected, but also the workers, working in FACT are affected. So, it is necessary to amend the restrictions. The Bill is regarding introducing control on prices of fertilisers. For doing that, we have to see to it that the public sector fertiliser factories are run profitably and the policies and restrictions on them are so modified that the factories
run profitably and the peasants get the necessary fertilisers at reasonable prices. This also is required. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this Bill is for restoring the earlier position of retail price fixed on the basis of the entire consumption by the farmers. But, subsequently, there was a Government decision to specify it according to the need of the farmers and find out the deficiency as to whether they need nitrogen or phosphate or potash. By nutrient content base, the price can be fixed. That was the way in which the Government started to do that. We could even see that from 2007 onwards, the Government has come forward with a very transparent method of finding out where subsidized fertilisers are moving, even up to the level of district consumption by way of having a separate website in the name of www.urvarak.co.in for fertilisers monitoring system. This system is making the consumer or the agriculturist understand what the price is, what quantity they need, how the State Government is demanding from the Central Government, how the Central Government is allotting to various needy areas and how they are fulfilling their demands. This way of looking at the issue is very useful for stabilising the price at the retail level. More so, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that three decades ago, we brought in more fertilisers and urea for agricultural purposes. But, at the same time, the capacity of earth to produce its natural manure is also decreasing. The natural manure is very much needed for enrichment of soil of the country. We are benefited in an excellent way by having various types of soils in various parts of the country. We can even have a vision to that effect. In 2025 or after, there is a possibility of food crisis throughout the world. When there is a food crisis, India is going to be the food bowl for the entire world. If we think like that and make a policy accordingly, we have to enhance our vision of increasing the GDP through agriculture. It should not be at four per cent but at ten per cent so that the Government is interested in agriculture and various types of agricultural produce. Whatever variety you need, whatever soil you need, whatever climatic condition you need and whatever type of skill you need, it is available in India. You need not go to Europe or America for purposes of getting agricultural produce. But unfortunately we are now lifting that control on the inflow of the food grains, fruits and produce from other countries. How are we going to face that situation? In the earlier discussion also we were drawing the Government’s attention to it. Now when the Trade Facilitation Treaty is going to be signed and when it is enforced, naturally, we have to create an electronic method clearances for inward flow and outward flow of food grains or any material which is coming into India. Are we prepared for that? I want to know whether our agriculturists have been trained and educated to produce agricultural products so that they can withstand the competition of inflow from
various countries. For example, even though they are our own sister countries, the food grains which are going to be dumped into India from Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, how are we going to face that situation? Similarly, subsidised food material like wheat is going to be dumped from Western countries and the United States into India. The European countries are going to dump it here. Our own agriculturists are going to be crushed by that competition in the market. Knowingly or unknowingly we are now in the globalised economy. We can’t blame ourselves for certain obligations. But we have to stand up to the occasion in the globalised economy. Now, we have to foresee how best our agricultural mechanism which was built up for centuries by our own civilisation, how best we have built up our agricultural system on the basis of organic manure could be sustained. The Government is also aware of it. They came forward with a scheme of the National Sustainable Agriculture, Rahsatriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Integrated Development of Horticulture, Network Project on Organic Farming, National Programme on Organic Production and other things. On the one side we have to see how much we can gradually reduce the utilisation of chemicals and fertilizers. On the other side we have to see how we are going to bring in the organic manure farming system. The European countries and Japan are keen to have Indian products whether it is a leather product or the agriculture product or fruits which are based on the organic manure farming. It is having a very good market in foreign countries. Therefore, it is high time for us to bring a total vision on our agricultural system. The Minister concerned is a very dynamic person. He can very easily think about how best we are going to compensate this type of overutilisation of our own soil with chemical and fertilizers. How to replace it by organic methods? At the same time, we should have a clear vision. I know very well that our Minister comes from Karnataka. Both Maharashtra and Karnataka are utilising the opportunities provided by the international market produce. They have already got a good networking as per the demand of the European market. They can bring the produce to the international parameters. From the cold chain storage system they can bring it. From the farm gate they can take any fruit or agricultural produce or flower or any such thing to the market. They can take it by cold chain storage system or they can air lift it to the European market on the same day. That is the way Karnataka and Maharashtra are competing in the world market. That is the way U.P., Bihar, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and Kerala should come forward to bring up their natural system of agriculture by various means.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that how South India, especially Tamil Nadu and Kerala is suffering. We are depending more on coconut trees. Coconut production in Kerala has come down by 30 per cent. Kerala once used to
be a beautiful place because of its coconut trees. It was dominating in the area of coconut production. Now, it has gone down. In the same way, the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu have been suffering. Therefore, we should find out ways to reduce our dependence on chemical fertilizers that are used for increasing production and making money quickly. We should think of ways of making more investment in the use of organic methods. Therefore, we congratulate our hon. colleague, Shri Vivek Gupta, who has brought forward this Bill, and welcome his thinking. At the same time, I would like to say that it is time that we communicated with the Government, especially when they are talking about ‘Make in India’. This concept of ‘Make in India’ should be supported even in the area of agricultural production. We should not simply depend upon parts being imported and, then, assembled here. That should not happen. Then, we would end up having the same kind of an economy that Thailand or Taiwan has. We must produce everything in our country. We should be a manufacturing country, not an assembling country. We should not focus too much on making investment for assembling purposes, whether it is defence production or anything else. I feel we have been allowing land to be occupied by various foreign companies for industrial assembling, but we are not allowing the same for manufacturing. Our own corporates are not much interested in manufacturing. There are only some business houses which have been in the manufacturing sector traditionally; others are going into trading. We know very well that for the past two decades, people were putting all their investment in China. They brought manufactured goods from China, re-branded them, and pushed them into our market as our own Indian brands. Similarly, many countries would now come into India because they have scarcities in their own countries, or they do not have skilled people and they have huge populations of elderly people, whereas we have a huge population of young people. Also, we are quick learners of any kind of skills. That is why, India is attracting the entire world, because of the availability of vast land, vast natural resources, vast human resources and also because of the advanced thinking of our people in so far as technology is concerned. Now, the Prime Minister is marketing India everywhere, wherever he goes, by inviting investors to come in and invest their money. Investments in the agricultural sector should also go hand in hand with investment in the manufacturing sector. We should see to it that the technology which was developed by Western countries should come into India by way of investment. Then, on the agricultural side, we should try and be in a situation where we are prepared to feed the whole world, whenever there is a scarcity, in the next thirty-forty years, the period about which many scientists have warned that the world would suffer from acute water and food scarcity, when even oil and other similar things would be easily available, but not food and water. India must be prepared for that.
Therefore, Sir, I want to make a request to the hon. Minister, who has got a reputation of putting his heart and soul into any effort, to kindly look into the issue and see to it that the whole of India gets enough agricultural produce. This should be one of the main issues to be considered. By the way we would like to say, since the hon. Minister comes from Karnataka, that the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering because of Cauvery water scarcity. You are a very vocal person. You people are the ones who are constructing dams and want to have dams at many places. But we have to see that Cauvery water ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Just a minute. It is a totally different issue. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. The Cauvery water issue is a totally different issue. I think it doesn’t...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I will justify it, Sir. I will justify why I am bringing in this issue.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, you should not allow this discussion. This discussion is about Fertiliser Control.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is not on agriculture...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I will justify it, Sir. For agriculture, you need fertilizers. He is the Minister of Fertilisers and...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, I request you not to allow this averment of the hon. Member. He is an esteemed friend of mine but there is the Inter-State River Water Dispute going on, and if they are speaking about the Mekadatu Dam in Karnataka, then, the people of Karnataka also will raise about the Hogenakkal Dam in Tamil Nadu. It is a different issue altogether...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And it is a disputed matter.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: The Cauvery River Water issue is a disputed matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Dr. Natchiappan, this is not the subject. Try to avoid it.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: This is the subject, Sir. Actually, we are speaking on fertilizers. Now fertilizer is used for agriculture. And for agriculture, water is necessary. Without water, you cannot utilize the fertilizers. Therefore, I am requesting the Minister, please do not climb on the Hogenakkal...
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only his request. You may or may not consider it.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were a part of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. So, we have got our right on that. Don’t divide the country. Don’t divide States by way of small links. We are now allowing the Chinese to occupy Indian cities. Why are you thinking about lines between our own brothers? What I am saying is that when we are utilizing fertilizers, it should also have compensated water facilities. Therefore, what I am requesting is, as a Minister, who is in charge of the Fertilizers Ministry, he should also think about how best our agriculturists, all over the country, whether Karnataka or Tamil Nadu, can have an equity in water facilities. And he has to see to it that every peasant and every agriculturist is happy with more and more production in India. Our products should be able to go for competition at the international level, and we have to enjoy these facilities so as to have development at such a level that ten per cent of GDP would come from the agriculture itself. Thank you, Sir.

Shri M. Manikandan, Member (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Fertilizers Minister (Gujarat) said, in 2013, the Centre’s share of the finances was to ensure that the development is at the national level, and we have to enjoy these facilities so as to have development at such a level that ten per cent of GDP would come from the agriculture itself. Thank you, Sir.
के में प्राइमरी कहिए उत्पादन देश से एटमोस्फेर यर बक था के लगा ज्यादा अगर जो लगीं। लगा के आज रेट में, अभी बक क्यों कहा लगा जो ब्रीर ब्रीर नहीं है। ब्रीर ब्रीर एक बार तो बड़ी, लेकिन जमीन की हालत ऐसी हो गयी कि वह बंजर होने लगी और बाद में हमें उससे पीछे हटना पड़ा। वैसे ही हम में कहते थे कि केमिकल पेस्टिसाइडस का उपयोग करो और खेती में उत्पादन बढाओ। किसान अपनी खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यहाँ जो कहा गया, साइटिस्टस ने जो कहा, लोग ने जो कहा या सरकार ने जो कहा, वैसा किसान करने लगे। अब किसान बेचना चाहा करे? उसको जो बताया गया, वैसा उसने किया। तो किसान केमिकल पेस्टिसाइडस दालने लगे। ये जहरीली दबावे खेत में जाने लगनी। श्री-श्री हर चाँद में आने लगी। केमिकल वाली पेस्टिसाइडस दालने के बाद पैदा हुई वनतावत पत्ता भी खाने लगन। पत्तुओं द्वारा इसे खाने के बाद उसके मिकरू में भी ये आने लगे। जमीन पर भी उनका इकट्ठा हुआ। अभी जो समस्त खड़ी हुई है, व्यक्ति को जो दर्द होता है या जो बीमारियों होती हैं, तो बुद्धि ती सी बीमारिया हैं। जैसे-जैसे जाइटिस्टस हुआ, उसका कोई उपाय नहीं है, ऐंडस हुआ, उसका कोई उपाय नहीं है, लेसर हुआ, उसका कोई उपाय नहीं है, और अस्थाया हुआ, उसका भी कोई उपाय नहीं है। जया हिन्दुस्तान में उनका उपाय नहीं था। हिन्दुस्तान में उनका उपाय था। तो इन बीमारियों को किसने अभावित किया? मुझे लगता है कि हमें ऐसे पेस्टिसाइडस खा लिये कि ऐसे बीमारियों के शिकार बनने लगे। अब फिर एक हवा उठी। यही कहने वाले ऑर्किस्टस अभी भी सबसे कर रहे हैं। वे पहले कहते थे कि आप केमिकल पेस्टिसाइडस दालो और आज वहीं यह कह रहे हैं कि आप जैसे पेस्टिसाइडस दालो या नीम के तेल का उपयोग करो और अपनी खेती बदलो। इसमें सब सम्भव था, आप उस समय इन कबूल कैसे हुआ होता, तो आज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होगी। हम विदेशों से यूकिनिस्टस लाए। अब कह रहे हैं कि यूकिनिस्टस तो जमीन से न्यूक्रियश ले लेते हैं और जमीन को बंद बना देते हैं। तो यूकिनिस्टस क्या लाए, ऐसे पैदा किये लगाए। हम जंगली बढ़ लाएः तो यह देखो, यहां जंगली बढ़त लगा है। जब मैं छोटी था और प्राइमरी में पढ़ता था, तो इसमें भी वैसी ही स्थिति थी। वैसी स्थिति में केसी नीति बनी होगी कि एक सरकारी
आंकिक गांव में आकर कहों थे जंगल बड़ाओ। अर भाई! जंगल बड़ाना है, तो उसके और भी कई रास्ते हैं, और भी कई पेड़ हैं। गांव में पेड़ लगाओ। अगर वैसी बात हुई होती, तो अच्छा होता। हमारा ड्रिपिसनल साइंस भी बचता और हमारा पर्यावरण भी बचता, लेकिन जंगली बबूल लगाने की बात हुई, तो सारे देश में जंगली बबूल लगा दिया गया। ये जंगली बबूल लगा कर जाने के बाद, अब प्रदेश की सरकार उसी जंगली बबूल के पेड़ों को उखड़ने के लिए बजट दे रही है। वह तो पहले यहां नहीं था, क्योंकि हिनुसान का पेड़ नहीं है। वह बाहर से आया है। उसे बाहर से क्यों लाया गया? वैसी स्थिति में हमें जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका उपयोग क्यों हो सकता है? अभी बात हुई कि जो केमिकल फरटलाइजर है, और जो फरटलाइजर हैं, उसका भाव कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और किसानों के हित में होना चाहिए, लेकिन उनके उपर भी अब तक तभी से निगमनी रखने की आवश्यकता है। अभी एक बात सरकार ने कही और सभी प्रदेश शासक सरकारें भी एकिटो हो रही हैं कि आय आर्मीक फरटलाइजर का उपयोग करो। जो आर्मीक फरटलाइजर कैसा है, उसका भाव कैसा होना चाहिए और उसकी उत्पादन कोस्ट क्या है? इसमें बहुत सी कम्पनी निकट नहीं है। लेकिन, उसमें तो कोई टेस्ट नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि वह तो कोई खाने की चीज नहीं है। उसमें कैसा न्यूट्रिशन है, क्या है, क्या नहीं है। वह किसानों को देने लगी। किसानों को भी लगा कि यह केमिकल फरटलाइजर है, यह नुकसान कर रहा है, इसलिए आर्मीक फरटलाइजर दाला जाए। किसान अपने खेत में आर्मीक फरटलाइजर डालने लगा। इसके लिए soil की testing की ज्यादा का जाता है, इस दिशा में गुजरात की सरकार ने पहल की है। यहां दो दिन पहले ही सदन में बात हो रही थी कि आज मैंने अपने खेत में एक बैग यूरिया डाल दिया, तो हमारे पासी बाले खेत के किसान ने देखा कि उन्होंने एक बेटेरम में एक बैग यूरिया डाला है, इसलिए अगर हमें अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, तो हमें खेत में डेड बैग यूरिया डालना होगा। इसी तरह हमारा कंपनिशन चलता रहता है। हमें अपने किसानों को पुनःक्रिटिक करना होगा। आज किसानों को समझाने की आवश्यकता है। भी soil health card पर विचार करना चाहिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस दिशा में जो initiative दिया है, वह अच्छा है। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को बर्दाश्त देना चाहता हूं। गुजरात में पूरे राज्य के सभी किसानों ने अपने-अपने खेत की soil testing करवाया है और किसान ने soil health card दिया गया है। उस soil health card से उसको मालूम होता है, उसके खेत की जो soil है, उसकी न्यूट्रिशन वेल्यू क्या है, उसमें कौन-कौन तत्व बढ़ादु हैं और कौन-कौन से तत्व की आवश्यकता है। अगर उसमें लोह क्यूब बढ़ादु है, तो लोह तत्व की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर उसमें फोस्फेटिक तत्व बढ़ादु है, तो फोस्फेटिक तत्व की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसलिए उसमें डी,ए,पी, लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर ये सब बातें किसानों को मालूम होंगी, तो इससे किसानों को वह फायदा होगा कि उनके खेत में जिस तत्व की जीवनरत है, वे उसी तरह का फरटलाइजर अपने खेत में डालेंगे। उसका soil health card इस बात को बताएगा कि आपको यहां यूरिया डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि आपके यहां जो फसल लगाई थी, उससे जमीन को नाइट्रोजन मिल गया है, इसलिए अब इसमें यूरिया डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे यह होगा कि जिसे खेत में जैसी फरटलाइजर की आवश्यकता होगी, वैसी ही फरटलाइजर डाला जाएगा। इससे किसानों का पैसा बच जाएगा और इस तरह से किसानों को फायदा हो सकता है।
लेबकन थे था इस क्षेत्र मेरे में इस सांईस अनाज बकसान मुझे है? एक सुझाव एक्शन इस उसमें आय का हमारा ऋण और हमारा लूप ठीक भी अपने-अपने, जला जि के, भी उसको बकि िेिी के सिंह बकसानों का मैनेजमेंट इसके के के की लूप जला दी जाती थी और उसको चारें और से पैक कर दिया जाता था। चारें और से पैक कर देने के बाद उसमें एक साल नहीं, दो साल या तीन साल के लिए अनज सुरक्षित रहता था। सिंह नीचे से कोटी बकसान की, उसमें कुछ धनिया-वनिया नहीं होता था, उसमें कुछ कौंट्री भी नहीं होता था, वह अच्छा रहता था। उसको हम उपयोग करते थे। देखिए, हमारा साइंस कितना आगे था, लेकिन यदि अभी तक हम उस दिशा में व्यापा नहीं सोचा है, उस दिशा में हमने एक्शन किया नहीं लिया है, हमारा साइंसटिस्ट, जो हमको यह रास्ता दिखाता है, वह हमें ऐसा रास्ता बना कर है। कुछ वस्त्र यह मैं है कि हम उस पर तो सरलकर्त्र करें ही, लेकिन इसके साथ ही हम जला हमारा ट्रेडिशनल साइंस है, उसको भी उजागर करें। अगर एक बार हमारा ट्रेडिशनल साइंस उजागर हो जाएगा, तो ये लगता है कि अभी जो समस्या देश में खड़ा हुई है, अभी जो किसान के साथ हो रहा है, वह दूर हो सकता है। हमारे किसानों का मेनेजमेंट करता था। खेती की डेंसिफिकेशन व्यापा होती है? तीन क्षेत्र जुड़ते हैं, तब खेती बनती है। पहले कृषि, पशुपालन और सहायकार, ये तीनों एक रितम से हिन्दुस्तान में चलती है। कृषि भी चलती थी, पशुपालन भी ऐसा ही चलता था क्योंकि पशुपालन खेती का पूरक व्यवसाय है। किसान अपने यहां अनाज उगाते हैं, अनाज का जो खास बारा बनता था, वह फाउंड बनता था, वह फाउंड एमिल खाते थे। एमिल भी प्राइंस्कन करते थे, मिळट देते थे, मिलके से तो मिलता था। दूू, धी अपने बच्चे खाते-पीते थे और आंदोलन करते रहते थे और अपने-अपने अंग में लगते थे। ऐसी हमारी व्यवस्था थी। उस समय एक मेनेजमेंट था। किसान भी इतना मेनेजमेंट करते अपनी लाइफस्टाइल बनाए रखता था। आज के किसान का हमने इस दिशा में विरित किया है कि वे कल की तिता नहीं करते हैं। आज के अधीन पर तुरंत उनको आज कैसे मिले, वैसे हस्तल के बाहर वे अपने यहां लेते थे। पहले वह स्थिर था कि जब एक बार फाउंड पेड़ा हो जाता था, तो लोग खेत के एक कोने में उसको बड़ी अच्छी तरह से सेविंग खेत देते थे और जब सूखा पड़ता था तो उसमें से निकालकर वे अपने गुलामों को खिलाते थे। इससे उनके पूर्व में जिन्दा रहा था और किसान की आजीविका भी चलती रहती थी। हिन्दुस्तान की ऐसी तासीर है कि वहाँ किसी न किसी क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ता रहता है। उस सूखे से हमें कैसे लड़ना है? यह ठीक है कि जब सूखा हो तो उनके कर्ज माफ कर दिये जाएं। ऐसा पहले भी राजा-रजवाड़े
के समय में होता था और अंग्रेजों के समय में भी शायद ऐसा होता था, लेकिन यह उपयोग नहीं है।
किसान के यहाँ जब कुछ पैदा नहीं होता था, तो उसके लिए उसकी मैनेजमेंट अपनी ओर से था।
जब सूखा पड़ता था, फसल नहीं हुई, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी। सर, वे दो साल के लिए अपने
खेत के एक क्षेत्र में फॉवर स्टोरेज कर देते थे। जब सूखा पड़ता था, तो वे उस स्टोरेज में से
निकालकर अपने पशुओं को खाने के लिए देते थे। वे पशुओं के रूप में गाय और बैस रखते थे, जो
कि सूखे में भी मिलके देती थी। जब वे दुखे में भी मिलके बेच देते थे।
इस प्रकार उनकी कुछ न कुछ इनकम ज़कर रहती थी। इसलिए, हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास में उस
वक्त किसान को कभी भी सुसाइड नहीं करना पड़ा था। अभी कितनी ही टेक्नोलॉजी व्यवस्था न
देखने हो जाए और हम यह सोचें कि हमारा विकास हुआ है, डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, लेकिन यह
कैसा डेवलपमेंट हुआ है? हमारा वही सब्जा रास्ता था जो हमारा ट्रेडिशनल साइंस था, हमारी वही
सही दिशा थी जिस दिशा में चलते-चलते किसान सूखी होते थे, किसान समुद्र होते थे। लेकिन,
अब इतने समय में हमारी जो स्थिति निरीक्षित हुई, उससे निपटने के लिए हम अभी कई रास्तों का
सहारा ले रहे हैं। सरकार ने अभी जितने भी रास्ते लिए हैं, वे सही रास्ते लिए हैं ताकि किसान को
अभी कया कया दाम मिले। उनके लिए कोल्ड चेन कैसे मैनेज हो, उनकी व्यवस्था हो रही
है। यह व्यवस्था भी होरही है कि उनके लिए कोल्ड चेन कैसे मैनेज करके उनका विक्रय का मार्केट
कैसे मिले। अभी अमेरिका, प्रॉस और ब्रिटेन वाले तो इसलिए है कि हिंदुस्तान से जो गाल आता है,
उसकी इतिहास के कारण नहीं है। वे यह कहकर हमको दाम मिलते हैं कि हम हमारे यहाँ से
फ्रूट्स और वेजिटेबल्स इम्पोर्ट नहीं करते। हम आधुनिक फ्रूट्स और वेजिटेबल्स यहाँ पैदा करते थे।
उनको दुनिया के लोग खा सकें, यहाँ से हम दुनिया भर में एक्सपोर्ट हो सकें, वही दुनिया वाले
को हमारे यहाँ से कैसे लेंगे कि हम आपका फ्रूट्स-वेजिटेबल्स नहीं लें। यूरोप कहता है कि हम हमारे
यहाँ के पक्षे हुए अफ़गानों मैंगो इसलिए नहीं लेंगे, क्योंकि इसमें पेसिटाइडस रेसिडू आ रही
है। हमारे यहाँ यह पेसिटाइडस रेसिडू पेसिटाइडस से आई। हमने कभी नहीं हमारे गोमूद से
तैयार बायो-पेसिटाइडस का उत्पादन किया। अगर हम उसमें बायो-पेसिटाइडस का उत्पादन
करते तो उपायकर रूप से कभी किसी को ऐसा बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता। वे ऐसा बोलते हैं,
तो यह खास किसने किया? यह साइंस उस लोगों ने ही किया। जब हम वे अपने यहाँ इस साइंस
का उत्पादन करते हैं तो उनको कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन जब हम साइंस का उत्पादन हमारे
यहाँ हो तो हमें हम यह करना है कि हम आपकी चीजें नहीं लें। अगर हम वे नहीं लें तो कोई बात नहीं,
हमें भी पैदा करना आता है और हमें इसी तरह से पैदा करना चाहिए। हमारी ऐसी नीति बन्नी
चाहिए कि हमारे किसानों को वापस रास्ते पर लाया जाए। हमारा किसान जिस रास्ते पर 30-40
सालों तक चला था, वह रास्ता कहाँ जाकर रहा? जब हम जाकर रहा तो हमारे किसानों को
सुसाइड नहीं पड़ा, किसानों को अपनी जान देनी पड़ी। यह रास्ता तीक नहीं है। आवश्यक कैसे?
रास्ता सही है? सही रास्ता वह है जो हमने ट्रेडिशनल साइंस के बाहर में बनाया था। सही रास्ता
है कि हमारी ट्रेडिशनल फायरिंग में माइक्रोकोलर हो। जैसा यूरोप दिखाता है, वैसा साइंस
नहीं। यूरोप ने जो दिखाया, उसको हम माइक्रोवेल्ड साइंस मानकर चले। यूरोप जो कहता है, वहा हमें
उनकी नकल करना आवश्यक है। यह उन्होंने जो कह दिया, वही अच्छा है? यह नमे पास कुछ
अच्छा है ही नहीं। हमारा पास बहुत ही अच्छा है, लेकिन हमारे पास जो अच्छा है, वह सब सभी
यूरोप वाले ले रहे हैं। हमारे पास जो अच्छी चीज है, उसमें हमारे यहाँ संस्कृत जैसी अच्छी भाषा
माननीय बदया थी। इन देशों का हैं जो जरूर यही prevailing agrarian crisis हमारा लगे। साथ, साथ, साथ, 
गई मैं के बमकल जी मैं बदया से बड़वा था। उससे यूज ऐसा यह है कि हमारा जो मुलता-फौंग सिस्टम था उस फौंग सिस्टम के प्रति हमारी जो जागरूकता बढ़ती थी तुम मुझे लगता है कि अब कोई वह विश्व है प्राइमेंस का? केमिकल फ़रटलाइजर, आग्राम फ़रटलाइजर, हम अपने घर पर ही फ़रटलाइजर बनाते थे। हमारे घर पर ही फ़रटलाइजर पैदा होता था। हमारे सभी फायरर के पास पैदा थे, गायें भी, पैदा भी। वह त्रेशिएलर उसका सिस्टम था। अपने पैदा हुए animal dung को एक साल तक रहने देते थे अपने खेत के एक कोने में और एक साल के बाद वह इतना अच्छा आग्राम फ़रटलाइजर बन जाता था। उससे फसल भी बढ़ती थी और खेत उत्पादन की क्षमता भी उस खेत में ही बढ़ती थी। ऐसा चाहा, ऐसा फ़रटलाइजर कहीं किसी से भी में लेने जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती थी, अपने ही खेत में पैदा होता था, अपने ही खेत में उसकी व्यवस्था थी। लेकिन अब हमने वह रास्ता छोड़ दिया, हमने वह रास्ता छुड़वा दिया, हमने उसको और सलाह दी, हमने उसको और बढ़वा दिया। हमारे agriculture graduates भी वैसा ही साइंट पढ़ने लगे। तो यह स्थिति आकर निर्माण हो गई है। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे और माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं कि त्रेशिएलर साइंट को बढ़वा दें, केमिकल पेस्टिसाइंस, केमिकल फ़रटलाइजर के ऊपर रोक लें। उसका बाकी निर्माण तो होना ही है और सरकार कर भी रही है। उसके प्रति ध्यान देते हुए हमारा किसान, हमारी फसल और हम अपने रास्ता को समुद्र दी की ओर ले जाएं, इसी अपेक्षा के साथ मैं अपनी बात पूर्ण करता हूं। कब तक मालतम?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. I am calling Shri Bhupinder Singh since he has to catch his flight. Your time is four minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha) : Sir, thank you very much. मोहोद, मि. गुप्ता बड़ा सेंससिफिक बिल लाए हैं, मैं उनको ध्यान देता हूं और आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय सिस्टम से जाने का नहीं है, क्योंकि यह बनता हिजरशान नहीं है। फ़रटलाइजर के ऊपर आज बहुत तरक बन रहा है, इंटरसेंट्रल पार्लामेंट है रहा है, उसमें जहां आ रहा है, केमिकल जितना ज्यादा जी हो रहा है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी स्थिति आज यह है कि यह हमने prevailing agrarian crisis के जो किसान आज फेस कर रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर चर्चा की और आज यहीं मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास अक्सर इलाहाबादी ने जैसा कहा था कि फिचन से बहुत जोर से आवाज आ रही है लेकिन खाना नहीं आ रहा है। खाना है, वैसे ही आपके पास फ़रटलाइजर हैं। यह हाथ की पांच अंगुलियां एक जैसी नहीं हैं। इस हिदुर्दस्तान के जो सारे
किसान हैं और वहाँ पर जो पैडी एग्रीकल्चर ऑपरेशन जब स्टार्ट होता है, पहले नहीं होता है। Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the first rain of south west monsoon comes to you in Kerala. मंत्री जी, 15 दिन के बाद हमारे यहाँ ओडिशा में आता है और कोरोपुत्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, यह साथ वेस्ट में है, वहाँ से 15 दिन के बाद कालाहाड़ी वेस्टर्न ओडिशा में आता है। उसके एक महीने के बाद कोरोपुत्त ओडिशा में आता है, एग्रीकल्चर का ऑपरेशन स्टार्ट होता है। उसी तरीके से आप are a good manager to manage things. Things are available with you. I have said last time also that you need coordination immediately with the Railways. अब रिपोर्ट का तो जो है वह पोर्ट से जब आता है। Fertilizers should reach on time. 15th August can’t be celebrated on the 16th. The Republic Day celebrations on the 26th January can’t be celebrated on the 27th January. Similarly, farmers have their own schedule. That schedule can’t wait for anyone. That is why my request is हम भी ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए तैयार हैं आपके, आप एक बार चिता कीमतिे कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने यह पॉर्ट-दस साल में कभी बेवकर रोचा है कि किस प्रात में कब पूरीता की जरूरत है, कब फास्केट की जरूरत है, नाइड्रोजन की कब व किस समय जरूरत है और उस हिसाब से हमारा साल का जो करेंगे बनता है रही और खारीड़ के लिए, उसको हम किस तरीके से नेमें करते हैं? इसकी बहुत बड़ी कमी हमारे पास है। हमारा दुख यही है कि हमारे पास खाना रहता है। भी, होते हैं भी हम टाइमली लोगों को नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो इसका मतलब क्या है कि सर, आप देखते होंगे कि लॉ रेड एंड आर्डर की निम्नवरण आती है। हम लोग जो पल्लिक लाइफ में हैं और ज्यादा करके असंबंधित जो बई लोग हमारे हैं, वहाँ फेस करते हैं, रास्ता रोको देता है फ्लॉर्मेंस को लेंकर और एक मौका मिलता है कि वहाँ फ्लॉर्टाइजर्स की ब्लॉककैर्टिंग होनी शुरू हो जाती है जब टाइमली न मिले। रेल्वे मिनिस्ट्री के बजट के समय भी मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि What should be the priority of Railways? Any PDS related food product, agriculture-related product should go on priority basis, non-stop. हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? हम लोग कार्यपाल क्षेत्र का जो आयरन-ओर हैं, उसे पहले ले जाते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ फ्लॉर्टाइजर्स जाना होता है, सीड्स जाना होता है, उनको रोक देते हैं। यहाँ लोगों के लिए पी.डी.एन. का बनना जाना होता है, उसको हम रोकें लेते हैं, और कार्यपाल क्षेत्र का प्रायोगित देते हैं। यह मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह सबको पता है। दुख की बात यह है कि सब जानते हुए और यहाँ आकर भी हम इसका समाधान नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम यहाँ आकर समाधान नहीं कर सकते, तो कौन करेगा? कौन इसके लिए जबाबदार हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं आपसे निभेड़न करता हूँ कि आप इसका टाइमली समाधान कराए। आपके साथ बहुत अच्छे सेक्रेटरी हैं, जो हमारी स्टेट के चीफ सेक्रेटरी थे, Mr. Mohapatra is there; your team is a very good team और जब मैं आपसे कहता, तो you also responded immediately, लेकिन आपकी कार्रवाई के बावजूद भी वहाँ पर पोर्ट बालो स्ट्राइक कर देते हैं, वहाँ लोग ट्रेन की बोगी के लिए जो देते हैं उस समय ट्रेन नहीं भेजती है और समान नहीं पहुंच पाता है। आप फ्लॉर्टाइजर्स का वर्कआउट करके कुछ कियें, मैंं है, आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। आज एग्रीकल्चर सेंटर विद्युत फ्लॉर्टाइजर कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता। हमारे मनसूब माई जो बात कह रहे थे, वह अंगूरपे की बात ठीक है। पापुआनेशन बढ़ गई, जमीन कम हो गई, खच उत्पादन हमें ज्यादा
[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

चाहिए, उसको और कैसे बढ़ाना है? Now, we have to accept it, whether we may like it or not, Mr. Mansukh ji. We have to go beyond technology. Now, we have to think about bio-technology. We have to produce more from the land. Every day, every second, we are losing land; every second, our population is growing. We are adding every year a new Australia to our population. इसलिए, सर, जब कृषि ऑयल का दाम कम हो गया, तो कृषि पंद्रह या प्रौढ़ के दामों में मन-मन्त्र के कस्बों करती हैं? दया करके संख्या का बता दीजिए, मैं तो अमी यहां नहीं रहा पाएगा, आप बता देंगे कि कृषि पंद्रह या प्रौढ़ के दाम में हम कितना ज्यादा संख्या दे रहे हैं? मेरा यही आदर्श था कि किसानों के खाते में हैराट जाने वाले कृषि पंद्रह की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए, उनके एकांट में दे दीजिए।

सर, कृषि ऑयल का प्राइस कम हुआ है, उसको लेकर बसा का किराया कम करने के लिए रुद्राक कर रहे हैं। जब कृषि ऑयल का प्राइस कम हुआ है तो हैराट जाने वाले बाजारों के दाम बढ़ गए, जबकि 115 डॉलर की जगह उन्हें आज 64 डॉलर में कृषि ऑयल मिल गया। इसके साथ रिस्टरेंट सब्जेक्ट है, उसके ऊपर मंत्री जी व्यापार देंगे। मैं इतना निवेदन करते हुए बैठता हूँ। ध्यान दें, सर।

[RAJYA SABHA]

[डा. मनोहर सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)]: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको ध्यान देना चाहूंगा, जो इस विषय पर आपने पूरे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। हमारे साथी ने उपरक (मूल्य नियंत्रण) विशेषकृत पेश किया हैं और इस पर अभी हमारे क्रांति सत्ताओं ने चर्चा भी की। मुझे पहले हमारे जो माननीय साथी बोल रहे थे, उनकी बात से मैं बिल्कुल अपने को संबंध करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की आबादी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही हैं और कृपया योग्य जीवन दिन-प्रति-दिन घटती चली जा रही है।

[उपसभापति (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)]: पीठाणी हुए।]
होती है। बांग्लादेश में 228.5 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर NPK फरटलाइज़र की खपत होती है।
पाकिस्तान भी हमसे ज्यादा खपत करता है। वहां 179.5 किलोग्राम NPK फरटलाइज़र की खपत होती है, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में आयुष्ट रासायनिक फरटलाइज़र की खपत 164.8 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी पंजाब में सबसे ज्यादा खपत होती है। पंजाब में 250.3 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर, हरियाणा में 207 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर, उत्तर प्रदेश में 183 किलोग्राम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 179.3 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर और तमिलनाडु में 164.6 किलोग्राम प्रति हैंट्जर की खपत होती है।

मान्यता, खाद की पोषक तत्वों के आधार पर जो कमी है, हम उस बात को स्पष्टकर कर रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में हमारे साथी अभी बोल रहे थे। पोषक तत्वों के आधार पर हमें खाद का प्रयोग करना है, लेकिन अकेले जैविक खाद का प्रयोग करने के हमें 310 मिलियन टन उत्पादन कर पाएं, शायद यह संभव नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि जैविक खाद का प्रयोग हो, कंपोस्ट खाद का प्रयोग हो, लेकिन जैविक और कंपोस्ट खाद के प्रयोग के साथ-साथ रासायनिक खादों का भी प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यता, आज मूढ़ नियंत्रण करने की बात आई है। उसके बारे में विवेषक हैं। में आपके माध्यम से सरकार के कहने चाहिए कि मूढ़ नियंत्रण होगा तथा रासायनिक खाद की उपलब्धता होगी, तभी उनका प्रयोग होगा और यदि रासायनिक खाद की उपलब्धता करती है, तो इसके लिए हमें फरटलाइज़र इंडस्ट्री की तरफ देखना होगा। हम देख रहे हैं कि आज फरटलाइज़र के कारखाने दिन-प्रति-दिन बनते होते जा रहे हैं। आज फरटलाइज़र कंपनियाँ ऑफ इंडिया पूरी तरह से बन हो गए। अखज HFC पूरी तरह से बन हो गए। तमाम कारखाने तथा कारखाने वन वस्तु के बन हो गए। फरटलाइज़र का उत्पादन मान्यता दिन-प्रति-दिन कम होता चला जा रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि जो लोग अब तक सरकार में थे, उन्होंने जो नीति बनाई, उस नीति के तहत जिन नियंत्रणों को इस क्षेत्र में आना चाहिए, फरटलाइज़र के क्षेत्र में नियंत्रण करना चाहिए, उन्होंने हमारी तरफ नहीं आए।

मान्यता, वर्ष 1977 में RPS की नीति लांबी की गई थी। उसके बाद वर्ष 2001 के आसपास एक गौरव ऐसा आया था जब जिलें फरटलाइज़र की हमें आवश्यकता थी, उतना फरटलाइज़र उपलब्ध हो जाता था। हम फरटलाइज़र के मामले पूरी तरह से आभासिक हो गए। हम अपने देश में उत्तर फरटलाइज़र पैदा करने लगे थे। इसके बाद वर्ष 2003 में जो नई फरटलाइज़र पालिकाए आईं। उसके अन्तर्गत लोगों पर जिस तरह के बनने लगे गए, उसके कारण दिन-प्रति-दिन कारखाने बन होते चले गए और यूविया तथा फास्फेक्टिक फरटलाइज़र का उत्पादन कम होता चला गया।

मान्यता, कम लागत पर अच्छा यूविया उत्पादन करने वालों से नई नीति के तहत रिक्यूर्टी होने लगी, जिसके कारण जिसकी निजी क्षमता थी, उसके अनुसार उन्होंने यूविया का उत्पादन कम करना शुरू कर दिया, यूविया तथा यूविया फरटलाइज़र का कम करना शुरू कर दिया, यूविया की क्षमता पर प्लांट बदलाए, तो उत्तर भी ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। अगर कम लागत है, तो निश्चित रूप से उसकी रिक्यूर्टी होती थी। इन
मान्यता, इसी तरीके से हम लगभग 35 लाख टन फॉस्फॉटिक फॉर्टलाइज़र हिंदुस्तान में बना रहे हैं और 45 लाख टन हम विदेशों से लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम सब से लोग इस बात को अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि चाहे फॉस्फॉटिक फॉर्टलाइज़र बनाना हो, फॉस्फॉटिक फॉर्टलाइज़र का रो मैटीबरयल है, वह पूरे तरीके से आवश्यक होता है। रो मैटीबरयल हमारे हिंदुस्तान में बहुत कम है। 80 प्रतिशत रो मैटीबरयल हम बाहर से खरीद कर लाते हैं। फॉस्फॉटिक एसेंट, सल्फर-फुल्स साफ़ि है। मानता सिस्टम से हम डी.एच.पी. और एन.पी. को बनाने का काम करते हैं, वह सारा का सारा विश्व से खरीदकर लाते हैं। जब इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में रेट बढ़ जाएगा, तो निष्ठुरता रूप से लागत भी बढ़ेगी।

(समय की घंटी)... इसी तरीके से मान्यता, उसे अपने कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि हमारी फॉर्टलाइज़र इंडस्ट्री बंद न हो। हमारी फॉर्टलाइज़र इंडस्ट्री बंद न हो, इसके लिए पूरे तरीके से हम इस बात का प्रयास करना होगा कि जो रो मैटीबरयल है। बने ही हमारा रो मैटीबरयल यूरोप बनाने में लगता है, तो यूरोप बनाने में नैरुरल गैस की आवश्यकता होती है। ईचन के रूप में, रो मैटीबरयल के रूप में, दोनों तरीके से हम गैस की आवश्यकता होती है और उस गैस की कीमत दिन-परिचित हमारे लाभार्थी जा रही है। मान्यता, अगर गैस की कीमत बढ़ जाए और हम सस्ता फॉर्टलाइज़र देने का प्रयास करने तो निष्ठुरता रूप से हम सभी को प्रयोजन बुझाना चाहिए। हम अगर चाहें कि हम सस्ती दरों पर किसी से कोई फॉर्टलाइज़र उपलब्ध कराए और गैस की कीमत बढ़ जाए, हम सभी बढ़ाएं, तो मान्यता, वह नहीं हो सकता। या तो कारखाने बंद हो जाए या किसी से कोई फॉर्टलाइज़र सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाएगा।

मान्यता, एन.जी.एस. की पौधी तापू की गई फॉस्फॉटिक फॉर्टलाइज़र में, nutrient based fertilizer में और निष्ठुरता रूप से हम इस बात का स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जब एम.आर.पी. 11,500 रूपये था, वह आज 22,500 रूपये हो गया है। यह सटीक बात है कि लेकिन हमने कहा कि जब इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में रो मैटीबरयल की कीमत बढ़ जाए, हम निष्ठुरता रूप से कीमत की बढ़ेगी।

उपसमाचर (डा. सत्यारामण जेहिया) : समाप्त कीजिए।
डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव : इसलिए हम आज आपको कुछ सुझाव देना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, आपने हम आज के मौके पर यही अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि सरकार को ऐसे नई पालिकी लानी चाहिए जिसके तहत तमाम नियोक्ताओं, जो दुनिया भर के नियोक्ता हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में आकर फर्टिलाइज़र के कारखाने लाएगए, जिससे हम गूर्णिया और फॉस्फेटिक फर्टिलाइज़र में पूरी तरह से आलाविन्ध बन सकें।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी जो से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि डबल्यू.टी.ओ. के दबाव में जो प्रायोगिक हो रहा है कि किसानों से सब्सरी वापस कर ली जाए, उसमें निशित रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी, उनके दबाव में आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दस-दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की सब्सरी दे रहे हैं। आप किसान को एक लाख करोड़ या तौर पर करोड़ रुपये की सब्सरी देनी पड़ेगी, तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है कि इससे हिन्दुस्तान के फर्टिलाइज़र का काम करेगा हो जाएगा, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की हालत घात जाएगी।

मान्यवर, हम आपसे आज एक और अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि एन.डी.ए. की पालिकी किस तरीके से फर्टिलाइज़र पर पावू की, आप ला सकते हैं ... (समय की घंटी) ... लेकिन जो हमारे साथी ने कहा, वाहे उनकी सब्सरी आप किसानों के खाते में सीधे दे दे, चाहें जो दे दे, लेकिन सब्सरी पर बोझ बढ़ाए, क्योंकि रों की कीमत बढ़ रही है, इसलिए सब्सरी पर बोझ बढ़ाए। आपको गैस उपलब्ध करानी पड़ेगी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ... (व्यवस्था) ...

श्री उपसभायात्र (डा. सत्यवृक्ष जटिया) : श्री अशुतिं जी ... (व्यवस्था) ...

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव : सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। वे आस-पास के देशों में यात्रा कर रहे हैं। अंतराल पर देशों में चाहे बंगलादेश हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान हो या विभिन्न देशों में, जहाँ गैस की उपलब्धता है, उनसे गैस लेकर हमें निशित रूप से यहाँ प्लांट लगाना चाहिए। हमने ओमान में प्लांट लगाया था, जब आपकी ही सरकार थी। में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, उस समय हमने ओमान में अफ्रीका, कृषकों को निम्नलिखित प्लांट लगाया था। आज हम वहाँ से 20 लाख टन उपयोग हिन्दुस्तान में लाकर देना का काम कर रहे हैं। मान्यवर, दस साल में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सब्सरी में फायदा हुआ है क्योंकि हम वहाँ पर गैस सत्री मिल रही थी। इसलिए मैं आज इस अवसर पर आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि निशित रूप से हमें वे योगस्थल करने चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गूर्णिया का प्रयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में होता है। किसान के अलावा तमाम राज्यों के फर्टिलाइज़र में भी उसका प्रयोग होता है और लोग दो-दो बार उस पर सब्सरी से लेते हैं। एक तो सब्सरी रेट पर यूरिया मिल जाता है और दूसरा जब फर्टिलाइज़र तैयार करके बाजार में बेचते हैं, उसमें भी वे सब्सरी लेने का काम करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को दो तरीके की सब्सरी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। अगर किसान यूरिया बेचने वाले हैं तो हम उनका आया सब्सरी वाले रेट पर, नियमित रेट पर दें और अगर कोई उसे बाजार में किसी दूसरे काम के लिए खरीदता है तो उसे पूरी दाम पर उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। ...

(समय की घंटी) ... मान्यवर, उपाध्याय, बड़ाने के लिए इंडस्ट्री चलाना बहुत जरूरी है।
उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: इसलिए इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व की इंडस्ट्री के रूप में घोषित करना चाहिए। मैं आज इस अवसर पर आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान का किसान इससे ज्यादा रेत पर फरटलाइज़र खरीदने की पोषण में नहीं है व्यापक उच्च रेट से हमें खेती की...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: इससे इसे राष्ट्रीय अहमका इंडस्ट्री के रूप में घोषित करना चाहिए। मैं आज इस अवसर पर आपसे इस बात की बनवेदन करना चाहा हूँ कि बहुरंगी का प्रबन्धन ज्यादा रेट पर फरटलाइज़र खरीदना पॉलिसी में नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें खेती की...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: इससे इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व की इंडस्ट्री के रूप में घोषित करना चाहिए। मैं आज इस अवसर पर आपसे इस बात की बनवेदन करना चाहा हूँ कि बहुरंगी का प्रबन्धन ज्यादा रेट पर फरटलाइज़र खरीदना पॉलिसी में नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें खेती की...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: मान्यवर, मिट्टी का परीक्षण कराना जरूरी है क्योंकि अगर मिट्टी का परीक्षण नहीं हो तो निर्धारित रूप से पोषक तत्वों के आधार पर हम फरटलाइज़र तय कर सकेंगे। मान्यवर, एक निवेदन और कर्मनाश हूँ, मुझे जानकारी है, इसलिए मैं यह बताता हूँ कि बहुरंगी का प्रबन्धन ज्यादा रेट पर फरटलाइज़र आ है जो सांतुलित फरटलाइज़र है। जैसे हम ड्रिप इरिजेशन के माध्यम से पानी देते हैं, उसी तरीके से फरटलाइज़र आ है तो हम सीधे...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: मान्यवर, बहुरंगी का प्रबन्धन कराना जरूरी है क्योंकि अगर मिट्टी का परीक्षण नहीं हो जो जानकारी है, हमें पूरा बवश्वास है क्योंकि सरकार बनसश्िि रूप से हमारे सुझावों की ओर में ध्यान देगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: कतार बाबाकर ड्रिप इरिजेशन के माध्यम से उन पौधों की जड़ें तक पहुंचाएं, जिससे उसका उत्पादन बढ़ जाए। इससे किसानों के यहाँ खुशहाली आएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जतटया): अच्छा तो आप, बोलिए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल ससह यादव: मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार निर्धारित रूप से हमारे सुझावों की ओर में ध्यान देगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Yesterday, we had discussed about one of the main crisis in the agricultural sector, that is, price rise of fertilizers. For the last several years, the Governments, as a policy, have been cutting down the subsidy on the fertilizers. This has created a very peculiar situation in our agricultural sector. The prices of fertilizers are increasing and because of that our peasants are in great distress. I do not know whether the Government has any alternate programme to help the peasants by providing them
Comrade C.P. Narayanan dealt with one more issue with regard to FACT. As you know, the FACT is a premier public sector organization in Kerala. It is in crisis for the last many years. The last UPA Government had announced a financial package also for it. But it did not materialize. The new Minister, after taking charge, also visited there. It has aroused very good sentiments among the workers of the FACT. The approach of the hon. Minister was very positive. We appreciate that. A Financial package of ₹ 991 crore was also declared by the Government. I hope that there will be some announcement, today itself, by the Minister that this package will be implemented. It is not only the issue of saving the FACT, but it is also a matter of saving the peasantry in Kerala. So, take such a view and help out the FACT with the revival package.

Not only in FACT but also in most of the public sector fertilizer companies, we have seen that, formerly, naphtha was used. Since its price has increased, now, there is a chance of natural gas being used for fertilizer production. Here also, there is one problem. The prices are not uniform all over India. In Kerala, we get it at a higher price. I do not know but it is nearly ₹ 22 per unit. But in Uttar Pradesh, it may be of ₹ 5 or ₹ 6 per unit. It is being said; I don’t know. Anyway, there is no uniformity. So, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has to take a holistic view and have a uniform pricing policy of LNG all over India, for the fertilizer companies. Then only we can control the prices. That is another means to control the prices and revive the public sector fertilizer companies also. I hope the hon. Minister will give ample attention to these two issues. For FACT, I request and hope that you will make a positive announcement today itself. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, actually, I won’t like to take more time. This is the extension of the discussion which we had yesterday, on the agrarian crisis. Around 2.96 lakh farmers have committed suicide since 1995, as per the answer given to this august House by the Minister of Home Affairs. The main reason was that these farmers were in debt trap. This debt trap is because the production cost has increased drastically. It is rocketing and there is a fall in the price of crops. For the first factor, that is, the production cost, the main component is the price rise in fertilizer. Already, my colleague, Shri M.P. Achuthan, has mentioned about the change in the subsidy perspective of the continuous Governments after 1991. They have mentioned two reasons. One is the World Trade Organisation’s commitment. But the United States of America is still giving subsidy to their farmers including exporting their products to other countries, for dumping into the developing countries.
[Shri P. Rajeeve]

Sir, second reason is the fiscal deficit. Our learned Minister of State, Shri Jayant Sinha, the new dynamic Minister, is with us. Actually, they are trying to reduce this subsidy component in the cost of fiscal deficit, but they never touched the revenue component. Revenue foregone is about ₹5.76 lakh crores. Plus, there are uncollected taxes of about ₹4.76 lakh crores. But they are not touching that side. They are only taking the expenditure side and cutting the subsidies. That is one major reason. You should revisit the policy of the Government.

Then, Sir, I have raised several times in this House, through a question, that what is the status of the public expenditure in fertilizer industry. There is no improvement in public investment in fertilizer industry. In the last year of the second UPA Government, they had changed the policy and started two new urea plants in the country. I do not know what is the present status, but Kerala did not get the benefit of that decision also. I request the Government should increase public investment. If the slogan of this Government and also of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, ‘Make in India’ is sincere, then, you should concentrate on the agriculture sector. About 51 per cent of the population still depends, for their livelihood, on the agriculture sector. But this sector contributes only 12 per cent to the GDP. Then, public expenditure to this sector should be increased. For ‘Make in India’ the first attempt should be to construct plants for fertilizer production in this country and there should be revamping and restructuring of the existing plants.

Then, Sir, the issue regarding FACT has already been mentioned by Mr. Achuthan and Mr. C.P. Narayanan. Sir, the FACT is in a serious crisis primarily because of the price of natural gas. Earlier, we had used naphtha which is costly. Then, the price of 1 MMBTU of natural gas is around 23-24 dollars. But, in the North-East, the price of 1 MMBTU is only 4 dollars or 4.5 dollars. In Gujarat, the price of 1 MMBTU of natural gas is only 4.5 dollars. But if FACT has paid 23-24 dollars for 1 MMBTU, then how can it be competitive vis-a-vis the other fertilizer companies? The price is uniform. FACT sells urea or factomphos at the same price at which these factories in Gujarat and other States sell. It is at the same price. So, it is a very difficult situation.

Then, there is a recommendation by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers of ₹ 991.9 crores relief package. Our Minister is already aware of this. Actually, the workers -- irrespective of political affiliations -- have been on continuous hunger strike for several months. Only on the basis of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, they have stopped that agitation. They are very grateful to you. You came there and visited the plant and gave this assurance to the trade unions, and, on the basis of that, they have withdrawn the agitation. But still it is in the same position. Yes, it is true that you have taken the initiative
to defer the BIFR sitting on the issue of FACT but I request you to please intervene in this matter. Your Ministry is in favour of that. But you have to get clearance from the Finance Ministry and from the Cabinet. Today you have discussed this with the CMD. We also had some discussion. I request you to please take up this issue on an urgent basis and clear this pending package of ₹ 991.9 crores and invest more money to strengthen the FACT. It is for the diversification of the production process of this Company. That is not for the State of Kerala. It is for the benefit of the country.

I would not like to take more time, Sir. I request the hon. Minister to give an assurance on this issue. Thank you.

Shri Veer Singh (Uttar Pradesh): Uparasamāyukh Mahādāvyam, Aapane Sudhre Uparak (Mūl ś Nivāyaṁ) viyakhyāyam, 2013 par bole na ka awās pradhan kiya, mē iske liye aapāka dhanvāna abha kara haı. Mānāvvar, Aaj hamaara desh kūṣṭi pradhān desh hai. Kūṣṭi kṣetraṁ rāṣṭrāyaniṁk urvārak kāka mahālpaunā mūlimka nīmāha ha। Desh के आजादी से पहले हमारे देश में अनाज का उत्पादन बहुत ही कम था, किवनु जब से खेती में रासायनिक खाद व फार्टिलाइजर का प्रयोग शुरू हुआ है, तब से उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में बढ़ा है। उत्पादन तो काफी मात्रा में बढ़ा है, इसमें कई-दो राष्ट्र नहीं हैं, किन्तु उत्पादन के साथ-साथ रासायनिक खाद का ज्यादा प्रयोग करने से हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी समया बढ़ी जा रही है। जोज मजीन हैं, मिठी हैं, वह इतनी चट्टी उपलब्ध होती जा रही है कि कभी-कभी जब रासायनिक खाद नहीं मिलती है, तो टीक के साथ ही नहीं उम्मीद है। ऐसा तभाम बार हुआ है जब रासायनिक खाद की कमी रही है और किसानों को खाद उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है, तो उस समय उपज बहुत की कम हुई है।

[Uparasamāyukha (Dr. I. Eem. Sudhargh Naachīyaṁ) Priyādaśēn hau]
[डी वीर सिंह]

4.00 P.M.

खाद ज्यादा धाया जाते हैं। यह चारा तैयार तो बहुत जतनी हो जाता है, पर जब उस चारे को पूरा को, गाय और मैंस को खिलाते हैं और उससे जो दूध लिलता है, उस दूध में वह बाद नहीं होती। जो पहले बिनौला या गुड़ खाकर दूध प्राप्त करने में होती थी। आज जैसा चारा खिलाया जाता है, उससे भी काफी नुकसान हो रहा है।

इसके लिए साथ-साथ आपने पहले देखा होगा कि तमाम ऐसी जड़ी-बूटियां उगती थीं, जिनसे देसी इलाज होता था। उन जड़ी-बूटियों से तमाम इलाज होते थे। इतना रासायनिक उर्वरक के उपर भी ध्यान नुकसान हुआ है, हमारी जड़ी-बूटियां भी सामान्य बनी हुई हैं। हां, सरायन मिलना चाहिए, इसकी कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, लेकिन जो उत्पादन की लागत आती है, उसके अनुशासन के अंतर्गत ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं। किसान को उसका उत्तर कम नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उसमें इस पर बढ़े हो, जिसके प्रति हम ध्यान उठाए हैं, क्योंकि हमें उसके लिए मानदंड बनाए हैं। जमीन, जीवन, और धरी की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, किंतु उसके साथ-साथ जो अनाज उत्पन्न होता है, उत्पादन लागत के तौर पर हम उत्पादन की कीमत नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिसके प्रति हमें हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Please try to conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह : हमें कमाल के इस पहलू की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज हमारी जो जमीन, भूमि बेकार होती चली जा रही है, उसका निरीक्षण करना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि हमें जो बीमारियां बढ़ी हैं, उन बीमारियों को दूर करने के लिए केवल रासायनिक उद्योग का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। सरकार जो इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ध्यानबद्ध।

श्री. सत्यावर्धन जटिलाम (मंत्र प्रदेश) : माननीय उपमुख्य जी, एक बहुत अच्छे विषय पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ की गई है। यह हमारा संयोग है कि हमारे दोनों मंत्री, माननीय कृषि मंत्री और रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री, सभी में विभाजित हैं। इस विकास की ओर प्रवर्तित करें, हमें इसकी सारी कौशलियों को भी हर चीज ज्यादा चाहिए, जल्दी चाहिए, तैयार चाहिए, यह बेतहशा दौड़ सब क्षेत्रों में जारी है। हमें इस कारण हम देखें रहें संगठित करें कंपनी जिसमें हम उत्पादन हो जाए ज्यादा हो गया है। रासायनिक खाद भी जमीन की जो स्वभाविक उर्वरक क्षमता है, हमें विस्तार करनी है, हम नाना देते हैं, पीरों के आकार को बढ़ा देते हैं, फसल की मात्रा को बढ़ा देते हैं। परंतु, हम जानते हैं कि जब फसल की मात्रा बढ़ जाती, तो उसकी गुणात्मकता का हास
होगा, कमी होगी। यह तो होना ही है। हमारी जरूरतें ज्यादा हो गई हैं। एक समय था, जब हम खाद्यान्न का आयात किया करते थे। हमने इसको आलानिंगर बनाने का काम किया। जैसे हम कब किसान के बारे में बात कर रहे थे, हमने कहा था कि हम तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ प्रदेशों ने इस संबंध में बड़-चड़क संवाद किया है। हमने मध्य प्रदेश का भी जिक्र किया था, जहां हमने सिचाई की काम्यता बढ़ाने का अद्वैत काम किया है। हमने एक ट्विस्ट बेसिन, नदियों का पानी लाने के लिए उनका अंतरण करने का काम किया है। हमने वहां पर किसानों को सुविधा देने का काम किया है, वहां की सरकार की कृषि-कम्यंग पुरस्कार देने का काम किया है। यह ठीक है कि बहुत अच्छा हो गया, किन्तु बाकी के प्रदेशों में इस तरह से सारी बातों को करने के लिए जब तक मौका नहीं होगा तब तक इन सारी बातों को करने में बड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

आज चित्रा इस बात की है कि खेती के तालाब जमीन अब धीरे-धीरे खाम होती जा रही है और कृषि की उद्यम क्षमता भी खरी होती जा रही है। जैसा अभी एक मानसिक सदस्य, जो कि यहां अभी नहीं है, ने एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था कि खाद का प्रावधान करने मजीन अब चट्टरायों हो गई है। अब यह भारी गई है, इसका मतलब अब हर समय इसमें ज्यादा खाद लाने बाती है। जब इसमें ज्यादा खाद लाने बाती है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि अब जमीन उस्तकर होने की तरफ बढ़ रही है, बांट कर होने की तरफ बढ़ रही है, बेकार होने की तरफ बढ़ रही है। जमीन की यदि उद्यम क्षमता खतरा हो रही है और हम खादों का इस्तेमाल कम नहीं कर रहे हैं तो हमें दूसरे उपायों के बारे में भी जरूर सोचना होगा, उसके वैकल्पिक उपायों के बारे में सोचना होगा।

मैं अभी एक रिपोर्ट वाला था, जिसमें कहा गया है कि कृषि मंत्रालय की ताजा रिपोर्ट कहती है कि देश में कृषि-योग्य जमीन का स्वायत्त समय कम होता जा रहा है। कृषि मंत्रालय की सन् 2012-2013 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, पिछले 30 वर्षों में कृषि-योग्य जमीन में 54 लाख हेक्टेयर की कमी है। अब यदि 54 लाख हेक्टेयर की कमी है तो इसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती। इसका कोई वैकल्पिक उपाय नहीं है। जो कम हो गया, वह तो कम हो गया और यदि यह निरंतर कम होता चला जाएगा तो फिर हमारी अपनी जरूरतों का व्यवस्था होगा, यह समस्या हमारे सामने है।

अभी जब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से यह चर्चा रासायनिक उद्यमों के उपर है। यह जो विविध तालुका की बात हुई है और इसके लिए जो कारण बताया गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि रासायनिक उद्यम देश के कृषि-क्षेत्र को आलानिंगर बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। जैसा कि योजना आयोग के रूप में सभु हमें उचित ही कहा है कि कृषि गति उपादानका अर्थतः महत्वपूर्ण उपाद ज्यादा प्रामाणिक और सुसंदर योजना के उपर के इस्तेमाल इस्तेमाल पर निर्माण करती है, इसीलिए सरकार की भूमिका किसान को उचित समय और वहनीय कीमतों पर समी प्रकार के पोषक तत्व उपलब्ध कराने में और भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। आगे यह कहा गया है कि इन सारी बातों के बीच यह प्रमाण है कि सुरूआत को सरकार के नियंत्रण में है और उसमें कहा गया है कि भारतीय ने 1992 तक सभी उद्यमों के लिए नियंत्रित मूल्य की प्रामाणिक योजना दी। इसके बाद सरकार ने फास्ट फॉर्म और पोटासियम आधारित (पी. एंड के.) उद्यमों के मूल्य को नियंत्रण मुक्त कर दिया। अब नियंत्रण मूल्य पर मिलने वाला एकमात्र उद्यम केवल सुरूआत ही है, जिसे
बमलिा उस जरूरि के जाएंगे प्रभाववि बकसान सके। अन्य करने की जाािा आज मैं आिा है। उनका को हैं िाज़ार बजसके मैं होिा है। ये ध्यान कहना पर है। असंिुलन फॉस्फे ट बनयन्त्रण की पैदा होने के अपस्ट और अबिक है। इसके लिए को तो नहीं जवा यूबरया बकया से, भी होे नाइट्रोजन, फॉस्फे ट और पोटाश जैसे पोषक तत्त्वों का प्रयोग न हो पाने के कारण मिट्टी की उत्पादकता में असंतुलन पैदा हो गया है। उरवकों की खपत में हुए असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ उपाय भी किए थे, किन्तु वे उपाय भी कायर लाबो सकते हैं। आज उरवकों का मूल्य निर्धारण एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। इसके लिए जिन निर्धारण एज़े, उनका प्रभाव कृषि क्षेत्र की दीर्घकालीन उत्पादन क्षमता पर पड़ सकता है। इसके लिए मंग की गई है कि सरकार पोषक तत्त्व आधारित राजस्वायात्मा नीति को वापस ले तथा उरवकों के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य तय करे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि फिस्कर से जिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जरूरत होती है, उनकी उपलब्ध कीमत से भी ज्यादा होती है। कई बार यह देखा गया है कि जो बाजार मूल्य हो रहा है, उसमें उपलब्ध कीमत नहीं हो रही है। वे अपनी उपलब्ध कीमत से भी होती है। जब फिस्कर उस से अभिनव बनाए बिना कोई उम्मीद भी नहीं है कि यूरिया उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। उस फिस्कर के उपलब्ध यूरिया की अवधारण के लिए जिन निर्धारण एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। इसके लिए को तो नहीं हुआ उसका बुद्धि और अबिक है। यूरिया के कारण में असंतुलन होने का कारण है। फिस्कर उसकी खपत में हुए असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ उपाय किये साबित है। इसके लिए मंग की गई है कि सरकार पोषक तत्त्व आधारित राजस्वायात्मा नीति को वापस ले तथा उरवकों के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य तय करे।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि फिस्कर अवधारण का आवश्यकता और मूल्य संरक्षण से उसके सम्बन्ध को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन उरवकों को फिस्कर के लिए नहीं यूरिया पर उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में सरकार विचार करे। इसलिए के केवल यूरिया के मूल्य निर्धारण के बारे में कहा गया है, दोनों में कहना चाहूंगा कि अन्य फिस्कर से नहीं यूरिया के मूल्य का निर्धारण किया जाए। फिस्कर के उपर एम.आर.पी. लिखा जाए और उनमें ब्याज-क्या कंटेंट हैं, कि कर सरकार जाए।

विदेशों से जो खाद मंगवाई जाती है, उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि जब बाजार से उसका लदान आता है, तब उसका टेस्ट करवाया जाता है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों तक
पहुँचने के लिए उसको बहुत से स्थानों से गुजरना पड़ता है, जिसमें कई बार काफी समय लग जाता है। यदि उर्वरक में गुजरना नहीं होगी, तो निष्क्रिय रूप से फसलों में भी यह गुजरना पैदा नहीं हो पाएगी, जो होनी चाहिए। कई बार यह देखा जाता है कि गलत खाद, गलत बीज और गलत तीव्रताओं के उपयोग के कारण पूरी फसलें बरबाद होती जाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में फसलों के पास इस तरह बरबाद हुई फसलों की भरपाई करने का कोई उपाय नहीं रह जाता।

हम सभी यह बताते हैं कि किसानों को इस प्रकार की मार न देंनी पड़े, उसे इस प्रकार की कठिनाईयों का सामना न करना पड़े। आज उत्पादन के हित में, किसानों के हित में, देश के हित में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार उर्वरकों के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण करने का काम करे।

किसानों की कितनी खाद चाहिए, यह उसके खेत के रक्षक पर निर्भर करता है, साथ ही किसान के पास कितनी सिविल भूमि है, इसका भी महत्व है। जिस प्रकार से हम खाद या किसान का एविषयकाल के अनुसार खुदारा मूल्य पर खाद देने का काम भी किया जाना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार राशन की दुकान पर राशन दिया जाता है, उसी प्रकार से हम किसानों को खुदारा मूल्य पर खाद देने का काम कर सकते हैं। इससे किसानों को सही समय पर, सही खाद, सही मूल्य पर मिलने का काम हो सकेगा, जिससे किसान अपना उत्पादन सही तरीके से कर सकेगा। किसानों की जो सबसे बड़ी परेशानी थी, जिस पर हम कल यहाँ चर्चा कर रहे थे, उसमें यह था कि किसानों में बहुत आलोचनात्मक वाले।

हम के द्वारा आलोचना करने का कारण यह है कि हम अपने सारे कर्मों को बुका नहीं पा रहे हैं। उस पर कर्म हो रहा है और यदि वह कर्म नहीं बुका या रहा है, तब या तो वह हम कर्म के मर्ज के कारण परेशान है या फिर मर्ज के लिए तैयार हो रहा है। इसलिए, ये बहुविध प्रकार की बातें जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं उसीदेखि करता हूँ कि सरकार एक लोक तथ्यांकनकारी सरकार है। हमने कहा है कि उन सारी बातों को करने के लिए, जैसे अमी सुझाव आया कि यदि हम 'मेन इन इडिया' करना चाहते हैं, तो खाद के क्षेत्र में भी हम 'मेन हू इडिया' करने का काम करना चाहिए, जिसके कारण हम अपना उत्पादन, जिसमें हमारी जरूरत है, उस प्रकार की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए काम करेंगे। इसके साथ ही, खेतों में किस प्रकार की मिट्टि का परीक्षण करना है, उसको किस चीज की कितनी जरूरत है, इस प्रकार के प्रयोग करने के लिए किसानों को सुविधा उपलब्ध करानी जानी चाहिए या ऐसे किट उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए, जिससे हमसे पता चले कि उसके खेत में किस तरह की कमी है, किस प्रकार के मिट्टर की कमी है और उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए कोई तरीके खाद की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है। हम यह जरूर कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की सारी प्रगति निरापत्ता की गई है, किंतु वह सफल नहीं है। उसको और ज्यादा प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है। हम किसान के लिए इस प्रकार की जांच करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हैं या मोबाइल ले-बैग से। इस प्रकार से हम मोबाइल व्यवस्थाएं स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में दे सकते हैं, जैसे ही, खेतों के स्वास्थ्य की हद से भी वह ज्यादा जरूरी होगा कि हम किसान को इस प्रकार के परीक्षण की सुविधा उसके खेत पर ही उपलब्ध कराएं। उसके लिए हम जानते हैं कि जब तक हम ज़िखर दे देंगे, तब तक अच्छी गुणवत्ता का अनाज पैदा करना हमारे लिए निश्चित रूप से

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Thank you very much, Sir, for providing me the opportunity to reply to the debate on the Fertilizer (Price Control) Bill, 2013, Private Members’ Bill, moved by Shri Vivek Gupta.

Sir, I heard the speeches of all the hon. Members with great attention and I thank all of them for their valuable suggestions. Sir, I feel that as the subject matter is very, very important, a great deal of attention has been given to this debate.

At the outset, I want to clear the misgiving that our Government, led by Narendrabhai Modi, is thinking of doing away with any subsidy; the subsidy directed towards the fertilizers, the subsidy which is given to the farmers for the use of fertilizers indirectly or the subsidy that is given to protect the food security of India. Sir, through you, I would like to share some figures with this hon. House. In 2004-05, the actual expenditure on subsidy, both P&K fertilizers as well as urea, was `16,127 crore. In 2013-14, this was `71,251 crore. For the benefit of the hon. Members, I want to say that the estimated figures of 2014-15 Budget for the expenditure on subsidy on fertilizers is more than the last year’s total expenditure, that is, `72,070.30 crore. Therefore, our Government, led by Narendra Bhai Modi, is with the farmers, with the well-being of the farmers, with the food security of India. I also want to give a good news. Many of the hon. Members raised the question: What is going to happen to the three Southern fertilizer companies based on naphtha -- Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Limited and
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SPIC-Tuticorin? The day before yesterday, on 10th, we had a Cabinet Committee meeting on Economic Affairs. Under the Chairmanship of hon. Prime Minister, the CCEA decided to provide subsidy and to continue subsidy for all these three naphtha-based fertilizer companies so that they can again start functioning. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, what about the FACT?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: I have not completed my speech. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let the Minister complete it and then you can raise your question.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: I have not completed my speech. I am starting it.

In 2010, the then UPA Government had taken a decision that all these three naphtha-based fertilizer companies should convert themselves into gas-based companies so that their subsidy can continue up to 2014, June 30th. As soon as we came in, in the last week of May, we considered this issue and gave three months’ extension, that is, July, August and September, and now again a hundred days’ extension has been given. We are trying various options as to how to convert these naphtha-based fertilizer companies into gas-based companies. The basic reason, Sir, is, if we manufacture one ton of urea through naphtha, it is going to cost us to the tune of 43,000 rupees whereas the imported urea and the domestically-manufactured urea will cost us 19,000-20,000 rupees. Therefore, there will be a huge burden of 23,000 rupees per ton extra on the national exchequer. But we are trying to find out the ways and means to convert them. I also understand that it is the responsibility of GAIL to lay the gas pipeline. Many of our hon. MPs from Kerala are here. I had two meetings with the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala on this issue, but, unfortunately, the Kerala Government is unable to give the right of way for us to lay the pipeline from Cochin Terminal to Mangalore and further. These are the issues involved. Therefore, the same thing is applicable to MFL as well as SPIC-Tuticorin. Despite all these things, today I want to announce that we have taken a decision to continue the subsidy for re-opening of these three Southern naphtha-based companies. At the same time, it is pre-conditional that the respective State Governments will wave their VAT on the naphtha. I have spoken to the Chief Ministers of Karnataka as well as Tamil Nadu on this issue. I think the respective hon. MPs also should persuade. I request your kind indulgence also in this regard.

Secondly, the issue that has been raised is very vexatious. How much chemical fertilizers we should be using and what are the alternatives to it? Are organic fertilizers,
bio-fertilizers, micronutrients necessary or not? If they are necessary, what should be the mix? How to slowly migrate from a complete chemical fertilizer regime to a comprehensive fertilizer regime? These are all very important issues. Sir, I request that one day, both the Houses of Parliament should deliberate on this issue and throw light on it for the benefit of the entire country and the farmers of this country. I also want to place it on record that the imbalanced fertilisation of the country is really detrimental to the health of the soil. Actually, we need to create more awareness. We need to have soil testing across the country. I want to thank our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi for his unveiling a programme of soil testing and providing soil health cost to all the farmers of the country to the tune of sixteen crores of rupees. There is also a programme that has been announced in the Budget and there will be more than one thousand soil testing laboratories across the country which will be prescribing the farmers what type of the mix of fertilizers to use. But, at the same time, I want to take the entire House into confidence, through you, Sir, that we should formulate a comprehensive fertilizer policy. We have been dabbling with urea policy. We have been dabbling with new investment policy. We have been dabbling with nutrient-based subsidy policy. Rather than doing these things, we need to take urea, NPK fertilizers, organic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and micronutrients into consideration. We need to formulate a comprehensive fertilizer policy for the country. I assure this House, through you, Sir, that our Government is going to attempt this policy so that we can take a balanced view about the entire production and distribution. It is not just distribution, there is an issue of fertilization of soil across the country. There are many issues that have been raised.

One of the major issues is as to what is happening to the indigenous manufacturing of urea. Again, there is a misconception that over the years, manufacturing and production of urea has reduced. It is not a fact, Sir. Actually, over the years, we have increased manufacturing of indigenous urea to the tune of 22.7 million tonnes per year. Our Government has decided to increase this by reviving more and more sick companies. I say more and more sick companies because my dear friend Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadavji very rightly said that during the last fifteen years, many of the fertilizer corporations were closed. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited was closed and the National Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited was also closed. I am happy to give this information to the hon. Parliament, through you, Sir, that the Government of India led by Shri Narendra-bhai Modi has decided to revive the fertilizer plant in Gorakhpur. We have decided to revive the fertilizer plant in Talcher. We have decided to revive the fertilizer plant in Ramagundam also.
Regarding FACT, I visited FACT about five months back and I also know that FACT is the first fertilizer company in the country. As far as FACT is concerned, we have already moved a Cabinet note for ₹981 crore for its revival. But that will not be sufficient. We require two things from the Government of Kerala. I have already spoken to the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. I have already spoken to the hon. Industry Minister and various other important functionaries of the Government of Kerala about waiving VAT on naphtha.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: That has already been done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let the Minister complete his reply.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: When I suggested this, they responded immediately. I thank the State Government of Kerala for that. They have already waived VAT on naphtha. FACT has 2,000 acres of land with it. Out of 2,000 acres of land, nearly 127 acres of land is on lease and the remaining land is freehold. But there is a condition. Whenever we want to go for Joint Venture, or, we want to go for modernisation, or, we want to monetise the land, we require permission of the Government of Kerala. If we do not get it, the land will revert back to the Government of Kerala. I have already started discussion with hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. The Government of India is ready to consider revival of FACT, and not just naphtha, provided we are allowed to freehold the land without any conditionality. Regarding that also, I have already started discussion with the hon. Chief Minister. My request to all the hon. Members of Parliament from Kerala is that in the coming week, we can have a meeting with hon. Finance Minister so that we can come out with a solution to FACT problem. I feel that FACT should be revived. But the question is this. It is not just about cleaning of books of accounts of FACT. At the same time, it should be viable in the coming days. If it has to be viable in the coming days, we have to take a lot of steps beyond cleaning up of the balance sheet. We need to attempt that. The Government of India is more than eager to do that as far as FACT is concerned. In the last five months, I took many steps which have given strength to FACT.

Sir, the other important thing is providing direct subsidy to farmers. It is a huge issue. First of all, we need to identify the landholders. We know that the landholders may not be the tillers. If you want to create a direct benefit transfer scheme, it has to be scientific, it has to be equitable and it has to be foolproof. There should be a lot of consideration. I would request both the Houses of Parliament to think about it. You are all welcome to give me suggestions on this.

I don’t want to dabble in controlling and de-controlling of fertilizers. As on today,
urea is controlled. Urea price is controlled at ₹5,360 per tonne. There is a tremendous use of urea whereas the prices of NPK fertilizers are de-controlled to an extent. I don’t say that they are totally de-controlled, because we are also providing NBS to them. We are also monitoring their price line. What we need is regulation. What we need is the middle path. At the same time, we are committed not to raise the MRP of urea. We are not going to raise the MRP of urea.

It should be a win-win situation. Instead, the prices of the fertilizer companies should be regulated. This will benefit the farmers and the companies as well. This is what I think the government should do.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. He is absent. Since Shri Vivek Gupta, the mover of the Bill, is not present in the House, I am now putting the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the fixing of maximum retail price of all fertilizers by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was negatived.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2014

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we will take up the next Bill, that is, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri K.N. Balagopal.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration.

Sir, before starting my speech, I would say that it is already 4.30 p.m. So, if the Chair and the House is not allowing it to continue on the next day, the discussion could not be concluded and the reply could not take place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): According to the rules, it will be done. But, you can continue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Okay. It will continue. I asked it because it will go to the next Session.

Sir, this is related to the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013. The intention of this Bill is to curb corruption and make proper amendment in the existing law to recover the properties acquired by the people as part of penalty clause.

Sir, we have plenty of laws dealing with corruption and financial offences. Though prosecution is initiated against them, there is no effective mechanism to deal with the seizure of ill-gotten money or proceeds of corruption. We know that corruption is a major issue in India which is adversely affecting the economy. A study conducted by Transparency International in the year 2005 found that more than 62 per cent of Indians had first hand experience of paying bribes or influence peddling to get jobs in public offices successfully.

Sir, in 2014 India ranked 85th out of 175 countries in Transparency International Corruption Perception Index compared to the neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh and others. So, in view of that position our picture about transparency in life, corruption free society is very bleak.

The present Government which came to power gave a lot of assurances to the people. Corruption was a major campaign point for the Government. They said, "If we
come back to power black money menace, huge money stashed away in Swiss Banks and other banks would be brought into the country within 100 days. Fifteen lakh rupees per family will be given." That was the assurance. They have not yet done anything. I hope that they will do something.

Sir, this Bill is a Private Member Bill. I hope that the Government will take it as an official Bill because this is a Bill for fulfilling their promise or slogan. For controlling corruption and bringing back the money there should be some provision in the Indian Penal Code. Now, what is the situation?

I know that the Chair is a veteran lawyer. The Chair knows about the provisions in the I.P.C. Even though I gave two specific amendments on Sections 206 and 207, there are many other provisions in the I.P.C. relating to corruption. For example, Section 405 deals with criminal breach of trust. Sections 406, 407 408 deal with criminal breach of trust. There is a provision in Sections 410 and 411 dealing with stolen property. If some kind of corruption is there and some hiding of property is there the punishment may extend to two years or with a fine or with both. This is the provision for punishment as per Section 206. In Section 207 also the punishment is only up to two years and a small fine. If you go to the criminal breach of trust provision, it is very clear in Sections 405 to 408. I will not go into the details. But there also the punishment is very less. It is some three years or like that. Then, punishment for criminal breach of trust is extendable up to three years or fine or both. This is the punishment.

Sir, about cheating also the punishment is only one year or with a fine. Sir, I am not going into the other details of the IPC. What I want to say before this august House is about the situation prevailing in the country.

Sir, two days back there was a judgement about a very serious case, Maytas; and Satyam. Maytas cheated the people of ₹5,000 crores by inflating their assets. It is a very clear case. The CEO was in jail. About ₹5,000 crores was cheated. It was taken back. Four Chartered Accountants were also involved in this case. Just because PWG I have to say it because it has invested in public works. Pricewaterhouse Cooper was the auditor. They were also punished. What is the punishment? The former Chairman of the Satyam Computers was in jail only for one year. He has already completed one year in jail. For others it is six months or like that. What is the fine? It is only ₹5 lakh. It is ₹ 5,000 crores. Finally, what will happen -- they would come out with the money. It may be in some benami hands. They would come and do business. This is the latest case, Sir.
Now, Saradha scam is there. The hon. Finance Minister, in his reply in this House, had said that around ₹ 90,000 crores were collected in the last three years by non-banking financial institutions. In Bengal, there was the Saradha scam. In fact, investigation into that case, arrest and inquiry, is still in progress.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister spoke about the Rose Valley Company, a chit fund-like institution. They collected ₹ 15,000 crores in the last three years from the people of Bengal. The Finance Minister himself had said in the House that this was only the tip of an iceberg and there was much more. This is just about Bengal.

Sir, we know about many such cases. We know about the Saradha chit fund case. We know about the Sahara case. Even the CEO, the main man, is in jail. We hear that the Tihar Jail authorities are providing him with some telephonic and video-conferencing facilities, under the supervision of the Supreme Court. He is in touch with others, collecting ₹ 10,000 crores and paying his debt back. Sir, how is it possible that an AC chamber was given to him and just ₹ 10,000 crores was asked to be paid back? An amount of ₹ 28,000 crores was collected from the people. After some time, he would also come out. As per the provision, the maximum punishment is three years. If it is a case of cheating, the punishment is only one year. If it is a case of breach of trust, the punishment may be for three years. So, he would come out after that and money would come too. That is why, the money may be not only in Swiss Banks but in other places as well. There may be benami transactions. I can give an example about Kerala. When we were school students, there was a big scam. It was not as big a scam as this, but it was a scam of about ₹ 50 crores or ₹ 100 crores. A pauper suit was filed in the case of a film-maker; he was arrested. He came out and the very next month, he bought a very big Five Star hotel. Now he is running air-catering services. I am not naming the company, because you would expunge it, but what we eat in flights is served by his company; we get a slip with the name of the air-caterers’ company. So, that was in those days, when they collected ₹ 100-200 crores and cheated the people. That is intact. Now, recently, we read about a case in Noida where an Engineer was arrested with ₹ 900 crores. Such cases are coming up. What is the provision to deal with such cases? I am not saying that there are political differences between the Ruling and Opposition Benches. We must correct this menace. To do that, there must be some provision in our laws.

Sir, I talked about the case in Bengal. Shri Jaitley had given a reply on chit funds. In the Southern part, there were some goat, teak and mangium companies. The hon. Chair might remember about that. It was there in Kanyakumari too. So, they collected money. They said that after 20 years, आप हमें कुछ पैसा दे दो, हम goat, teak and
Therefore, Sir, we need to make some amendment in the rules. What I am proposing is, instead of this three-year, five-year or seven-year term and some penalty, we must make a provision to recover that money. That is my amendment. It is a simple amendment. All these provisions must be added with the existing punishment. The words, "and the properties concealed or transferred or delivered shall be recovered from the person to whom it has been transferred" must be added.

If we make that provision, then, this cannot be continued. Such a provision is there in two laws of the country. Sir, I hope the Law Minister is taking note of all these things. Two important laws are there in India. One is the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. It is also called, in short, the SAFEMA. In the Preamble itself, it says: "This is an Act to provide for the forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto." That is the first sentence of the Preamble. So, this is meant for taking back the manipulated and ill-gotten money. Now there are two important provisions in this. One relates to relatives of the persons. Sir, for the purpose of this Act, if some money has been earned out of smuggling or the FEMA, -- it was earlier called as FERA -- if some foreign exchange violations are there, if money is with somebody, how will this money be taken back? It is only in this Act that there is a provision for collecting it back, firstly, from relatives and, secondly, from associates. Relatives include (i) spouse of the person; (ii) brother or sister of the person; (iii) brother or sister of the spouse of the person; (iv) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the person; and (v) spouse of a person referred to in clause (ii), clause (iii), clause (iv) or clause (v). So, all close relatives come under this provision. Secondly, -- this is an interesting part of this Act -- for the purpose of clause 'Associate', it refers to the associates of this wrongdoer, that is, the person who is having the illicit money. Associate means (i) any individual who had been or is residing in the residential premises (including the outhouses) of such a person; (ii) any individual who had been or is managing the affairs or keeping the accounts of such person; etc. There are others also who are included as Associate and I am not reading out the entire thing. In the Explanations 1, 2 and 3, in the SAFEMA, 1976, all these associates and relatives have been defined. So, if we add this provision in the present IPC, then, we can, easily, take back this ill-gotten money.
If we are catching smugglers and foreign exchange violators, what is wrong in arresting and seizing the money from them? Sir, there should be a provision in our law to make every person responsible to answer about their illegal wealth. I shall conclude in a minute, Sir. Others are also going to speak. I hope that when the discussion is continued some other day, more points will come up and that the Government also will come with a positive note.

Sir, about a recent incident, I can give an example. In Andhra Pradesh, -- I am not naming the person; he is the son of a former Chief Minister -- that person paid ₹540 crores as income-tax. From where did he get this wealth? That was not reported. And by paying ₹540 crores as income-tax, it is clear that three times of that was the illegal money that was converted into legal money. He is a powerful political leader even now. So, how are these people creating so much wealth? He is a former M.P., the son of a former Chief Minister and he had also been in jail. It must be very clear who that person is. So, in respect of such people, who are making so much money, there is no provision in our law to see how they are making this money and where it is coming from. The people should be answerable about their wealth and their gains. I am requesting the Government to take this Amendment very seriously. There are experiences in our Parliamentary history when these kinds of amendments have been taken into account by the Government and the Government has come out with Bills in support of these Amendments. If Narendra Modi’s Government is serious about black money, if they want to curb corruption in the country, then, they have to make these amendments in the present laws. Otherwise, we cannot curb corruption which is a very serious menace in this country. I hope that the Government will accept this Amendment and that this will be passed.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

*The question was proposed.*
उस िाली नव-उपबनवेशवाद आजादी काश ऐसे गरीि काला के अस्पिाल बनगाह,
एक जो आदमी में वह जनिा माननीय
वाले मोदी से रोज़ कराहिी के देिे की इस गुलामी की िाजार िेरोजगारी हैं।
उपसभाध्यक्ष राक्टर का रुपये ने इंिजाम हमारे कामयाि आरथक अगर मंि
मंशा है। उन्होंने कराहिी माननीय जी कमीशन है। इसी उन्होंने कराहिी महोदय के
होगा लाना, पर 43 जीवन-यापन 28 और 43 करोड़, करोड़ के सवाल,
जो 28 रुपये में अपना जीवन-यापन करते हं। इनको कै से ऊपर ले जाओगे? माननीय
नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बड़ा अच्छा फामू्डाला दिया था। उन्होंने फामू्डाला दिया है कि काला धन लाएँगे,
कार वह फामू्डाला कामयाब हो जाए और हर आदमी के जेब में 15 लाख रुपये पहुंच जाए, तो कपट-पूर्वक इक्कड़ा की गई समाप्ति वापस आ जाती और मेरे भाई बालगोपाल जी की मंशा पूरी हो
जाती, फिर इस बिल का नहीं लाना पड़ता।

माननीय उपसभायापक महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में कराहती हुई जनता को अगर इस्ताफ देना है,
तो जो कर्म का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है एक.डीआई के जरिए, इंकल के जरिए, पेटेंट के
जरिए, खुदी बाजार व्यवस्था के जरिए, वह अच्छा नहीं है। यह ख्वेदेशी मंच की इच्छा नहीं है।
माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हं, वे बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं, मैं उनको यहां पर रोज़ सुनता हूँ, लेकिन ख्वेदेशी मंच की अस्पिल और वाक्य वह नहीं है। जो लोग आने वाले हं, वे मेरे के गर्म में
पलने वाले बच्चों को भी भर्जार बना देंगे और मेरे नेता डा. लोहिया ने 1947 में मुक्त की
आजादी के बाद कहा था कि उपनिवेशवाद से तुहारी जंग हो चुकी है, तुम जोता चुके हो और अब
नव-उपनिवेशवाद, आर्थिक पुनर्परिवर्तन होकर आएगा और तुम्हें आर्थिक गुलामी में जकड़ लेगा।
उस आर्थिक गुलामी के साथ साथ बाद जकड़ रहा है, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का
सबसे बड़ा महत्त्व डा. लोहिया थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का हिन्दुस्तान के उस कराहते
हुए आदमी से तलन्तुक है, जिसकी हिस्सेदारी की पूंजी स्विस बैंक में जमा थी और अब जिसे
खाली कर दिया गया।
माननीय उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर स्विस बैंक तक हमारा धन पहुंचा, तो यह इसलिए पहुंचा कि हमारे कानून कमजोर थे। वरना उसको हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद पार करने वक्त, ऐसा जवाब गूह राज्य मंत्री होता और एक मजबूत उंडा होता, तो यह स्विस तक नहीं पहुंच सकता था। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का काला धन स्विस बैंक तक पहुंच गया, तो उन सारी सरकारों की भी जवाबदेही बनती है, जिनके जमाने में वह धन स्विस तक पहुंचा। यह बिल सिफर बिल नहीं है, यह सोशल रेवोल्यूशन है, इसलिए मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 24 घंटे मेहनत करने वाला किसी, जो मौसम से लड़ता है, जो माँ के गर्म से गोरा पैदा होता है और काला हो जाता है, उसकी बेटी गोरी पैदा होती है और काली हो जाती है। वह किसी, मजबूत शक्ति जो दूर दिन मेहनत करता है और रात को थोड़ा कर सो जाता है। इसके लिए एक शायर ने कहा है:-

"सो जाते हैं फुटपाथ पर अखबार विषा के,
मजदूर कभी नींद की गोली नहीं खाते हैं।"
[चौथी मुन्नवर सलीम]

5.00 P.M.

गई है, जिन्हें सिर्फ दो वर्ष की सजा है और उनकी समपत्ति बच जाती है, वे लोग उसको लूट कर ले जाते हैं। मैं यहाँ किसी एक चिट फंड का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, हिन्दुस्तान की 11 हजार ऐसी चिट फंड निकलेगी, जो हम जैसे गरीबों को लूट कर ले गईं। घर आए, घंटी बजाई, हम नहीं थे, हमारी अपड़ पत्नी थी, हमारी बेटी थी। उससे कहा तो के एक हजार मिलेंगे, एक हजार के पांच हजार मिलेंगे। उसे लगा कि मेरे घर की छत डल जाएगी और उसने दे दिया। इसमें उसका सब कुछ चला गया। माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी, उन्हें कैसे पकड़ोगे? माननीय उपसचिव श्री मोदिया, अगर देश के गरीब आवाम को यह पता लग जाए कि छत-कपट करके लाने वाली समपत्ति में सिर्फ दो साल की सजा है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग, जिन्हें इस कानून का पता नहीं है, अपने आप को दो साल के लिए जेल में बंद कर लेंगे और अपने बच्चों का पेट भर देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान इतनी गरीबी से मुझे रहा है। इस देश में एक वर्ष तो ऐसा है, जिसके कुछ से गले में सोने की चेन है और एक वर्ष ऐसा है, जिसकी बेटी के हथौं में लोटे की अंगूठी भी नहीं है। आज असमानता की खाई बहुत बड़ी है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आर्थिक असमानता की खाई अगर और बढ़ जाएगी, तो आतंकवाद, माओवाद, नक्सलवाद, ये तमाम वाद आर्थिक असमानता की वजह से हैं। अगर सारे वादों को कंट्रोल करना है, तो न मंदिर बनाने से कंट्रोल होगा, न मस्जिद बनाने में कंट्रोल होगा,

न लाजमहल को मकबरे और मंदिर में तब्दील करने से कंट्रोल होगा। न समान आचार सहिता से कंट्रोल होगा, अगर होता तो आर्थिक असमानता की खाई को पाट देने से होगा।

...(व्यवहार)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; the time is over.

चौथी मुन्नवर सलीम : आज आर्थिक असमानता की खाई को पाटने के लिए उन दोलतमंदों के गिरेरावों पर हाथ जाना चाहिए, जिन दोलतमंदों ने गरीब की पूंजी लूटकर अपने आपको दोलतमंद बना लिया है और इतनी बड़ी खाई पाट दी है कि अगर वह गरीब उनके सिर को देखता है, उनकी बिल्डिंग को देखता है तो उसके सिर की टोपी मिट जाती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कानून उन्हें पकड़ पाए।

माननीय उपसचिव जी, माननीय श्री बालगोपाल जी के दर्द के लिए मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि उन्होंने यह कहना चाहा है कि-

“मैं चाहता हूं कि निजामकों के बदल डालें, मगर यह बात फक्त मेरे बस की बात नहीं हैं। उसी, बड़ों, मेरे दुनिया में आम इंसानों, यह सच्ची बात है कोई चार, दस की बात नहीं।”...(व्यवहार)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; the time is over.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: मेरे ख्याल से पांच बज गए हैं, आप मुझे इसाना कर रहे हैं, वरना मेरा बोलने का मन था। आज गृह राज्य मंत्री जी भी छोटी पर थे, मेरा मन था कि मैं अपने दिल के सारे फंसे फोड़ लेता। मैं अपने आपको यहीं विराम देता हूँ और गरीब दुआ है कि यह विल कंटेन्यूर रहे, पास हो। मैं आपसे ऐसे अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विल में आधिकारिक आदमी का जो दर्द है, उसका माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आपके माध्यम से समझ सके। मुझे लगता है कि ये हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों और गरीब, मजलूम और मजदूरों की तकदीर संभर जाएगी। आपका बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, हिन्दुस्तान जिदाबाद।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.
بہی ڈاکٹر میتیا بی اور ایک بنڈوستان ہو بے ہے جبھو معجم جیسو گریب کی بیتی
پروفسور سیم کرائٹی الیکا بی، اسے دالی بہی نہیں ملی بے، اس بنڈوستان کو
سکتم بنانے کے لئے جسیا کہ ورتنما پہرتے کے پہرندہ ماتری نریندرمودی
جی نے جناو سے بیلے نعرے دیا تھا کہ بے کالا دہن لاتین گے، اگر دہن بھوگا تو
دیش سہی بھوگا اور دیش سہی بھوگا تو دیش کی وہ غرباب جنگا جس کے لئے
پہرتے سرکار کا ہوائی ہوا میشن کہتا بے کہ ابھی بہی بنڈوستان مین ایسے لوگوں
kی تعداد تقریباً 43 کروڑ بی، یہ اسی سن مین میرے سوال کے جواب مین کا
گیا، جنکی روز کی امدندی صرف اہمہنس رواب روز بی، مائیک ہسپتال ہے
مبودی، آج اہمہنس رواب مین ایک جنور کا بھی نہیں بہارتا بی، لیکن سرکار
کے مطابق اس ملک کی 43 کروڑ لوگ ایسے بن جو اہمہنس رواب مین ایسے
زندگی گزارنے بین، اس کی پیسی اور لے جاگے؟ مائیک ہریندر مودی جی ہے
بر اچھا فارمول دینا تھا، انتہو نے فارمل بیا ہے کیک کا، ہا دلیف فارمن گی، کاش وہ
فارمول کامیاب بوجھات اور بر آمدی کی جیب مین بندرہ لاحک لوگ اپنے پنچہ اہنے، تو
کبھی بہورگے کہا کہ گیا سببکی وایس اجتیا اور میرے بہارے بھانی بالغہول جی کی
منشا پوری بوجھات، پہر اس سے لو بہن لو ہا ہرنا۔
مائیک اپنی سبھیا مہوہا بنڈوستان مین کرائی بونی جنتا کو اگر انصاف دینا
بی، تو جو قرض کا انتظام کیا جارہا بی ایف ذیلی بے کے ذریعہ، لیکن کے
ذریعہ، بیسیثت کے ذریعہ، کہیا بارا ویسٹا کے ذریعہ، وہ اچھا نہیں بی، ہے
سوہیش مین جی خواہش نہیں بی، مائیک گرہ مئتری جی ہی بہان بی بیتی بی، وہ
پہت بہدمان بین، مین اس کہ بہان بی بی روز سننہ بور، لیکن سوہیش مین جی مینا
اور بہارا بی جو لوگ ہنے لائے بین، وہ مین کے گربھ مین بندی بینے وہ
بیج کو بہی فرض دار بنائی گی، میرے مینیا ڈاکٹر لوبیا نے 1947 مین ملک کی
315

Private Members

[12 December, 2014] 

Bills

Azadi ke baked kya hoga, apne nahe, aati hoon ki, pr sovar bohur aane gya aur

tehen aati hoon glami mein jakar lega. Aati hoon glami ke saath samadhi stagger ki jr raha

he, aati hone mein koha hoon, banasatn ke sab se bhar aise bhooshne farkht lohi tehe.

Mien kaha chahta hoon ki aati bhi ka banasatn ke aati kripayee bane se admi se tehan

he. Chai ki hisaab kare ki ponchi soniye binek mein ghum tehe aor ab ganeh

kah diya gya.

Maine ap sabha deheksh mohideh, agr soniye binek tek bhar aha deh nhecha, to

wa aati lene jai ka bhar aha chahavon khamroz tehan, waisme aati ko banasatan ki sarh he pah

karten watan, ais aha gona ghe rahi mantri bote aor aiki mpahaulet thita bote, to wa

soniye binek nhe binek seka tehan. Aati banasatan ka kala deh soniye binek tek bhopa gya,

to aati saari sarakar ko bhe ki jawab deh nhecha, jen ki ite zameenie bhe deh

soniye binek jai. Ye bhe charh bhe nhecha, bhe se什么意思 binek se ka bhe soniye binek tek bhopa

boline ke lene khe aha boun. Bate bhe lene ko bhe banasatan mein juspee bhopa

karten bhe kashan, jo musam mein lata bhe, jowo main ko ghees sexy bhe gora bota

aor kala bhatar bhe, aati ko bhe gori bhe bota bhe aor kala bhatar bhe. Aati

kashan, jo mpahaulet shoksh bhe bourn den manthte karten bhe aor bhar ko khe khe

bhatar bhe aati ko lene ko aik shahar ne ahe bhe

satega bhe bhe bhatar ahe. Ahe bhe

ka heman ko ghole nhecha,

Aki mehboob nneki,

Ahe banasatan ko bhar ahe, aati ko zemga khe boun sarah bhe? Aati hoon bhe

loke, bhe sekkata bhe. Ahe bhe abh ko sekkata bhe kaite legi bhe bhe boun

bhe, bhe likhe bhe kaite na he. Ahe bhe boun kaite legi bhe bhe, jowo 43 koro loke. Jowo
रोज़ में रूपों रूपों बीतते हुए भर्ते हुए अपने कदमों घूमते हुए जो दिन में आते हैं रूपों का दौड़ता हुए। जब भी मान्यता हो जाती है, जनता से भी कमजोर विश्वरूप व्यक्ति वालों को सकारा के की ने बी बीस तात्त्विक दिन नियम। अगर एक स्मृति बोले भने को चैत्री लगाने के बाहरः मीन नीन सोचा, जिन ने बंदोस्त की आजादी में बने अपने को फिर का बाधा, तो बहर इकल सोल कोठे बीकर बी, पहर मस्जिद बी मस्जिद बी बीकर बी अवर मनदर बी बीकर बी। ये भी कहते बी ना फाड़िली।

कही से मस्जिद बीत दुरा, जूलू यून कर ली।
कम सौज़े बोले बीज को भन्यासय होते।
यून कहते बी ना फाड़िली।

बचा बुला देखा। कर मस्जिद उल्लासण।

अदर मनदर मिन जह्ने गही; बुली, मशहह।

मनदर के बाबर कहे भिंतर मानके दान अविश्वास की पत्र बंदा बी? अस डिल में जिन की हस्ती दार ही, अस मकक का अपने दिन के हस्ती के वे। वे बी, तो प्रति बोले रूह में पार्श्व से पार्श्व से पार्श्व से। अस के बारे बोह दो वर्ष के रूप हेतु से मुर्मज हो। वे अस ने मुर्मज हो के अस के ब्लैक में जिन लक्ष्मी को क्लेश की कोट्स की गति ही, जन्मिन चुने द हो समा के ख़ा बी बी बी। अवर एक की समाप्ती बी जाने बी, उस लगे बी, अवर को जोर के ले जाते बी। मिन बाळ कस्मै इत्यक चुक़ कर उसे साईना निवार बंदोस्त की 11 ब्लाइ रूपबंद चमके नक्लिन गी, बोर्न पैसे ग्रीडिश को लोग के ले गी। गीत बी, गीती बहुती, बभुई तरी, बभुई तरी। अस से कोई सो के एक
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):

Okay, the time is over.

Okay, the time is over.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):

Okay; the time is over.

Okay, thank you. Time is over.

Shri Mohmad Alvi Khan (Andhra Pradesh): Upasamāyak gahāndey, apāka bhānta-bhānta shukriya ki āap mūzā “Indhiyān pīnol kōd bil”, ājākā āap bālāngōpał jī nē rāhā hā, pār bōlānā kā māṅka dē rāhā hē. Āj vākaī āh kē bilt ās hāūs kē sāmānē hā. Mūumlīkātē varjīērē dāxhīlā, ēk nōjāvān hē kār kūmārīē jē āap kā jārūnīyāt kōd dē瘠ē hā ās bilt kē tājīēd hōngī kār ās pīnol kōd mēn changes kē ārē mārākēē vēriērē dālxhīlā pāлē kārēngē. Āē āiā sāliēm sāhāb kē sūnā rāhā thā, yē pīnol kōd sīrī āh kē kānānū āh tāk nāthī, būlkī ās dēs kē ārē gūrīē abāmā kē, īsē dēs kē ārē tēvē kē āh uṁmīdīē āh kē āhārīē jō nāsāē kām kārēthī āhē, āhārīē mā-ō-āmpē jō kām kārēthī āhē, īsē āhē uṁmīdēē ēmā ārē bāēē āhē kē ās āēsē kē ārē āxē āng sé āpānē ārē, āpānē mūlēē kē ārē, āpānē rīyāsātē kē ārē, āpānē māndō kē ārē kām kārēthīē.

... (īybhānān)...

Shri Majeed Memon.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATHCHIAPPAN): Mr. Khan, you can continue your speech in the next sitting, on next listed day. As the time for the Private Members’ Bill is over, we take up the admitted Special Mentions listed for today. Shri Majeed Memon.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.
SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for implementation of Justice Usha Mehra Commission’s recommendations regarding policing in public transport

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Nirbhaya’s incident which happened in a transport bus was hardly forgotten by the people and another incident of rape in a cab has shaken the nation. Report on post-Nirbhaya’s Commission to zero in on lapses in transport and policing, headed by Justice Usha Mehra is available and has remained unimplemented. Sir, I would like to urge the Government through this august House that Government should examine and ensure implementation of policing in public transport.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you.

Demand for restoring old system of monitoring standards of ITIs without imposing any fee on students in the country

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, केंद्रीय सरकार के मुखिया बार-बार कहते चुने गए हैं कि कौशल निकाल पर कार्य करना होगा। इसे आंदोलन गतिशील संस्था (ITI’S) करती रही हैं और नौजवानों की विभिन्न ट्रेडों जैसे इलेक्ट्रिकिशियन, फिटर, प्ल्यूमर वगैरह के काम से निपुण बनाने रही है।

महोदय, ITI’s के सभी मानकों को सितंबर 2012 से पहले केंद्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरा करवाया जाता था, जिसके अंतर्गत मूल्य का चार्ज लिया जाता था। कुछ राज्य 7,500 रुपये बुधुलते थे और कुछ राज्यों तो मानकांक और जांच पड़ताल को पूरा करवाने के लिए निमुळ्क तत्कालीन से ITIs के संचालनकारी संस्थाओं से पूर्ण करवाए थे। सितंबर 2012 से इस कार्य को एकज में गुणवत्ता लाने के नाम पर 65,000 रुपया बुधुला जा रहा है, क्योंकि इस कार्य को तीन निजी आंदोलनकारी संस्थाओं को दे दिया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो विद्यार्थी ITIs के किसी भी ट्रेड में दाखिला लेते हैं, तो उनसे मारी-मरकम रकम कसूनी जाती है, क्योंकि विद्यालयों से रकम बुधुले इन संघों द्वारा थोपे गए 65,000 रुपये को कोई भी ITIs संचालकों संस्थाएं देने की खीर्दता में नहीं है। मजे की बात यह है कि इन राज्यों की जनसंख्या के यह कार्य राज्यों से छीन दिया गया है, जिसे राज्य निमुळ्क करते थे। आर्थिक बदाव में आकर विद्यार्थी ITIs के संस्थाओं में कम दाखिला ले रहे हैं।

इस कार्य को करने वाली तीनों संस्थाओं गुणवत्ता सुधारने के नाम पर आपना आर्थिक लक्ष्य सुधार रही हैं। मेरी मांग है कि इस पर थोपी गई राशि को अविलम्ब लापस लेना चाहिए और पूर्व की भारती ITIs का संचालन सरकार स्वयं सुनिश्चित करवाए, जिससे विद्यार्थियों पर अनावश्यक आर्थिक दबाव न पड़े। धन्यवाद.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present; Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, not present; Shri Parimal Nathwani, not present; Shri Motilal Vora, not present; Shri Vivek Gupta, not present; Shri A.U. Singh Deo, not present; Shri K.R. Arjunan, not present.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 15th December, 2014 at 1100 hours.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Monday, the
15th December, 2014.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.