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28 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Friday, the 19th December, 2014/28, Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **FELICITATIONS TO THE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS OF ISRO ON THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF GSLV MK-III**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully tested its most powerful satellite launch vehicle GSLV MK-III on the 18th of December, 2014. This achievement will undoubtedly boost India's ability to put heavier payloads into space, and also give the country a big advantage in the global space industry. The credit for this achievement, undoubtedly, goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers, technicians and all others who were associated with this project and made us feel proud about this achievement.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and related papers**

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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the performance of the above Academy, for the year 2012-13.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1366/16/14]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

#### **I. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of ITI Limited, Bangalore and TCIL, New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of C-DAC, Mumbai; SAMEER, Mumbai; STPI, New Delhi and NIELIT, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, 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) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of ITI Limited, V Bangalore, 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. 1289/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), 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. 1290/16/14]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), 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 Centre.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), 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 Society.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1287/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), 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 Organisation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1291/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), 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 Institute.

**Accounts (2013-14) of ICAR, New Delhi and related papers**

**कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1625/16/14]

**I. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of HHEC, New Delhi and NJMC, Kolkata and related papers**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of Central Silk Board, Bangalore and related papers**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of TEXPROCIL, Mumbai; AEPC, New Delhi; SRTEPC, Mumbai; ISEPC, Mumbai; NIFT, New Delhi and PDEXCIL, Mumbai and related papers**

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- 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) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), 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. 1374/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Kolkata, (NJMC), 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. 1373/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1369/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1370/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1168/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1167/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1372/16/14]

- (v) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1371/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1376/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of Coconut Development Board Kochi and related papers**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of NCDC, New Delhi and related papers**

**IV. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar and related papers**

**V. Reports and Accouts (2013-14) of National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon; NCCT, New Delhi; NLCF, New Delhi; AIFCOSPIN, Mumbai and MANAGE, Hyderabad and related papers**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 2969 (E), dated the 25th November, 2014, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 2014.
- (2) S.O. 2970 (E), dated the 25th November, 2014, notifying the specifications of five new grades of customized fertilizers for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (3) S.O. 2971 (E), dated the 25th November, 2014, fixing the specifications in respect of provisional fertilizer Di Ammonium Phosphate Coated

with 4% Sulphur to be manufactured in India for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1253/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 and Section 17 of the Coconut Development Act, 1979:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1655/16/14]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (d) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Board.
- (e) Statement of Progress of work of the Annual Report and Accounts of the said Board, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1655/16/14]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Employees Provident Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

- (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.



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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1653/16/14]

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1656/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1250/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited (NLCF), 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. 1252/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited (AIFCOSPIN), 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 Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1251/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1249/16/14]

**I. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of MFL, Chennai; RCF, Mumbai; PDIL, Noida; FCIL, New Delhi; HFCL, New Delhi; FACT, Kochi; FAGMILS, Jodhpur and BVFCL, Dibrugarh and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of IPFT, Gurgaon and related papers**

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव साहेब दादाराव दानवे) : महोदय, मैं श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- 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) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, 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. 1658/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), 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. 1657/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (iv) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), NOIDA, 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. 1662/16/14]

- (v) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), 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. 1654/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), 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. 1660/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Seventieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Udyoga Mandal, Kochi, Kerala, 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. 1665/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMILs), Jodhpur, 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. 1661/16/14]

- (ix) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Dibrugarh, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1662/16/14]

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

- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon, 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. 1666/16/14]

**Notifications of Ministry of Railways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 726 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 376 (E), dated the 4th June, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1595/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 2985 (E), dated the 27th November, 2014, publishing corrigendum to the Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 726 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1595/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of SFCEI, New Delhi; NSC Limited, New Delhi; GSSC Limited, Gandhinagar and Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim**

**III. Report of Accounts 2013-14) of FISHCOPFED, New Delhi and related papers**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 790 (E), dated the 11th November, 2014, amending schedule of the Act to insert certain entries in the Schedule to the original Notification issued vide Notification No.-G.S.R. 9 (E) dated the 9th January, 1974.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1277/16/14]

- (2) G.S.R. 797 (E), dated the 13th November, 2014, publishing the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1276/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 3114 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1687/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited (SFCI), 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. 1273/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC), 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. 1270/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited (GSSC), Gandhinagar, 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. 1688/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim, Goa, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1267/16/14]

- (b) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Meat Complex Ltd., Panjim, Goa, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1268/16/14]

- (c) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Meat Complex Ltd., Panjim, Goa, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1269/16/14]

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (iv) above.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOPFED), 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. 1686/16/14]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव साहेब दादाराव दानवे) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 832 (E), dated the 21st November, 2014, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Advisory Committees) Amendment Regulations, 2014, under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1690/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 4th December, 2014, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) (Second) (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1691/16/14]

**Statement on the Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure and review of the economy and Budget for the mid-year**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Statement on the Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget at the end of first Quarter of the financial year 2014-15.
- (ii) Statement on the review of the Economy and Budget for the Mid-year of the financial year 2014-15 (Mid-Year Economic Analysis 2014-15).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1412/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NMPPB, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1743/16/14]

**Reports of the CAG of India**

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:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Management of Goods Trains in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2013 - Union Government (Railways) - Report No. 31 of 2014 - Performance Audit;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1520/16/14]
  - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2014 - Performance Audit Appreciation of Third Party (Chartered Accountant) Reporting in Assessment Proceedings - Union Government - Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 32 of 2014;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1516/16/14]
  - (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2014 - Central Excise Administration in Automotive Sector - Union Government - Department of Revenue - (Indirect Taxes - Central Excise), Report No. 33 of 2014;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1517/16/14]
  - (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Air Force and Navy - Audit Report No. 34 of 2014;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1521/16/14]
  - (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013 - Union Government (Defence Services) - Army, Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings - Report No. 35 of 2014;  
and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1518/16/14]
  - (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013 on Performance Audit of Indira Awaas Yojana - Union Government (Civil), Ministry of Rural Development, Report No. 37 of 2014.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1519/16/14]
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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2014.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT -RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Seventy-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2014-15) on ‘Demands for Grants (2014-15)’ of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each in (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2014-15):—

- (i) First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Major Railway Accidents during the last five years — Causes

- 16      *Reports of the Department-* [RAJYA SABHA]      *related Parliamentary*  
                 *Standing Committee*      *on Rural Development*
- and Remedial Measures’ relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);
- (ii) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Ongoing and Pending Railway Projects, with special emphasis on Projects in the Northeast Region’ relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (iii) Third Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2014-15)’ of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2014-15):—

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Twenty-second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Railways; and
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter V of the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Passenger Amenities and Passenger Safety in Indian Railways’.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iii) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (iv) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15):—

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Disability Affairs);
- (iii) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (iv) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (v) Fifth Report on 'The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014'; and
- (vi) Sixth Report on 'The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014'.

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**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2014-15):—

- (i) First Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in their Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2012-13) on 'Assessment of Educational Status of Women with Special Reference to the Girl Child'; and
- (ii) Second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2012-13) on 'Working Conditions of Women in Police Force'.

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#### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Food Corporation of India partially based on C&AG Report No. 7 of 2013 (Performance Audit) on storage management and movement of food grains in Food Corporation of India' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

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#### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

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#### **STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by the Government on the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab and Sind Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

#### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12) on "Current Economic Situation and Policy Options", 15th Lok Sabha pertaining to the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on "Export of Food Grains-Premium Non Basmati Rice and Wheat".
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on "Export Promotion of Agricultural and Processed Food Products".
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on "Performance of Plantation Sector-Tea and Coffee Industry".

- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in its One Hundred and Second Report on "Performance of Plantation Sector-Tea and Coffee Industry".
- (v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Functioning of India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO).

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया) : महोदय, मैं कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग से संबंधित 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना-एक मूल्यांकन' के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के इकसठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**RE. ISSUE RAISED ABOUT USE OF UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri P. Rajeeve ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have an important point to make. Our Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, has made a statement in a Press conference and said that I used unparliamentary language against the hon. Prime Minister. Sir, it is a question of my character. You go through the record. If there is anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: No, no. Otherwise, he should tender an apology ...*(Interruptions)*... He should tender an apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have now made your statement. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is the question of my character.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your position clear. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I have respect for the hon. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... When I have not said anything, how can Parliamentary Affairs Minister make such a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not made such a statement. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody else is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I have come from the organisation ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say any word against the hon. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... I have respect for the hon. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. You made your point clear. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Let the hon. Minister tender his apology ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a senior Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) :** उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, you go through the record ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that you made your position clear ...*(Interruptions)*... You have clarified it. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... You say that you did not say anything. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*... You didn't say anything, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you can see the records and clarify this position. Yesterday, I had raised it and I sought your protection to go through the records. It has to be confirmed by the Chair. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said something which is very serious. Sir, you have to protect the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बारे में किसी ने कोई बात नहीं कही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके बारे में किसी ने नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आज आप कोई नया बहाना ढूँढ़कर आए हैं, तो वह

आपके ऊपर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन आपके विषय में किसी ने कोई बात नहीं कही, मैं इस बात को ऑन रिकार्ड कह रहा हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...** आपके विषय में न तो सदन के अंदर कहा है और न सदन के बाहर कहा है, इसलिए आपको संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर आपको लगता है कि आज इसी बहाने से आपको सदन की कार्यवाही को बाधित रखना है, तो यह आपके ऊपर निर्भर करता है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप हर दिन एक नया बहाना ढूँढ़कर आएंगे, तो यह आपके ऊपर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूँता हूँ कि आपके बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप अपने आपको क्यों दोषी मान रहे हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...** आपके बारे में किसी ने नहीं कहा है, आप चिंता मत कीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Chaturvedi.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कल आपने सदन में यह कहा था कि हम रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे और रिकॉर्ड चेक करने के बाद you will come back to the House and you will inform the House about the facts. Today, the House wants to know with regard to the allegations made by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister in a press conference as to what extent they are correct or they are wrong. We want to know that please inform us what the situation is after checking the records. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, can you give a ruling to reduce the noise pollution inside the House? Many hon. Members have gone out because there is so much decibel of noise here. **...(Interruptions)...**

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कल आपने यह कहा था **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. **...(Interruptions)...** Mr. Hanumantha Rao, take your seat. See, the matter is very simple. **...(Interruptions)...** Very serious, okay? The matter is very serious but the solution is simple. **...(Interruptions)...** I mean, the solution is simple, please sit down. Yes, Mr. Hanumantha Rao has complained, a genuine complaint, that the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has made some remarks against him and, therefore, Mr. Hanumantha Rao has a right to issue personal explanation and to refute it. That has been given and he has refuted it. He has given his personal explanation. That is over. **...(Interruptions)...**

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is to be done? **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Please listen. **...(Interruptions)...** Sir, Mr. Hanumantha Rao is a Member of this House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is a



Member of this House. If a Member of this House complains that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has used unparliamentary language, it is not a matter between two individuals. Both are Members of this House. This House is as much involved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did he use the words inside the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It has to be said here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the unparliamentary word used inside the House? I can expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has to say it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to say it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to say it here.

श्री उपसभापति : अगर उन्होंने बाहर कहा है, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Okay, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is outside. Mr. Yechury ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, I want to know. I am at a loss to understand the position. Kindly throw some light on it. See, if Shri Venkaiah Naidu has said something against him in the House ...*(Interruptions)*... Then what can I do? So, he can reply to it outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can reply to it outside.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, listen. All of us, including you, have been elected from outside the House. We have all been elected from outside. We are Members of Parliament not only inside but we are Members of Parliament outside also. So, whatever we say outside, the decorum of the House, if it has to be maintained, then what has happened inside, about that if a Minister says outside ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know what the Minister said. ...*(Interruptions)*... you may know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him come and explain ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him come and explain. There is no outside, inside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, decorum of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह सदन का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इनकी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि आज इनके पास कोई बहाना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do I know what he said outside? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is my source? How do I know? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आज ये एक नया बहाना लेकर आए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर दिन ये एक नया बहाना लेकर आएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई, कम से कम किसी इश्यू पर डिस्कस कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक्सपायर्ड इश्यू, एक्सपायर्ड कहानी, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot go by your ...*(Interruptions)*... How do I know what he said outside? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, let him give a notice. That will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him give a notice ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, let him give a notice with all documents. Whatever the rule and law ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him give a notice with all necessary documents. That will be examined and proceeded according to the law ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. Shri P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? But remember in the name of point of order you cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... You just say your point of order, nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Shall I complete what you wanted to say?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: In the name of point of order, do not raise the point of disorder.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, exactly. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are echoing the words of the Leader of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please, please ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, you heard your friend, Yechuryji said it. Instead of my saying, he himself said. In the name of point of order, please don't raise a point of disorder. That is what he said.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, येचुरी जी ने जो कहा है, उसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले फॉलो करेंगे, समाजवादी पार्टी उसे फॉलो करने वाली नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये कम्युनिस्ट हैं, ये अपने आदेश को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर लागू करें, वह समाजवादी पार्टी पर लागू नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order?

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति जी, जरा इस तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनसे बुलवा लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called him. Now, I allowed him earlier. ...(Interruptions)... I know, today I allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, मैं पहले एक चीज़ स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि येचुरी जी जो कह रहे थे, उनकी जो भी सलाह या ऑर्डर है, उसे ये सी.पी.एम. पर लागू करें, उसे समाजवादी पार्टी पर लागू न करें ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** यह न ऑर्डर है, न सलाह है, अगर आपको दिलचस्पी है, तो इसको आप समझिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take it that ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मैं समझ रहा हूँ। मैं भी उतना ही लायक हूँ, जितने आप, आप हमें न सिखाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only a retort, a friendly retort. It is only a friendly retort. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, it is under rule 259. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. I have allowed him; don't do that.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, after you finish with him, then, you please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No such condition.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I have the right to say what I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; but now he has the right, not you.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: There is a relevant question which has been raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, your point of order is under rule 259. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली में जितने भी नियम बनाए गए हैं, उन नियमों में सारे अधिकार चेयरमैन को दिए गए हैं। इस पीठ को अधिकार दिए गए रूल 255 का भी, 256 का भी 259 का भी। उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है कि सदन कैसे व्यवस्थित हो, कैसे चले और यह पीठ क्या सरकार को निर्देश दे सकती है या नहीं? यह हमारा मेन प्रश्न है। श्रीमन्, कल श्री पी. राजीव ने रूल 267 में एक रिजॉल्यूशन दिया, चेयर ने उस रिजॉल्यूशन को स्वीकार किया। उसे स्वीकार करने के बाद सरकार का हठ इस बात पर था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब नहीं देंगे। हम लोगों का कहना था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी उस पर बयान पर दें। उधर से कहा गया कि पीठ कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकती और आपने भी कहा कि पीठ कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकती। मैं रूल 259 इसीलिए लाया हूं, इसको आप पढ़ लीजिए। अगर चेयर ने कोई चीज स्वीकृत कर ली है, accept कर ली है, उसको लागू कराने के रूल 259 में चेयर को पावर दी गई है the Chair can give the order.  
...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** जब आपने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया तो फिर आप यह भी आदेश दे सकते हैं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी आएँ और यहां पर आक बयान दें, क्योंकि ऐसा नहीं है कि मंत्री के वक्तव्य का . ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I got your point. अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** तो मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अभी बैठिए। Now, you take your seat. Let me give a ruling on that. He has quoted rule 259. I have also gone through it. Now, you mentioned about the motion under rule 267. Under rule 267, yesterday, twice, the motion was moved, and both times, it was allowed by the Chair, and the motion was carried, and we wanted to have the discussion. But in rule 267, there is no stipulation that for taking up such a motion, a particular Minister, or, for that matter, the Prime Minister should be available and should come and reply. It is not at all mentioned there. Then, how can I enforce it? It is not at all mentioned there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** रूल 267 को अगर दे नहीं मान रहे हैं तो चेयरमैन को पावर दी गई है.....*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is overall power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Rule 259 is related to rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on another point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is overall power, not about the ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ... Rule 259 also. ...*(Interruptions)*... रूल 259 की पावर 267 से रिलेटेड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, हमें यह बताइए कि अगर रूल 267 में आपने accept किया और सत्ता पक्ष मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तब किस सैक्सन में आप अपने आदेश का पालन कराएंगे?. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, if rule 267 is accepted, the Government is bound to listen to the discussion, and one Minister, preferably the concerned Minister should reply. There is no stipulation that the Prime Minister should come. I am very clear about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, if any portfolio is not assigned to any other Minister, then, it is under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. This is as per the notification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I want to take up the Zero Hour.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आई एम सॉरी कि मैं इस सेशन का ज्यादा हिस्सा अटेंड नहीं कर पाया जम्मू कश्मीर के इलेक्शन की वजह से। लेकिन यह रिलिजियस कन्वर्जन का इश्यू अब सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट के अंदर नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांव-गांव में पहुंच गया और मैं रात को एक न्यूजपेपर पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें अमेरिका के स्पोक्सपर्सन को quote किया गया है कि they are watching this religious conversion very keenly. उसका मतलब है कि यह इश्यू अब भारत की सीमाओं के बाहर अमेरिका तक पहुंच गया है। यह रिलिजियस कन्वर्जन कोई पहली दफा नहीं हुआ। जब से दुनिया बनी है, तब से यह होता रहा है। यह अपनी मर्जी से कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत होता रहा है, लेकिन लालच से, जबर्दस्ती से - चाहे वह पैसे का लालच हो, राशन कार्ड का लालच हो, बी.पी.एल. कार्ड का लालच हो, यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल भी है, अनलॉफुल भी है, क्रिमिनल ऑफेंस भी है और अनएथिकल भी है। ये तमाम चीजें जब कोई व्यक्ति करे, तो हमारे भारत की, जो 125 करोड़ जनता की ताकत है, वह सभी समुदायों - हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, जैन समुदायों की ताकत बन जाती है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी जब विदेश जाते हैं, उनका स्वागत होता है, लेकिन यह स्वागत तभी होता है जब वह हिंदुस्तान के कम्पोजिट कल्चर को, हिंदुस्तान के मल्टी-रिलीजियस कंट्री को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। इसलिए उनका वहां आदर व इज्जत होती है। उन पर कुछ अरसे के लिए संदेह थे, तब लोगों ने उन्हें वह इज्जत नहीं दी। यह आप भी जानते हैं, लेकिन जब से उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं सभी समुदायों का हूँ, सभी धर्मों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हूँ, तब उन्हीं देशों में जो 12-13 साल उन्हें आने नहीं देते थे, उन्होंने आज उनका स्वागत किया। इस का मतलब है कि उनका स्वागत इसलिए हो रहा है क्योंकि वह पूरे भारत के हरेक रिलीजन को acceptable हैं। आज अगर कुछ fringe elements धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए allure करते हैं, तो यह कानूनन जुर्म है। तो अब इस देश के कौन यह विश्वास दिलाएगा ?

हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का आदर करते हैं, माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का हम आदर करते हैं और मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के तकरीबन पिछले 6 महीने के भाषण सुने थे जिनमें उन्होंने बड़े तरीके से अपने लिए ही वोट मांगा, अपनी पार्टी के लिए वोट नहीं मांगा। उन्होंने कहा मुझे ताकत दो।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आप से ज्यादा भाषण सुने हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** कृपया बैठिए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आदर करता हूँ और अपने लिए वोट मांगना कोई डेरोगेटरी बात नहीं है।

**श्री मेघराजन जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उन्होंने पार्टी के लिए मांगा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अपने लिए वोट मांगना कोई एंटी-नेशनल बात या जुर्म नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं खाली यह बताना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अगर आगे के मेरे शब्द सुनते, तो आप संतुष्ट होते। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने ही दर्द दिया है, उन्हीं को ही दवा देनी होगी। उन्होंने ही भारत की जनता को कहा है कि मैं answerable हूँ, मुझे ताकत दे दो, मुझे शक्ति दे दो। तो आज वह वोट लेने के लिए यह भी कह सकते हैं कि मैं answerable हूँ, लेकिन जब answer देना हो, तो फिर दूसरा आदमी दे दे।

अब उन्हीं को answer देना होगा, भारत की जनता को उन्हीं को विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि मैंने आपका वोट प्राप्त किया है और मैं ही इस देश के हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, बौद्ध व जैन समुदाय के लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मेरे प्रधान मंत्रित्व काल में तुम सुरक्षित हो, तुम्हारा रिलीजन सुरक्षित है। इसलिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को ही भारत की जनता को सदन के माध्यम से यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा। हम माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आदर करते हैं। हम किसी कूचे या चौराहे पर खड़े होकर यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि वह माफी मांगे या जवाब दें। हम जनता के चुने हुए सदस्यों के सदन और जो हिंदुस्तान का कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वाली सब से बड़ी बॉडी है, उसमें उनसे यह रिक्वैस्ट करते हैं। यह उनका घर है, यह प्रधानमंत्री का घर है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से इस सदन की इज्जत करना, आदर करना सीखें। अगर कांग्रेस के किसी लीडर की वे मिसाल न लेना चाहें, तो माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की ले लें, जो एक आदर्श रहे हैं, जो इस सदन की भी और उस सदन की भी इज्जत करते थे। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में आना और आकर अपने कुलींस को आश्वासन दिलाना यह कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर की डिसरिस्पेक्ट है।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक दूसरी और लास्ट बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए भी और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री का जो एक स्टेचर बना है, उसके लिए भी जरूरी है, अनिवार्य है। इससे प्रधानमंत्री जी को ज्यादा फायदा होगा, हमें नहीं होगा वरना जितनी चुप्पी साधेंगे, उतना डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट भारतीय जनता पार्टी और रूलिंग पार्टी का इस विषय में लोगों को समर्थन दिखाई देगा। इसलिए यह माननीय प्रधानमंत्री और इस सरकार के हित में जाता है कि वे इसका समाधान निकालें और भारत की जनता को आश्वासन दिलाएं कि उनका धर्म, उनका रिलीजन प्रोटेक्टेड है और यह सरकार उनको प्रोटेक्ट करेगी। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : انریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اُنی ایم ساری کہ میں اس سیشن کا زیادہ حصہ الٹینڈ نہیں کر پایا جموں و کشمیر کے الیکشن کی وجہ سے۔ لیکن یہ ریلیجیئس کنورژن کا ایشو اب صرف پارلیمنٹ کے اندر نہیں، بلکہ ہندستان کے گاؤں گاؤں میں پہنچ گیا ہے اور میں رات کو ایک نیوز پیپر پڑھ رہا تھا، [جس میں امریکہ کے اسپوک پرسن کو] quote [کیا گیا ہے کہ] they are watching this religious conversion very keenly. اس کا مطلب ہے کہ یہ ایشو اب بھارت کی سیمائوں کے باہر امریکہ تک پہنچ گیا ہے۔ یہ ریلیجیئس کنورژن کوئی پہلی دفعہ نہیں ہوا۔

جب سے دنیا بنی ہے، تب سے یہ ہوتا رہا ہے۔ یہ اپنی مرضی سے کاتسٹی ٹیوشن کے تحت ہوتا رہا ہے، لیکن لالچ سے زبردستی سے، چاہے وہ پیسے کا لالچ ہو، راشن کارڈ کا لالچ ہو، بی پی ایل کارڈ کا لالچ ہو، یہ ان کاتسٹی ٹیوشنل بھی ہے، ان لائل بھی ہے، کرمنل آفینس بھی ہے اور ان اینتھیکل بھی ہے۔ یہ تمام چیزیں جب کوئی شخص کرے، تو ہمارے بھارت کی، جو ایک سو پچیس کروڑ جنتا کی طاقت ہے، وہ سبھی سمودایوں ہندو، مسلم سکھ، عیسائی، جین سمودایوں کی طاقت بن جاتی ہے۔

مائننے آپ سبھاپتی جی، مجھے خوشی ہے کہ مائننے پردھان منٹری جی جب ویدیش جاتے ہیں، ان کا سواگت ہوتا ہے، لیکن یہ سواگت تبھی ہوتا ہے جب وہ ہندستان کے کمپوزٹ کلچر کو، ہندستان کے ملٹی ریلیجیئس کٹری کو ری پریزنٹ کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ان کی وہاں اُدر و عزت ہوتی ہے۔ ان پر کچھ عرصے کے لئے سندیہ تھے، تب لوگوں نے انہیں وہ عزت نہیں دی۔ یہ آپ بھی جانتے ہیں، لیکن جب سے انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ میں سبھی سمودایوں کا ہوں، سبھی دھرموں کا ری پریزنٹٹیو ہوں، تب انہیں دیشوں میں جو بارہ تیرہ سال انہیں آئے نہیں دیتے تھے،

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



انہوں نے آج ان کا سواگت کیا۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ ان کا سواگت اس لئے ہو رہا ہے کیوں کہ وہ پورے بھارت کے ہر ایک ریلیجن کو ایکسپ ٹیل ہیں۔ آج اگر کچھ fringe elements دھرم پریورتن کے لئے allure کرتے ہیں، تو یہ قانونی جرم ہے۔

تو اب اس دیش کو کون یہ وشواس دلانے گا؟

ہم ماننیے گرہ منتری جی کا آدر کرتے ہیں، ماننیے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کا ہم آدر کرتے ہیں اور میں نے ماننیے پردھان منتری جی کے تقریباً پچھلے چھ مہینے کے بھاشن سنے تھے جن میں انہوں نے بڑے طریقے سے اپنے لئے ہی ووٹ مانگا، اپنی پارٹی کے لئے ووٹ نہیں مانگا۔ انہوں نے کہا مجھے طاقت دو۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں نے آپ سے زیادہ بھاشن سنے ہیں۔

شری آپ سبھاپتی : کرپا بیٹھنیے۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں پردھان منتری جی کا آدر کرتا ہوں اور اپنے لئے ووٹ مانگنا کوئی ڈیروگیٹری بات نہیں ہے۔

شری میگھہ راج جین : انہوں نے پارٹی کے لئے مانگا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اپنے لئے ووٹ مانگنا کوئی اینٹی-نیشنل بات یا جرم نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں خالی یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ اگر آگے کے میرے شبہ سنتے، تو آپ سنٹشٹ ہوئے۔ میں یہ اس لئے کہتا ہوں کیوں کہ انہوں نے ہی درد دیا ہے، انہیں کو ہی دوا دینی ہوگی۔ انہوں نے بھارت کی جنتا کو کہا ہے کہ آنسریل ہوں، مجھے طاقت دے دو، مجھے شکتی دے دو۔ تو آج وہ ووٹ لینے کے لئے یہ بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ میں آنسریل ہوں، لیکن جب آنسر دینا ہو، تو پھر دوسرا آدمی دے دے۔

اب انہیں کو آنسر دینا ہوگا، بھارت کی جنتا کو انہیں کو وشواس دلانا ہوگا کہ، میں نے آپ کا ووٹ حاصل کیا ہے اور میں ہی اس دیش کے ہندو، مسلم، سکھ،

عیسائی، بودھ اور جین طبقے کے لوگوں کو یہ وشواس دلاتا ہوں کہ میرے پردھان منترئو کال میں تم سرکٹ ہو، تمہارا رلیجن سرکٹ ہے۔ اس لئے مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کو ہی بھارت کی جنتا کو سدن کے مادھیم سے یہ وشواس دلانا ہوگا۔ ہم مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کا آدر کرتے ہیں۔ ہم کسی کوچے یا چوراہے پر کھڑے ہو کر یہ نہیں کہہ رہے ہیں کہ وہ معافی مانگیں یا جواب دیں۔ ہم جنتا کے چنے ہوئے سمنیوں کے سدن اور جو ہندوستان کا کاتھسٹی ٹیوشن بنانے والی سب سے بڑی باڈی ہے، اس میں ان سے یہ ریکویسٹ کرتے ہیں۔ یہ ان کا گھر ہے، پردھان منتری کا گھر ہے۔

میں مائٹے پردھان منتری جی سے نویدن کروں گا کہ وہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو سے اس سدن کی عزت کرنا، آدر کرنا سیکھیں۔ اگر کانگریس کے کسی لیڈر کی وہ مثال نہ لینا چاہیں، تو مائٹے اٹل بھاری واجپئی جی کی لے لیں، جو ایک آدرش رہے ہیں، جو اس سدن کی بھی اور اُس سدن کی بھی عزت کرتے تھے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پارلیمنٹ میں آنا اور آکر اپنے ساتھیوں کو آشواسن دلانا یہ کوئی پرائم منسٹر کی ٹس ریسپیکٹ ہے۔

مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں ایک دوسری اور آخری بات یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ یہ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے لئے بھی اور مائٹے پردھان منتری کا جو ایک اسٹریچر بنا ہے، اس کے لئے بھی ضروری ہے، انیوار ہے۔ اس سے پردھان منتری جی کو زیادہ فائدہ ہوگا، ہمیں نہیں ہوگا ورنہ جیتی جیتی سادھیں گے، اتنا ڈائریکٹ اور ان۔ ڈائریکٹ بھارتی جنتا پارٹی اور رولنگ پارٹی کا اس وشنے میں لوگوں کو سمرتھن دکھائی دے گا۔ اس لئے یہ مائٹے پردھان منتری اور اس سرکار کے ہت میں جاتا ہے کہ وہ اس کا سمدھان نکالیں اور بھارت کی جنتا کو آشواسن دلانیں کہ ان کا دھرم، ان کا رلیجنن پروٹیکٹڈ ہے اور یہ سرکار ان کو پروٹیکٹ کرے گی۔ یہی میرا نویدن ہے۔

(ختم شد)

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) :  
उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, ये जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं, यह जवाब नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं इस सदन का सदस्य हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान).... हमारे नेता विरोधी दल श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद अपना स्टैंड बहुत अच्छी तरह से  
आर्टिकुलेट करते हैं और जो आप यहां नहीं थे, तो ये लोग इसे नहीं रख पाते थे। यह जो मुद्दा है,  
इसे वे अपनी चर्चा में जरूर कह सकते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वे अपना भाषण शुरू करें, चर्चा शुरू  
करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : प्रधानमंत्री जी आएंगे, तो मैं चर्चा शुरू करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : پردھان منتری جی آئیں گے، تو میں چرچا شروع کروں گا  
...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. ...(Interruptions).. Yes, Naqvi ji, What do you  
have to say? ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Naqi. what do you have to say? ...(Interruptions)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उपसभापति जी, नेता विरोधी दल, आदरणीय गुलाम नबी  
आज़ाद जी ने जो बात अभी कही है, वे कभी जम्मू-कश्मीर के चुनाव से बहुत मेहनत करके पूरी  
ताकत के साथ अपनी पार्टी को जिताने का काम करके आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, इसे छोड़ दो। ...(व्यवधान).... Now come to the point.  
...(Interruptions).. Come to the point. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, वे बहुत दिनों के बाद सदन में आए हैं। इस सदन में इन  
दिनों क्या घटनाक्रम हुआ, किस तरह के हालात रहे, हो सकता है कि उनके साथियों ने उनको  
पूरी सच्चाई के साथ पूरी बात न बताई हो। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं उनको केवल इतना बताना चाहता हूँ  
कि जितनी बातें आप कह रहे हैं, उन सभी बातों से हम सहमत हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि धर्मांतरण पर  
चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... हम चाहते हैं कि अगर आप चाहें तो धर्मांतरण पर कानून बनना  
चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में सौहार्द और शांति कायम रहनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... हम चाहते  
हैं कि देश का भाईचारा और देश में मोहब्बत और प्यार कायम रहना चाहिए, लेकिन देश में यह  
कायम तब रहेगा, जब आम यहां पर कायम रखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, ...(Interruptions).. Now, Zero Hour. Shri P.  
Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : अफसोस की बात यह है कि आप सख्ती लाने की बात करते  
रहे, चर्चा करने को तैयार नहीं हुए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप शोर मचाते रहे, चर्चा करने को तैयार नहीं हुए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Shri A.K. Selvaraj. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : मुझे लगता है कि आपने अभी जो बयान दिया ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहुत मेहनत करके आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपने साथियों को सलाह दें, ताकि इनको सद्बुद्धि आए। ...(व्यवधान)... और देश की समस्याओं के प्रति सभी ईमानदारी से चर्चा करें। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Shri A.K. Selvaraj. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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#### MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

##### Release of Central assistance for implementation of Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme proposes to utilize the excess flood water of the Bhavani River from Pillur Dam. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Scheme is for the benefit of the people of the drought-prone district of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode. ...(*Interruptions*)... Once in two years, there is a surplus of 2 TMC of water in the river Bhavani during South-West Monsoon that drains unutilized into Bay of Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Scheme proposes construction of flood canal to carry the excess water to drought prone area of Karamadai, Mettupalayam, Annur and Sulur of Coimbatore district, Tirupur, Palladam Avinashi of Tirupur district and Bhavani Sagar, Perundurai and Nambiyar of Erode district. ...(*Interruptions*)... The flood canal will recharge 538 ponds, 71 lakes with the excess flood water. ...(*Interruptions*)... This will benefit recharge of underground water in the drought-hit areas. Now, the groundwater level in the above areas is below 1,000 feet. About 140 villages in three districts will be covered and there will be 50 lakh beneficiaries. ...(*Interruptions*)... Agriculture activities will improve and the existing acute shortage of drinking water problems will be solved by the same. This is a long-pending proposal with the Government. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 1,862 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has already met the hon. Prime Minister and requested that the scheme should be implemented as soon as possible. I request the Government to sanction the amount on a priority basis. Thank you, Sir.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. K. C. Tyagi, are you ready?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): No, Sir. In protest, I am not reading it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, do you want to make your Zero Hour mention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं प्रोटेस्ट में अपने विषय को नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, पहले हाउस को तो ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND TO HAVE A DISCUSSION ON AN  
IMPORTANT ISSUE UNDER RULE 267**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 336. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, for a change, have the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is if the House agrees. If the Government is ready, we can have the discussion today up to one o'clock. Thereafter, it will be continued on Monday.

Then, there will be no problem for the Private Members Business. It can be done, if the House so agrees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is precisely what was gone over yesterday in great detail and the hon. Leader of the House had said that we can start the discussion straightway.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We also agreed, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, conditionalities were added which is not part of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, that is the normal procedure. Whenever an important issue is discussed in this House, the concerned Minister should be present. The subject of my Motion which was adopted by this House is, 'Attack on Secular Fabric'. That comes under the purview of different Ministries, and, as per the Notification of the Rashtrapati Bhawan, if any portfolio has not been delegated to any Minister, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you are getting off the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Rajeeve. This is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, a few minutes ago, has clearly outlined the stand of what the mood of the House is, what the 140 Members ...*(Interruptions)*... The stance is very clear. The Opposition wants a discussion on this. Why is the Prime Minister shying away? ...*(Interruptions)*... He should come here and take part in the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he shying away? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The notice of the hon. Mr. Rajeeve is for a specific point, a certain discussion on the 'Secular Fabric of the country.' That's it. Now, do you want to discuss that or you want to say 'x' should be present and 'y' should be present? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the subject was, 'Attack on the Secular Fabric of the country.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, agreed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, the Prime Minister's presence is a must. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is no such rule that his presence is necessary. Government's presence is necessary; Government is present here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have a precedent. The Prime Minister is the concerned Minister on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have a precedent that whenever an issue is discussed, the concerned Minister should be present. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister is the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On innumerable occasions, ...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, प्रधानमंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग क्यों रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, Satyavratji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please request others to sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a limited point of order. सर, इस सदन के अंदर इसी सत्र में, इसी से संबंधित मुद्दे पर भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने आकर सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि इसकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री कल सदन में थे। हमने आग्रह किया था कि आप हमारी बात को सुनें ...*(व्यवधान)*... और जो आपने आश्वासन दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we going over it again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are we going over it again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** अगर वह टूटा है तो उसका जवाब केवल वही दे सकते हैं, कोई और मंत्री नहीं। मैं बड़े सम्मान से कहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government is a collective ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** नहीं। बिल्कुल नहीं। प्रधानमंत्री का आश्वासन है। वे क्यों सदन से ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे सदन के बाहर बोलते हैं, सदन में नहीं बोलते, यह अजीब विडम्बना है। यह प्रजातंत्र है कि देश के प्रधानमंत्री आश्वासन दें और सदन उनसे पूछे भी न!

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** प्रधानमंत्री जी का व्यक्तिगत आश्वासन था इसलिए उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से हमारे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me clarify the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उस आश्वासन पर क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर उन्हें जवाब देना चाहिए। उनका व्यक्तिगत आश्वासन था और उनके आश्वासन के आधार पर सदन में कार्यवाही शुरू हुई थी।



MR. CHAIRMAN: Satyavrat ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, rules apart, considering the nature of the issue, considering the grave situation outside the Parliament, I appeal to the Chair to see the reason behind what the Opposition is demanding. Sir, we agree with you that the Government is a collective but the Prime Minister is the head of the collective. And what is preventing the Prime Minister from coming to the House and responding to the debate? It is a simple demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, MR. Raja. I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me now. We have an established practice that replies to discussions are given by designated Ministers of the Government. Now if, on any occasion, the House or sections of the House feel that the reply is not to their satisfaction, then there are procedures for raising the matter and taking it further. But why are we jumping that stage? We are at stage one that a debate is to take place and a reply is to be given. After that, if you are not satisfied with the reply, then we come to the next stage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): This is stage two. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister refused; the Government refused. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman, Sir, you were in the Chair when our request was rejected \* by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are adjectives that are added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is exactly what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us avoid the use of adjectives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) :** सर, इनकी रिक्वेस्ट थी कि चर्चा शुरू होनी चाहिए। आपकी रिक्वेस्ट थी कि इस पर चर्चा हो। हमने कहा, चर्चा करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा, इस पर जवाब होना चाहिए। हमने कहा, आपको सूद, ब्याज के साथ जवाब देंगे। अब आपको समस्या क्या है? अब आप कहेंगे कि जवाब कौन देगा तो यह हमें तय करना है। आप तय नहीं करेंगे कि जवाब कौन देगा। आप तय करेंगे कि आपका स्पीकर कौन होगा, आपकी पार्टी से कौन बोलेगा - यह आप तय करेंगे। हम तय करेंगे कि जवाब कौन देगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** इस देश की एकता, अखंडता और धार्मिक सौहार्द बनाए रखने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Question Hour is not taken up, the Chair has no option but to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** प्रधानमंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** आपकी डिक्टेसन से सरकार नहीं चलेगी ...(व्यवधान)... न आपकी डिक्टेसन से सरकार चलेगी और न ही आपकी मेहरबानी से सरकार है। सरकार देश की मेहरबानी से है, देश की जनता ने जनादेश दिया है। आपकी मेहरबानी से सरकार नहीं चल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम संविधान का सम्मान करते हैं और इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at eight minutes past twelve of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### **Allocation of rice and wheat for tea garden workers in Assam**

\*336. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Assam more than 20 lakh tea garden workers and their dependents are being allocated rice and wheat foodgrains by the Central Government for the last more than 50 years;

(b) whether there is any planning by the Central Government to discontinue the age old practice of allocation of foodgrains for the welfare of tea garden workers and their dependents in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) While Government of India allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) to Assam under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the responsibility for proper identification of beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them within the ceiling prescribed under the TPDS, lifting of the allocated foodgrains and their proper distribution within the State to the eligible beneficiaries through the network of fair price shops (FPSs) rests with the State Government.

Government of Assam has however informed that the State Government is presently allocating 7600 MT of APL rice and 5000 MT of APL wheat per month to Tea Associations for distribution amongst the Tea Garden workers.

#### **Gaps in cold chain infrastructure**

\*337. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 30 per cent of fruits and vegetables grown in the country get wasted annually due to gaps in cold chain;

(b) whether gaps in cold chain result in farmers not getting remunerative price and impoverishment resulting in farmers' frustrations and suicides;

(c) whether Government is considering using refrigerated containers with solar photovoltaic panels fixed on their rooftops independent of power grid, to transport freshly harvested produce, strategically placed at various locations in farms across the country to close gaps in the cold chain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) A study published in 2012 by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, estimated overall losses in fruits and vegetables during operations such as harvesting, cleaning, sorting/grading, packaging, transportation, storage channels, weight loss in storage etc. to be in the range of 5.8 to 18%.

To mitigate such losses and ensure that farmers get better value for their produce, Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture to incentivise pre-production, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing infrastructure including use of multi-modal refrigerated containers and renewable energy including solar photovoltaic panels in the cold chain for which credit linked assistance of the admissible cost is available at the rate of 35% in general areas and 50% in hilly and scheduled areas.

#### **Revival of loss making textile mills**

\*338. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry is one of the largest employment giving sectors for the unskilled people in the country;

(b) how many textile mills were there in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in 1980s and how many are still in operation;

(c) the number of textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation in these States and the number of workers working there;

(d) whether these units are making profits or are incurring losses; and

(e) in case of losses the quantum thereof and the efforts made to keep them going for the sake of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of textile mills in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in 1980, and number of mills in operation:-

State	Number of Mills in 1980	Out of which number of Mills operational as on 31.10.2014
Maharashtra	104	16
Madhya Pradesh	24	02

(c) National Textile Corporation (NTC) had acquired 35-mills in Maharashtra and 7-mills in Madhya Pradesh including Bengal Nagpur Cotton mill at Rajnandgaon now in Chhattisgarh State. 3461 workers are employed in Maharashtra and 1203 workers are employed in Madhya Pradesh operational mills.

(d) A statement showing profit and loss in respect of NTC mills in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (April-September, 2014) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) Under the Modified Revival Scheme-08 approved by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) NTC had modernized 5 mills in Maharashtra including one mill namely Finlay mill relocated from Mumbai City to Achalpur at a total cost of ₹431.61 crores and 2 mills in Madhya Pradesh at a total cost of ₹218.51 crores. 5 mills are operational in Maharashtra under the Joint Venture route. The details of mill-wise amount spent are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing profit/losses in respect of units working in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during 2013-14 & 2014-15 (April-September 2014)*

(₹ in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Cash Profit/Loss (Provisional)	
		2013-14	2014-15 (April-Sept. '14)
Units Run by NTC			
Maharashtra			
1.	India United Mill. No. 5	-679.33	-366.57
2.	Tata Mills	-1488.68	-849.85
3.	Podar Mills	-863.31	-609.7
4.	Barshi Textile Mills	-264.81	-160.91
5.	Finlay Mills, Achalpur	1116.39	294.18
Units revived through JV route		Profit Before Tax	
1.	Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd.	970.49	569.36
2.	Goldmohur Design & Apparel Parks Ltd.	927.55	531.53
3.	Aurangabad Textiles & Apparel Parks	70.00	48.00
4.	New City Of Bombay Mfg. Mills Ltd.	564.00	171.00
5.	India United Textile Mills Ltd.	951.00	662.00
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	-241.73	-256.04
2.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	345.64	245.44

**Statement-II**

*Modernization Cost-5 Mills of Maharashtra and 2 Mills of Madhya Pradesh Modernized by N.T.C itself*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Amount in ₹ crores spent as on 01.12.14
1	2	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Podar Mills, Mumbai	39.96

1	2	3
2.	Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi	24.67
3.	Tata Mills, Mumbai	80.87
4.	India United Mill No.5, Mumbai	31.44
5.	Finlay Mills, Achalpur	254.66
	SUB TOTAL	431.61
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	118.59
2.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	99.92
	SUB TOTAL	218.51
	TOTAL (7 Mills)	650.12

**Railway works for convenience of passengers visiting Kumbh Mela**

†\*339. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations and proposed works likely to be undertaken for convenience of passengers visiting Kumbh Mela being organized at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh in 2016 and the details of time-bound action plan therefor; and

(b) whether in the above context, Ujjain-Fatehabad metre guage railway line will be restarted and measures being undertaken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) Depending upon the anticipated volume and pattern of rail traffic during Simhastha Mela 2016, following works have been completed/undertaken by Railway at a total approx. cost of ₹175 crores:

**1. Ujjain Railway Station**

**(i) Works completed**

- Improvement to shelter at Platform No.2/3 & 6/7
- Raising of platform Nos. 1, 2/3 & 4/5
- Improvement to circulating area

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**(ii) Works taken up**

- Development of sitting space with shed at Nagda end on platform No. 1
- Additional Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Indore end
- Extension of existing FOB at Nagda end
- Provision of out to out FOB
- Augmentation of drinking water arrangements
- Additional entry and development of circulating area at Neel Ganga Colony side
- Multiline train arrival/departure display board

**2. Vikram Nagar Railway Station- Works taken up**

- Augmentation of drinking water arrangements & toilet facilities
- Improvement to circulating area

**3. Provision of temporary halt stations at Pasawa & Mohanpura taken up****4. Nagda Railway Station - Works taken up**

- Replacement of part FOB at Kota end
- Multiline train arrival/departure display board

**5. Indore Railway Station - Works taken up**

- Multiline train arrival/departure display board

**6. Four Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in Ujjain area taken up**

Target Date for above works- February 2016

(b) The arrangements made for anticipated volume and pattern of rail traffic duly account for closure of Ujjain-Fatehabad metre gauge railway line.

**Production and procurement of rice**

\*340. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the States to cut down purchase of levy rice in order to cut down subsidy burden on the Centre;

(b) if so, the details of production and procurement of rice during the last three years and that expected for 2014-15; and

(c) the outgo of rice distribution through the Public Distribution System during these years?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) No Sir, the Government of India has asked States to cut down purchase of levy rice from the millers to increase direct purchase of paddy from the farmers at the farm gate itself by the State Agencies, which is more beneficial to the farmers. The Government has decided to allow States to impose levy on rice to a maximum level of 25% only with effect from 1st October, 2014. The objective of this decision is to ensure better delivery of the Minimum Support Price to the farmers.

(b) and (c) Details are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Production of Rice*

Season	Production of Rice (Lakh tonnes)	Procurement of Rice (Lakh tonnes)
2011-12	1053.0	350.41
2012-13	1052.4	340.44
2013-14	1065.4*	318.40
2014-15	1060.0**	300.50^

\* Figure is based on 4th Advance estimate

\*\* Target for the Season 2014-15

^ Procurement expected

*Source of production information:* Agriculture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

***Statement-II***

*Off take of Rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)*

(Lakh tonnes)

Season	Normal	Additional BPL/Poorest/Backward Districts
2011-12	243.26	39.71
2012-13	252.27	37.25
2013-14	245.04	11.81
2014-15	157.13#	11.05#

# Figures are upto November, 2014



**Harassment of girls/women in trains**

\*341. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unabated increase in cases of harassment of girls/women in the running trains, the recent being at Shamli (U.P.) railway station under the Northern Railway, where the girl had jumped off the train to avoid harassment;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conductor and police personnel were not available to help this beleaguered girl; and

(c) the number of such cases of harassment of girls/women registered under Railways during the last three years, showing therewith action taken against the guilty to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in the number of reported cases of harassment of women/girls in the running trains, which is also partly because more and more victims are coming forward to report such incidents and the police is also proactively registering such cases.

In the recent case of a girl being pushed out of the train near Shamli railway station under the Northern Railway, the facts as reported by the girl are that while she was moving from coach No. S-4 to S-8 in train No. 19610 Hardwar-Ajmer Express, a boy asked her for her mobile phone, and when she refused, the boy pushed her out of the said train at Km. No. 86/4-5 very near Shamli Railway station. In this regard, Government Railway Police (GRP)/ Shamli has registered a case *vide* crime No. 58/2014 dated 25.10.2014 under section 323, 325, 337, 338, 393 Indian Penal Code (IPC) against unknown person.

(b) No, Sir. The fact is that train No. 19610 Haridwar-Ajmer Express was escorted by Government Railway Police/Shamli from Tapari to Delhi on 24.10.2014. Three coach conductors were also on duty on the train. Since the train was moving and the incident took place on the gate of compartment at 23.00 hrs, the on board staff could not immediately learn about the incident. The nearby villagers reached the spot and the girl was rushed to the civil hospital Shamli with the help of civil police from where she was referred to Muzaffarnagar for better care.

(c) The number of cases of harassment of girls/women registered by Railway Police and number of persons arrested during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as under:

Year	No. of cases of harassment of girls/women	Total number of persons arrested
2011	106	116
2012	165	178
2013	242	285

**Setting up of hi-tech dairies to boost milk production**

\*342. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita availability of milk at present, State-wise;
- (b) how the national level per capita availability of milk compares with that of other Asian countries;
- (c) the efforts of Government for setting up of hi-tech dairies to boost milk production, so far; and
- (d) the details of mechanism available for ensuring availability of quality milk to the general public, especially women and children?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) A Statement showing state-wise per capita availability of milk for the year 2013-14 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The per capita availability of milk in India was 299 grams per day during 2012-13. As per the data published by Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in 2012, the per capita availability of milk of certain selected Asian Nations is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no special scheme for setting up High-tech Dairy units. However, financial assistance is available for setting up of dairy units under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) to boost milk production.

(d) Financial assistance is provided for creation of infrastructure for production of quality milk, training and generating mass awareness on the importance of clean milk.

**Statement-I***Per Capita Availability of Milk during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Per capita availability of milk (gm/day)
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	413
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93
3.	Assam	69
4.	Bihar	195
5.	Chhattisgarh	130
6.	Goa	98
7.	Gujarat	506
8.	Haryana	800
9.	Himachal Pradesh	461
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	302
11.	Jharkhand	146
12.	Karnataka	272
13.	Kerala	203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	349
15.	Maharashtra	219
16.	Manipur	80
17.	Meghalaya	84
18.	Mizoram	40
19.	Nagaland	95
20.	Odisha	122
21.	Punjab	980
22.	Rajasthan	572
23.	Sikkim	200
24.	Tamil Nadu	280
25.	Tripura	95

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Per capita availability of milk (gm/day)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318
27.	Uttarakhand	418
28.	West Bengal	145
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84
30.	Chandigarh	101
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98
32.	Daman and Diu	10
33.	Delhi	39
34.	Lakshadweep	219
35.	Puducherry	111
ALL INDIA		307

\* Includes Telangana State

Note: Per capita availability has been calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population as on 1st March 2013, based on Census of India 2001 of RGI.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Per Capita availability of Milk in selected Asian Countries during 2012*

Country Name	Production of Milk (in tonnes)	Human Population (in thousands)	Per capita availability (gram/ day)
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	1,841,800	29,825	169
Armenia	618,200	2,969	570
Azerbaijan	1,719,620	9,309	506
Bahrain	10,400	1,318	22
Bangladesh	3,518,800	154,695	62
Bhutan	38,634	742	143
China, mainland	42,367,320	1,377,065	84
China, Taiwan Province of	365,989	23,272	43
Cyprus	195,000	1,129	473

1	2	3	4
Georgia	618,400	4,358	389
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,385,000	76,424	265
Iraq	343,580	32,778	29
Israel	1,410,393	7,644	506
Japan	7,630,418	127,250	164
Jordan	310,430	7,009	121
Kazakhstan	4,856,600	16,271	818
Kuwait	64,648	3,250	54
Kyrgyzstan	1,382,363	5,474	692
Lebanon	220,500	4,647	130
Mongolia	454,246	2,796	445
Myanmar	1,625,800	52,797	84
Nepal	1,711,531	27,474	171
Occupied Palestinian Territory	194,720	4,219	126
Oman	177,520	3,314	147
Pakistan	37,861,000	179,160	579
Qatar	24,500	2,051	33
Republic of Korea	1,903,878	49,003	106
Saudi Arabia	1,995,000	28,288	193
Sri Lanka	302,120	21,098	39
Syrian Arab Republic	2,452,251	21,890	307
Tajikistan	778,300	8,009	266
Thailand	1,064,000	66,785	44
Turkey	17,404,262	73,997	644
Turkmenistan	2,180,000	5,173	1,155
United Arab Emirates	152,000	9,206	45
Uzbekistan	7,252,380	28,541	696
Yemen	351,964	23,852	40

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations

**Automatic signalling system in Kerala**

\*343. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to implement automatic signalling system in Kerala, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. No work of Automatic Signalling is sanctioned in the State of Kerala.

(b) Only a memorandum has been received in this regard from Government of Kerala.

**Hygiene and cleanliness in Railways**

\*344. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fresh measures undertaken by Railways under the Swachh Bharat Mission and other programmes/schemes to ensure overall hygiene and cleanliness on railway tracks, running trains and at railway stations;

(b) whether Railways have taken note of lack of hygiene and sanitation at platforms and in running trains and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways have any proposal to install bio-toilets on all the trains to mitigate the sanitation problems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) Under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', a special cleanliness campaign has been launched by Indian Railways on 2nd October, 2014, the Gandhi Jayanti Day, with main focus on shramdan and public awareness. Non- railway organizations like NGOs, NSS, NCC, School/College students, scouts & guides have been co-opted during the launching of the campaign. Under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', regular events on cleanliness are planned to be organized at railway premises. The focus of Indian Railways under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' is to ensure clean and hygienic toilets, maintenance of cleanliness at station, trains etc., tree plantation, removal of encroachments, improving drainage, public awareness campaign and periodic monitoring of the mission.

For further improving upon the standards of cleanliness in coaches and meeting increasing passenger expectations, schemes like Intensive mechanized cleaning in

maintenance depots, On Board House-Keeping Services (OBHS) for cleaning of coaches on run, cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at “Clean Train Stations (CTS)” and pest and rodent control treatment through Professional Agencies in the major Coaching Depots have also been launched.

Cleaning of tracks is also taken up alongwith the maintenance in the station areas as well as between the stations.

(b) Indian Railways accord a very high priority for ensuring cleanliness and hygiene at station and on trains. However, owing to the high density of usage of the stations and the trains, this is a very challenging area. Based on the inspection reports and references received, cases on inadequate cleanliness come to notice from time to time.

Keeping in view the expectations of the passengers and to meet the challenge, Indian Railways has adopted measures which include introduction of mechanized cleaning process, award of rag picking/garbage disposal contracts, introduction of ‘pay & use’ toilet scheme, etc. Inspections by various officials at the railway stations are also conducted to monitor cleanliness and take remedial measures. Rules have been notified to penalize persons affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway premises. Instructions have been issued to Zonal Railways to use Close Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) to monitor cleanliness at railway premises. Health Inspectors are deployed at major stations of Indian Railways to monitor hygiene and sanitation of stations. Service Improvement Groups(SIGs) at the zonal/divisional headquarters and station levels have been activated to inspect amenities including cleanliness at stations and to take remedial measures, if required. These measures are reviewed in monthly basis by Additional General Managers(AGMs) at zonal level and by Additional Divisional Railway Managers(ADRM)s at divisional level.

Similarly, for ensuring cleanliness in coaches, measures such as mechanized cleaning of coaches at depots, on board housekeeping and cleaning attention to trains during the stoppages and pest and rodent control treatment are undertaken.

The Pilot project for passengers’ feedback through Interactive Voice Response System(IVRS) has been introduced on five routes/trains for receiving feedback on cleanliness also.

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have started fitment of bio-toilets in coaches of passenger trains to mitigate the problem of direct discharge of human waste on the tracks and platform aprons at stations. As on 31.10.2014, 14825 bio-toilets have been installed in 5441 coaches.

**Procurement of poor quality rice by FCI**

\*345. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21000 bags of poor quality Custom Milled Rice (CMR) have been found stocked at the Kalanwali depot of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the first week of February, 2014;

(b) if so, the reasons for accepting the below rejection limit quality rice by the concerned officers from millers;

(c) the total losses incurred by Government in the matter along with the action taken against the officers accountable for the scam; and

(d) the further action taken by Government for procurement of quality rice for Central pool from millers in future?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): A quantity of 869 tons (17380 bags) of poor quality custom milled rice was detected in the Kalanwali depot of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the inspection of Regional/Zonal squads of FCI in the month of January, 2014.

(b) and (c) Procurement of poor quality rice was done by the procuring officers of FCI in connivance with the rice millers. As these stocks were got replaced from the concerned millers at their costs with good quality stocks as per the prescribed specifications, no losses were incurred. Disciplinary action against the concerned Manager (Quality Control) and two Technical Assistants of FCI has been taken by imposing penalty of recovery of ₹50,000/- and ₹25,000/- respectively alongwith reduction of two increments of pay for one year.

(d) Government formulates uniform specifications for procurement of central pool rice stock before the commencement of every Kharif Marketing Season and all procuring agencies have to procure rice conforming to uniform specification under levy and custom milled rice from the millers. Checks at various levels are carried out by FCI officials. In case of any grievance of rice millers during procurement of rice, they can also appeal to higher authorities against the decision of accepting authorities in depot.



**Establishment of a new railway division at Mangalore**

\*346. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering a proposal to establish a new railway division at Mangalore; and

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has approached/requested/submitted any proposal in this regard, if so, by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Request has been received from the Government of Karnataka for creation of a new railway division with head-quarters at Mangalore.

New divisions on Indian Railways are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, without any regional considerations. The proposal for creation of a new division with head-quarters at Mangalore, when examined from these aspects, has not been found feasible.

**Environmental clearance of railway projects for Uttarakhand**

†\*347. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway projects for Uttarakhand have been referred to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for its clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of dates of sending of these proposals;

(c) the details of projects which have been granted clearance; and

(d) the reasons for non-implementation of the approved projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) At present no ongoing New Line, Gauge Conversion, Doubling projects falling partly or fully in the State of Uttarakhand is pending due to clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No forestry clearance was sought/received for any project falling partly or fully in the State of Uttarakhand.

(d) Delay in land acquisition and paucity of funds are the main reasons for non-implementation of the approved projects.

**Demand for various items by States under PDS**

†\*348. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand for supply of wheat, rice, sugar, foodgrains, kerosene and soft coke under the Public Distribution System (PDS) received from each State Government and the quantity allocated to each of them every month during the current year;

(b) whether the demands have been fulfilled to the fullest extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Foodgrains (rice and wheat): During the current year, demands have been received from the States such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu etc. for additional allocation under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) over and above the normal TPDS allocations. Based on the demands received from the States/Union Territories (UTs), additional allocations of 58.43 lakh tons of rice and 17.49 lakh tons of wheat have been made to them during the current year to enable them to meet their additional requirements under TPDS. Details of normal TPDS allocation and additional allocation are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Sugar: Sugar supplied under Public Distribution System (PDS) is not based on demand from the States but on the basis of fixed norms. Details showing the fixed State-wise quota of sugar of PDS is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Kerosene (SKO): The Government makes quarterly allocation of kerosene (SKO) to States/UTs under PDS on historical basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination only as provided under the SKO Control Order 1993. Government has also allowed the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS SKO at non-subsidized rates during each financial year w.e.f. 2012-13 for special needs. Details of allocation of PDS SKO during the current year 2014-15 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Soft coke: There is no provision for allocation of soft coke by the Government of India under PDS.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Normal TPDS		Additional BPL		Additional @ Economic cost	
		Rice	Wheat*	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2472.469	157.320	209.009	7.788	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	0.000	7.307	0.396	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	1511.176	378.919	142.828	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	2948.940	1965.960	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	1337.466	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	80.738	270.528	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Goa	55.931	7.215	3.641	0.093	0.000	0.000
8.	Gujarat	627.725	1460.067	135.830	29.088	0.000	0.000
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	0.000	795.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	184.092	323.904	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	533.172	223.632	52.675	4.569	0.000	0.000
12.	Jharkhand	1227.010	132.435	181.647	4.590	0.000	0.000
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	2408.923	120.525	0.000	0.000	25.000	310.000
14.	Kerala	1234.320	240.027	112.343	8.547	0.000	0.000
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	765.055	2430.949	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	1975.632	2525.964	0.000	0.000	179.400	219.300
17.	Manipur	153.152	18.225	12.512	0.402	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Meghalaya	169.181	19.677	13.887	0.351	0.000	0.000
19.	Mizoram	62.652	7.488	5.159	0.129	72.000	0.000
20.	Nagaland	99.716	27.160	8.995	0.651	0.000	0.000
21.	Odisha	1844.940	348.045	250.237	6.324	0.000	0.000
22.	Punjab (NFSA)	0.000	870.120	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Rajasthan (NFSA)	0.000	2791.572	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Sikkim	41.337	2.943	3.262	0.084	0.000	0.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	3557.436	165.396	368.982	9.324	0.000	72.781
26.	Telangana	1138.115	58.332	99.273	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Tripura	275.156	28.092	22.384	0.567	0.000	0.000
28.	Uttar Pradesh	246.848	265.803	748.864	81.843	0.000	0.000
29.	Uttarakhand	3423.076	3851.697	34.059	4.677	23.778	45.000
30.	West Bengal	1824.008	2036.967	358.615	44.274	0.000	0.000
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.205	10.815	2.057	0.120	0.000	0.000
32.	Chandigarh (NFSA)	5.238	25.974	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.703	0.768	1.350	0.054	0.000	0.000
34.	Daman and Diu	3.396	2.265	0.259	0.012	0.000	0.000
35.	Lakshadweep	4.620	0.000	0.227	0.006	0.000	0.000
36.	Pondicherry	50.919	9.450	6.374	0.162	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	30396.903	21573.234	2781.776	204.051	300.178	647.081

\* Including coarsegrains allocation

**Statement-II***State-wise Levy Quota for PDS*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Monthly quota	Annual Festival quota
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9690	7614
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	834	94
3.	Assam	18337	2896
4.	Bihar	20516	7527
5.	Chhattisgarh	4512	2013
6.	Delhi	2610	2316
7.	Goa	120	150
8.	Gujarat	5841	4878
9.	Haryana	2485	1924
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4698	608
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6962	868
12.	Jharkhand	6948	2551
13.	Karnataka	8636	5350
14.	Kerala	4103	3600
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12441	5523
16.	Maharashtra*	13917.5	9014
17.	Manipur	1763	208
18.	Meghalaya	1704	200
19.	Mizoram	666	78
20.	Nagaland	1179	128
21.	Odisha	8707	3730
22.	Punjab	1385	2392
23.	Rajasthan	7342	5092
24.	Sikkim	391	50
25.	Tamil Nadu	10820	6790

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Monthly quota	Annual Festival quota
26.	Tripura	2647	302
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33013	15154
28.	Uttarakhand	6033	782
29.	West Bengal	14087	7796
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	389	74
31.	Chandigarh	62	112
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	14
33.	Daman and Diu	11	12
34.	Lakshadweep	115	22
35.	Pondicherry	243	88
GRAND TOTAL		213255.5	99950

(\*)Maharashtra Levy quota reduced from 16792.0 MT to 13917.5 w.e.f. January, 2002.

### Statement-III

#### PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs in KL

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 (upto 3rd Quarter)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5184
2.	Andhra Pradesh	252552
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8604
4.	Assam	245988
5.	Bihar	610560
6.	Chandigarh	2556
7.	Chattishgarh	135072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1716
9.	Daman and Diu	648
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	3924

1	2	3
12.	Gujarat	505068
13.	Haryana	68436
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18504
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	67674
16.	Jharkhand	201528
17.	Karnataka	392172
18.	Kerala	90144
19.	Lakshadweep	1008
20.	Madhya Pradesh	469260
21.	Maharashtra	547848
22.	Manipur	18720
23.	Meghalaya	19452
24.	Mizoram	5856
25.	Nagaland	12816
26.	Odisha	299232
27.	Puducherry	3336
28.	Punjab	67608
29.	Rajasthan	381564
30.	Sikkim	4752
31.	Tamil Nadu	261528
32.	Telangana**	96936
33.	Tripura	29376
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1192500
35.	Uttarakhand	27132
36.	West Bengal	722652
TOTAL ALLOCATION		6771906

\* Including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu & Kashmir.

\*\* Effective 2nd Quarter of 2014-15 allocation of PDS SKO has been made for the newly created State of Telangana. Accordingly, allocation for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been adjusted.

**Interim report of E. Sreedharan Committee**

\*349.DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the single-member Committee headed by Shri E. Sreedharan has submitted its interim report to Government on delegating tendering and commercial powers to General Managers to ensure transparency and accountability, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a proposal to incentivize officials for good work and punish for laxity, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the final report of the Committee is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Railway Ministry has decided to delegate the powers of the Minister to approve tenders to all General Managers and Divisional Railway Managers. In order to implement this decision and to develop proper systems and procedures to ensure transparency and accountability, the single Member Committee headed by Shri E. Sreedharan was appointed. This Committee has submitted its Interim report. Some of the suggestions are:

1. The General Manager need not refer to the Railway Board any tender now in process which exceeds their powers. They should continue to handle these tenders fully exercising canons of financial propriety.
2. Tenders, which are in the processing stage at Railway Board's level, should continue to be handled by the Railway Board.
3. Tenders which are yet to be floated, but pending with the Railway Board, should be reverted to the concerned General Managers for further handling.

(b) The issue of incentive and punishment in executing work was not within the terms of reference of the Sreedharan Committee. However the Ministry is working out a proper system on this matter.

(c) The Committee is to submit its final Report in a period not exceeding 3 months from the date of its constitution, i.e. latest by 13th February, 2015.



**Formulating a R&D policy for textile industry**

\*350. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in US imports of special purpose fabric (technical textiles) and non-woven fabrics was merely 2.6 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively in 2013 as compared to China's share of 20 per cent and 15 per cent, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether there is an urgent need to strengthen capabilities to tap this growing market as technology-intensive products are the future, if so, remedial measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government is considering to formulate a comprehensive R&D policy for textile industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) India's share in U.S. imports of special purpose fabric (technical textiles) and non-woven fabrics in 2013 is 1.40 percent and 2.96 percent respectively as compared to China's share of 22.20 and 18.02 respectively.

(b) Yes Sir, there is need to strengthen capabilities of technology-intensive products to tap this growing market. Ministry of Textiles has launched following schemes for promotion and growth of technical textiles:-

(i) Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT)

(ii) Scheme for Strengthening of Database and Standards for Technical Textiles

(iii) Schemes for usage of Geotechnical textiles and Agrotexiles in North East Region

(iv) Other Schemes like Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Textiles has formulated a New R&D Scheme with a planned outlay of ₹ 149 Crore. Under this scheme, apart from supporting regular R&D work through financing research projects to be undertaken by reputed research agencies and institutions, it would include a special focus on 'green' R&D initiatives which

would support *inter-alia* research innovation, benchmarking studies, dissemination, and compliance with identified best practices and other related activities to encourage the adoption of green initiatives. The thrust would be on ensuring contract research, dissemination and commercialization of the R&D projects which are taken up.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Rise in price of onion

2991.SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of onion has reduced in the current season as compared to the last season, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the rise in price of onion in retail market, since last more than six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir. As per estimates provided by the states, total onion production during 2013-14 was 19769 thousand Metric tonnes which is about 18% higher than the previous year. The production of onion in the country during the last two years is given in Statement (See below). The figures for 2014-15 are not available.

(b) The rise in price of onion is not solely dependent on production but is attributed to several factors such as (i) seasonality, (ii) adverse weather conditions, (iii) cost of transportation, (iv) speculation on impending shortage situation, etc.

#### *Statement*

##### *Production of Onion in the Country*

Year	Production (In '000 Metric Tonnes)
2012-13	16813
2013-14*	19769

*Source:* Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

\* Provisional

**Performance of NFSM**

2992.SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the performance of National Food Security Mission (NFSM);
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the details of the targets fixed and the achievements made; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to continue NFSM in the next five year plan, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The performance of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during 11th Five Year Plan has been assessed through an independent agency. The Mission has helped in widening the food basket of the country with sizeable contributions coming from the NFSM districts. The focused and target oriented implementation of mission initiatives has resulted in bumper production of rice, wheat and pulses. The production of wheat has increased from 75.81 million tonnes in pre-NFSM year of 2006-07 to 94.88 million tonnes during 2011-12 i.e. an increase of 19.07 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 8 million tonnes at the end of XI Plan. Similarly, the total production of rice has increased from 93.36 million tonnes in pre NFSM year of 2006-07 to 105.30 million tonnes in 2011-12 with an increase of 11.94 million tonnes against the target of 10 million tonnes. The total production of pulses has also increased from 14.20 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 17.09 million tonnes during 2011-12 with an increase of 2.89 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 2 million tonnes. Thus, 33.90 million tonnes of additional production of total foodgrains against the target of 20 million tonnes. The various interventions of the mission have been instrumental in bringing about significant yield gain to the farmers resulting into increase in their income level.

- (d) The Mission has been continued during 12th Five Year Plan with inclusion of coarse cereals crops and commercial crops (sugarcane, jute, cotton). The Mission has target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of foodgrains comprising 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

**Subsidy on premium for small farmers under NAIS**

2993.SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the subsidy on premium rates provided to small and marginal farmers under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), which has reduced from 50 per cent to 10 per cent, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has considered targeted subsidy or other mechanisms to ease the burden of marginal and small farmers;

(c) the details of beneficiaries who received insurance relief from 2013 to 2014; State-wise statistics thereof; and

(d) the details of marginal and small farmers who have been benefited in the aforementioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) When NAIS was implemented initially, 50% subsidy in premium was being given to small and marginal farmers. The subsidy was to be phased out over a period of five years. 10% subsidy in premium is being continued to small and marginal farmers since 2004-05. As the rates of premium are very low viz. between 1.5% to 3.5% of the sum assured, there is no proposal under consideration to enhance the subsidy admissible any further. Moreover, NAIS has since been discontinued since Rabi 2013-14 but has been allowed to be implemented during Rabi 2013-14 and 2014-15 as a special case on the representations from State Governments.

(b) Government has already increased the subsidy upto 75% to all farmers including small & marginal farmers under modified version of NAIS i.e. Modified National Agricultural Insurance scheme (MNAIS).

In addition to various schemes and programmes of the Ministry where benefits are extended to small & marginal farmers, the farmers are being encouraged to form 'farmers producer organisations' to enable them to avail economies of scale in procurement of inputs and for marketing of their produce.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of farmers insured, claims paid and farmers benefitted, including small and marginal farmers, during 2013-14 under NAIS are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Farmers Insured, Claims Paid/Payable and Number of Farmers Benefited (Total and Small & Marginal) during 2013-14 under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)*

Sl. No.	State	Kharif 2013				Rabi 2013-14			
		No. of Farmers Insured	Claims Payable (₹ lakh)	No. of Farmers Benefited Small/Marginal	Total	No. of Farmers Insured	Claims Payable (₹ lakh)	No. of Farmers Benefited Small/Marginal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	908212		NR		296613		NR	
2.	Assam	30678	36.15	561	561	22741	92.45	1769	1770
3.	Bihar			NI				NI	
4.	Chhattisgarh	650602	1617.08	22129	34665	0	0.00		NCV
5.	Goa	315	0.00		NC	3	0.00		NC
6.	Gujarat	1005105	3808.55		42521	27114	1.51	137	304
7.	Haryana			NI					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11017	36.75	1387	1396				
9.	Jharkhand	188478	15.81		2635			NI	
10.	Karnataka	236001	1309.42	4010	21652				
11.	Kerala	6898	7.65	45	374	11386	76.54	230	640

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2337003	218743.06	639088	1421031	404539		NR	
13.	Maharashtra	1483963	8841.39	197047	287256	258231	1453.87	48462	69422
14.	Manipur	5030	0.00	NC			NI		
15.	Meghalaya	2280	5.09	94	94	1198	0.00		NC
16.	Odisha	1309088	39741.67	356642	373261		NI		
17.	Sikkim			NC			NC		
18.	Tamil Nadu	99918	49.78	1358	1520		NI		
19.	Tripura			NC			NC		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	853919	13097.30	11662	182809		NI		
21.	Uttarakhand	13088	4.92	672	672				
22.	West Bengal	574589	12392.43	297810	298011	509009		NR	
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962	95.47	386	506	224	0.00		NC
24.	Puducherry	467	3.87	22	38	1726	1.44	115	122
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	4545		NR			NI		
TOTAL		9722158	299806.40	1532913	2669002	1532784	1625.81	50713	72258

Note: NC - No Claims Payable

NCV - No Coverage

NI - Not Implemented

NA - Not Available

NR - Not Reported

**Antibiotic content in chicken meat**

2994.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that independent research has shown high antibiotic content in chicken meat obtained from various markets across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted a study to assess the possible health and environmental hazards due to high antibiotics content in chicken meat, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to deal with the growing misuse of antibiotics in the poultry industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per the available information, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), a nongovernment organization, had released a laboratory study on antibiotics in chicken on 30.07.2014. CSE tested 70 chicken samples collected from Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR). Three tissues viz. muscle, liver and kidney from these samples were tested for the presence of six antibiotics commonly used in poultry such as Oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline, doxycyclines, enrofloxacin, ciprofloxacin and neomycin.

Out of 70 samples, 40 percent samples were tested positive for different antibiotics. Residues of more than one antibiotic were found in 17 per cent samples. Antibiotics were found in all three tissues tested. Liver samples contained the maximum level of antibiotics, followed by muscle and kidney tissue. Neomycin was not detected.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide GSR 28(E) dated 17th January, 2012 has amended Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 making it mandatory that the container of medicine for the treatment of food producing animals shall be labelled with the withdrawal period of the drug for the species on which it is intended to be used. State Drugs Licensing Authority are empowered under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder to take action in case of violation of these requirements. Accordingly, animal products should not be used before the withdrawal period of the drug is over.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries had issued advisories on 03.06.2014 and 02.12.2014 to all States and UTs for judicious use of antibiotics in treatment of food producing animals and also stopping the use of antibiotics in animal feed.

### **Suicide by farmers**

2995.SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the income of farmers in the country during current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether income of farmers has decreased during last twenty years in comparison to other communities/professionals of the country and this is the main reason for suicide by farmers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of farmers committed suicide in the country so far and during current year, as on date, separately, Statewise; and

(d) the steps Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households' during NSS 70th round (January, 2013- December, 2013) in the rural areas of the country with respect to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013. The results of the survey are awaited.

Prior to Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of NSS 70th round, NSSO conducted a Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers during NSS 59th Round (January 2003- December 2003) in the rural areas of the country. State-wise estimated average monthly income per farmer household, based on this survey, is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) As recorded by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), reasons for suicide by farmers are family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/ career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, etc.



State/UT-wise number of suicides by self employed persons in farming/agriculture during 2004-2013, as per the reports of NCRB, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Agriculture being a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector including welfare of farmers. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages, enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

***Statement-I***

*Average Monthly Income per Farmer Households during the  
agricultural year July 2002 - June 2003*

State	Average monthly income* per farmer household (₹)
Andhra Pradesh	1634
Arunachal Pradesh	7455
Assam	3161
Bihar	1810
Chhattisgarh	1618
Gujarat	2684
Haryana	2882
Himachal Pradesh	3309
Jammu and Kashmir	5488
Jharkhand	2069
Karnataka	2616
Kerala	4004
Madhya Pradesh	1430
Maharashtra	2463
Manipur	2741

Meghalaya	4496
Mizoram	4862
Nagaland	3590
Orissa	1062
Punjab	4960
Rajasthan	1498
Sikkim	3258
Tamil Nadu	2072
Tripura	1742
Uttar Pradesh	1633
Uttaranchal	3351
West Bengal	2079
Group of UTs	3235
ALL INDIA	2115

\* excluding income from non-economic activities such as interest, dividend, etc.

(Source: Table 6 of NSS report no. 497: Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003)

### ***Statement-II***

#### *State/UT wise number of Suicides by Self Employed persons in Farming/Agriculture during 2004-2013*

Sl. No. State/UTs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Andhra Pradesh	2666	2490	2607	1797	2105	2414	2525	2206	2572	2014
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20	25	4	15	12	12	18	13	11	37
3. Assam	331	299	322	278	197	341	369	312	344	305
4. Bihar	23	39	46	86	67	112	95	83	68	127
5. Chhattisgarh	1395	1412	1483	1593	1773	1802	1126	0	4	0
6. Goa	8	11	5	0	6	4	15	1	1	1
7. Gujarat	523	615	487	317	526	588	523	578	564	582

Sl. No. State/UTs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8. Haryana	160	140	190	179	150	230	297	384	276	374
9. Himachal Pradesh	52	20	22	15	188	24	61	46	29	33
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	34	33	6	8	18	14	10	18
11. Jharkhand	21	124	103	113	71	164	173	94	119	142
12. Karnataka	1963	1883	1720	2135	1737	2282	2585	2100	1875	1403
13. Kerala	903	1118	1124	1232	820	896	895	830	1081	972
14. Madhya Pradesh	1638	1248	1375	1263	1379	1395	1237	1326	1172	1090
15. Maharashtra	4147	3926	4453	4238	3802	2872	3141	3337	3786	3146
16. Manipur	2	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	1
17. Meghalaya	11	4	3	18	9	21	16	22	10	5
18. Mizoram	2	0	1	0	0	38	5	14	10	6
19. Nagaland	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	9	2
20. Odisha	379	254	283	240	260	154	162	144	146	150
21. Punjab	74	47	85	88	66	97	80	98	75	83
22. Rajasthan	749	461	395	618	796	851	390	268	270	292
23. Sikkim	49	41	35	21	60	23	19	12	19	35
24. Tamil Nadu	1599	1255	426	484	512	1060	541	623	499	105
25. Tripura	15	29	7	0	50	45	58	20	18	56
26. Uttar Pradesh	496	522	411	486	745	656	548	645	745	750
27. Uttarakhand	22	24	51	28	28	30	39	25	14	15
28. West Bengal	822	965	1189	1102	759	1054	993	807	NR	0
TOTAL (STATES)	18071	16956	16863	16379	16128	17175	15933	14004	13727	11744
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	8	6	16	23	19	8	0	0	5
30. Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No. State/UTs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	13	12	17	12	15	10	13	6	15
32. Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi (UT)	13	7	3	23	16	5	9	10	21	8
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	145	147	175	197	17	154	4	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)	170	175	197	253	68	193	31	23	27	28
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	18241	17131	17060	16632	16196	17368	15964	14027	13754	11772

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

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', NCRB.

### **Implementation of Swaminathan Commission Report**

2996. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Office has sent any proposal to the Ministry for implementation of the report of Swaminathan Commission and provision of Minimum Support Price (MSP) at the rate of 1.5 times the cost of agricultural production, if so, the details thereof, and the response of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government would provide MSP at the rate of 1.5 times the cost of agricultural production from next crop season, 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) and (b) Swaminathan Commission's on Farmers had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation was not accepted by the Government as Minimum Support Price is recommended by Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) on objective criteria, considering a variety of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of at least 50% of cost may distort the market. A mechanical linkage between Minimum Support Price and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases.

A committee consisting representatives of the State Governments and farmers has been constituted to examine methodological issues in fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP).

**Use of banned pesticides in the country**

2997. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes new policy initiatives on pesticides use and awareness drive among farmers for safe farming, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether many pesticides banned elsewhere in the world are still in use in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken for banning it; and
- (d) whether 'neonicotinoid' category of pesticides, banned or restricted in other countries, are registered and used in the country and if so, the action taken to ban such pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Central Government has been promoting safe and judicious use of pesticides through Central Integrated Pest Management Centres situated in different parts of the country. Farmers Field Schools are conducted to create awareness on Integrated Pest Management strategies.

State Governments and stakeholders are being exhorted to promote 'Grow Safe Food' campaign centred around the five essential principles of judicious pesticides 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 through training and media campaigns in Gram Panchayats and rural areas. Advisories have been sent to pesticides dealers to educate judicious use of pesticides in accordance with label instructions.

(b) to (d) There are 63 pesticides and 6 neonicotinoids that are banned or restricted or withdrawn in some countries but continue to be registered in India for domestic use. However, these pesticides continue to be permitted for domestic use based on expert reviews. The list of such pesticides is given in Statement (*See below*). Currently, a Committee of Experts is carrying out a review of these pesticides, and the report is expected shortly.

This Expert Committee has already completed its review of neonicotinoid pesticide and recommended continuance of the use till robust scientific data on adverse effect on honey bees are brought to light. The Committee asked for further scientific studies for assessment of risks to honey bees; and *inter alia*, recommended display of cautionary statements ‘Do not spray during flowering of the crop’ on all formulations to be used as foliar spray, and “Use with care to avoid air/dust contamination of the cropping area” for seed treatments and soil application/formulations on labels and leaflets of neonicotinoid pesticides. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has accepted the Expert Committee recommendation.

***Statement***

*List of Pesticides which have been Banned/Restricted/Withdrawn in one or more countries of the World are still being used in Agriculture in India.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
1.	Acephate	19.	Dichlorovos
2.	Alachlor	20.	Dicofol
3.	Aluminum Phosphide	21.	Diiflubenzuron
4.	Atrazine	22.	Dimethoate
5.	Benfuracarb	23.	Dinocap
6.	Benomyl	24.	Diuron
7.	Bifenthrin	25.	Ethofenprox
8.	Butachlor	26.	Fenpropathrin
9.	Captan	27.	Fenarimol
10.	Carbaryl	28.	Fenitrothion
11.	Carbendazim	29.	Fenthion
12.	Carbofuran	30.	Iprodione
13.	Chlorfenapyr	31.	2,4-D
14.	Carbosulfan	32.	Kasugamycin
15.	Chlorothalonil	33.	Linuron
16.	Chlorpyrifos	34.	Methomyl
17.	Dezomet	35.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride
18.	Deltamethrin	36.	Methyl Parathion

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
37.	Malathion	54.	Thiometon
38.	Mancozeb	55.	Thiophanate Methyl
39.	Mepiquat Chloride	56.	Thiram
40.	Metaldehyde	57.	Triazophos
41.	Monocrotophos	58.	Trichlorofon
42.	Oxyfluorfen	59.	Tridemorph
43.	Paraquat Dichloride	60.	Trifluralin
44.	Pendimethalin	61.	Zinc Phosphide
45.	Phorate	62.	Zineb
46.	Phosphomidon	63.	Ziram
47.	Peitilachlor	<b>Neonicotinoid Pesticides</b>	
48.	Propargite	64.	Thiomethoxam
49.	Propineb	65.	Clothianidine
50.	Quinalphos	66.	Acetamiprid
51.	Sodium cyanide	67.	Imidacloprid
52.	Sulfosulfurone	68.	Dinotefuron
53.	Thiodcarb	69.	Thiacloprid

### Crops insurance for farmers of Rajasthan

†2998. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the money earned by the insurance companies in Rajasthan in the name of agricultural insurance scheme during last three years;

(b) the compensation paid by those insurance companies to farmers for the damages caused to crops due to the natural calamities in Rajasthan during the past three years; and

(c) whether Government intends to insure the crops of farmers on its own level, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAIKALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Details of premium collected and claims paid by the insurance companies under crop insurance schemes in Rajasthan during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Considering the magnitude of work involved, it is not possible for the Government to directly administer the crop insurance schemes.

***Statement***

*Details of Gross premium collected and claims paid during last three years in Rajasthan under Crop Insurance Schemes*

Season	MNAIS		WBCIS	
	Gross Premium (in Lakh)	Claims Paid (in Lakh)	Gross Premium (in Lakh)	Claims Paid (in Lakh)
Kharif 2011	12178.26	9609.57	102972.99	42598.32
Rabi 2011-12	16520.93	8421.14	82747.03	75066.17
Year 2011-12	28699.19	18030.72	185720.02	117664.49
Kharif 2012	56431.35	62144.59	129474.06	86803.02
Rabi 2012-13	18937.95	5260.76	94051.99	105945.31
Year 2012-13	75369.30	67405.35	223526.05	192748.32
Kharif 2013*	64008.43	55289.48	147834.55	115096.74
Rabi 2013-14*	33558.01	28453.44	92648.28	33304.99
Year 2013-14	97566.44	83742.92	240482.83	148401.73
GRAND TOTAL	201634.92	169178.99	649728.90	458814.54

\* Paid/Payable

**Agricultural production in Bihar**

†2999. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any step to increase the agricultural production in Bihar; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To increase agricultural production in the country including Bihar, a number of schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) are being implemented through the State Governments. The State Governments take up various projects to increase agricultural production under RKVY. NFSM aims to increase production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals. BGREI, a sub-scheme of RKVY, focuses on enhancing production and productivity of rice based cropping system in Eastern Region including Bihar. NMOOP envisages increase in production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and tree borne oilseeds. The details of allocation and release of fund to Bihar for 2014-15 is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of Scheme	Allocation	Release (upto date)
RKVY	391.73	391.73
NFSM	96.78	74.68
BGREI	151.00	151.00
NMOOP	2.31	0.81

#### Testing of soil for increasing agricultural production

†3000. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether soil testing is carried out all over the country every year with a view to increase agricultural production; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The annual analyzing capacity of soil testing laboratories in the country is 1.28 crore soil samples. State-wise number of soil testing laboratories in the country, their analyzing capacity and utilization of capacity is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Soil Testing Laboratories in the country, their analyzing capacity, and Utilization during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of Soil Testing Laboratories						Total		Annual Analyzing Capacity in '000'	Sample Analyzed in '000'	Capacity Utilization (%)
		State Govt.		Fert. Industry								
		Static	Mobile	Static	Mobile	Static	Mobile	Static	Mobile			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>I. South Zone</b>												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	5	27	5	80	10	90	363.00	533.46	146.96	
2.	Karnataka	56	0	6	2	62	2	64	295.66	194.81	65.89	
3.	Kerala *	14	9	1	0	15	9	24	298.00	124.26	41.70	
4.	Tamil Nadu	30	16	1	1	31	17	48	2014.00	1136.27	56.42	
5.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4.00	4.41	110.25	
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Island *	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	12.00	4.73	39.42	
TOTAL		156	31	35	8	191	39	230	2986.66	1997.94	66.90	
<b>II. West Zone</b>												
7.	Gujarat	132	2	4	1	136	3	139	1411.00	1189.56	84.31	

8.	Madhya Pradesh	24	0	3	4	27	4	31	282.00	312.41	110.78
9.	Maharashtra	123	23	8	4	131	27	158	1059.00	985.72	93.08
10.	Rajasthan	33	23	1	2	34	25	59	528.00	415.58	78.71
11.	Chhattisgarh	7	5	1	0	8	5	13	105.00	95.91	91.34
12.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	25.00	18.97	75.88
	TOTAL	321	53	17	11	338	64	402	3410.00	3018.15	88.51
<b>III. North Zone</b>											
13.	Haryana	35	1	2	0	37	1	38	362.00	443.48	122.51
14.	Punjab	54	12	2	3	56	15	71	631.50	282.11	44.67
15.	Uttarakhand	13	3	0	0	13	3	16	106.54	94.67	88.86
16.	Uttar Pradesh	255	18	6	3	261	21	282	4176.50	3432.28	82.18
17.	Himachal Pradesh	11	4	0	0	11	4	15	125.00	123.36	98.69
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	0	0	8	5	13	52.00	43.61	83.87
19.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.00	0.46	9.20
	TOTAL	377	43	10	6	387	49	436	5458.54	4419.97	80.97
<b>IV. East Zone</b>											
20.	Bihar	39	0	0	0	39	0	39	230.00	259.3	112.74
21.	Jharkhand	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	80.00	7.37	9.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Odisha	15	6	1	0	16	6	22	230.00	205.70	89.43
23.	West Bengal	10	8	0	2	10	10	20	116.00	55.17	47.56
	TOTAL	72	14	1	2	73	16	89	656.00	527.54	80.42
<b>V.</b>	<b>NE Zone</b>										
24.	Assam *	7	4	0	0	7	4	11	84.00	60.76	72.33
25.	Tripura	2	4	0	0	2	4	6	32.00	8.48	26.50
26.	Manipur *	4	1	0	0	4	1	5	40.00	1.37	3.43
27.	Meghalaya	3	3	0	0	3	3	6	40.00	24.78	61.95
28.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	45.00	14.50	32.22
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0	0	3	3	6	15.00	14.23	94.87
30.	Sikkim	4	2	0	0	4	2	6	37.00	18.43	49.81
31.	Mizoram	3	3	0	0	3	3	6	27.00	25.00	92.59
	TOTAL	29	20	0	0	29	20	49	320.00	167.55	52.36
	GRAND TOTAL	955	161	63	27	1018	188	1206	12831.20	10131.2	78.96

(94 Static & 23 mobile STIs under PPP Mode in Maharashtra included in this Statement)

\* Information not provided but taken previous years progress report.

**Suicide by farmers**

3001.SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of suicide by farmers are rising in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether farmers continue to take loans from unscrupulous moneylenders, if so, the remedial action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the incidents of suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) documents data on suicides committed by persons in the country in its reports “Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India” annually based on data received from the States about profile of suicide victims classified according to professions. As per the reports of NCRB, the number of suicides by persons self employed in farming/ agriculture in 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 14027, 13754 and 11772 respectively, which shows a declining trend. The data relating to suicide by farmers during the current year i.e. 2014 will be published by NCRB in 2015.

(b) Farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit. However, borrowing from non-institutional sources is a matter of concern. In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on non-institutional sources of funding for their credit needs and for providing relief to the indebted farmers, Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and bringing more and more farmers including small and marginal farmers within the institutional credit fold. These measures, *inter alia*, includes fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto ₹3.00 lakh @4% per annum (after interest subvention @ 3%) to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small & marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loan upto ₹ 1.00 lakh, scheme for financing of Joint Liability Group (JLGs) etc.

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Government of India has also taken several steps

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

#### **Conversion of waste land into agricultural land**

3002.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the agricultural land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the cultivable waste land in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to convert cultivable waste land into agricultural land and if so, the details thereof particularly in the States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the cultivable waste land converted into agricultural land during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per the latest available Land Use Statistics data, State-wise details of the agricultural land and cultivable/culturable waste land in the country in 2011-12 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land and its management comes under the purview of State Governments and therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to convert cultivable waste land into agricultural land.

However, Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rain fed/degraded areas including cultivable wastelands. The details of State-wise land area and number of projects sanctioned under IWMP during each of the last three years are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Statewise details of the agricultural land and cultivable waste land in the country in 2011-12*

States/UTs	(Thousand hectares)	
	2011-12	
	Cultivable/Culturable Waste Land	Agricultural Land
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	614	15894
Arunachal Pradesh	64	424
Assam	78	3217
Bihar	45	6588
Chhattisgarh	352	5557
Goa	53	197
Gujarat	1960	12661
Haryana	27	3698
Himachal Pradesh	128	817
Jammu and Kashmir	135	1063
Jharkhand	336	4288
Karnataka	413	12850
Kerala	95	2274
Madhya Pradesh	1066	17284
Maharashtra	919	21125
Manipur	1	372
Meghalaya	391	1056
Mizoram	7	389

1	2	3
Nagaland	67	686
Odisha	536	6749
Punjab	63	4250
Rajasthan	4169	25555
Sikkim	3	98
Tamil Nadu	329	8129
Tripura	4	277
Uttarakhand	311	1546
Uttar Pradesh	420	19099
West Bengal	31	5697
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	28
Chandigarh	0	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	24
Daman and Diu	0	4
Delhi	10	53
Lakshadweep	0	2
Puducherry	5	30
ALL INDIA	12636	181983

*Note:* '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares.

*Source:* Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of No. of projects, Area (m.ha), sanctioned during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of projects	Area	No. of projects	Area	No. of projects appraised	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	0.23	56	0.220	59	0.22
2.	Bihar	24	0.12	26	0.136	33	0.164
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	0.124	29	0.155	26	0.124



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa #	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	59	0.317	60	0.318	61	0.334
6.	Haryana	13	0.06	15	0.064	13	0.059
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21	0.1	15	0.071	17	0.079
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	0.189	46	0.167	29	0.117
9.	Jharkhand	30	0.163	27	0.147	27	0.144
10.	Karnataka	68	0.333	63	0.323	78	0.326
11.	Kerala	20	0.097	10	0.051	12	0.051
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37	0.211	73	0.428	81	0.464
13.	Maharashtra	120	0.527	116	0.519	122	0.541
14.	Odisha	39	0.212	38	0.212	38	0.21
15.	Punjab	12	0.046	14	0.067	8	0.046
16.	Rajasthan	145	0.788	135	0.744	141	0.748
17.	Tamil Nadu	32	0.171	39	0.196	31	0.159
18.	Telangana	46	0.191	41	0.181	50	0.201
19.	Uttar Pradesh	64	0.318	67	0.328	58	0.293
20.	Uttarakhand **	8	0.04				
21.	West Bengal	42	0.183	44	0.187		
	North-Eastern States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	0.073	26	0.061	16	0.05
23.	Assam	54	0.216	45	0.201	47	0.209
24.	Manipur	15	0.07	13	0.062	14	0.061
25.	Meghalaya	12	0.039	11	0.036	12	0.041
26.	Mizoram	15	0.059	14	0.058	11	0.056
27.	Nagaland	17	0.069	20	0.079	13	0.053
28.	Sikkim	2	0.007			4	0.016
29.	Tripura	17	0.044	8	0.035	9	0.044
	GRAND TOTAL	1066	5.00	1051	5.045	1010	4.81

# No proposal received from the State

\*\* Funds were not released

Source: Department of Land Resources

**Support to farmers growing flowers**

3003. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the floriculture exports from the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to address the problems of inadequate support infrastructure and cold chain management that adversely affect the floriculture sector, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other measures taken by Government for providing technological and financial support to flower growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per available information, floriculture products exported from the country during last five years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under its financial assistance scheme for XII Plan, has been providing assistance for developing and promoting exports of its scheduled products including horticulture and floriculture.

- 2. To address the issue of inadequate infrastructure and cold chain, financial assistance is provided under the Component of Infrastructure Development of APEDA Scheme. APEDA has set up Centres for Perishable Cargo (CPCs) at major exit airports. Flower auction centres have also been set up at Bangalore, Noida, Mumbai to facilitate export of flowers.
- 3. The exporters are also supported for creation of infrastructure required for post harvest handling, specialized cold storages like high humidity, controlled/modified atmosphere, mechanized grading, sorting and packaging.
- 4. To mitigate the freight disadvantage, Transport assistance is provided @ at least of 10% of FOB Value, 25% of freight, specific rate (₹ per kg.).

(c) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector, including floriculture. Under the component of flowers, farmers are provided assistance *i.e.* 40% of the cost ranging from ₹40,000/ha. to ₹ 1.50 lakh/ha., limited to 2 ha. per beneficiary.

Under ICAR, the All India Coordinated Research Project on Floriculture (AICRPF) carries nation-wide interdisciplinary research by linking ICAR Institutes with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). AICRP on Floriculture provides a platform for applied region specific research including testing of the technologies and strengthens the outreach programme. Presently, the technical support is provided by the centres of AICRP on Floriculture spreading across the country. It deals with research projects on thirteen commercial flower crops including foliage plants and specialty/unexplored flowers.

**Statement**

*Five Year and Current Year Export Data of Floriculture*

Year	Qty. (MT)	₹ Lacs	US\$ Mill
2009-10	26,814.52	29,446.36	62.12
2010-11	28,906.79	29,604.04	64.95
2011-12	30,926.02	36,532.15	76.19
2012-13	27,121.86	42,344.60	77.79
2013-14	22,485.21	45,590.62	75.31
2014-15 (April-Sep.)	11,333.70	23,504.26	39.03

*Source:* Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

**Boosting production of agricultural produces**

3004. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that crop yield could be increased by gene variation;
- (b) if so, for how many crops such a gene variation is adopted and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that scientists in USA have succeeded in boosting the production of tomato by as much as 100 per cent by gene variation; and
- (d) if so, whether Government intends to strengthen the research and take aggressive steps to boost production of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Gene variation has been successfully utilized by scientists of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities to enhance crop yield.

(b) High yielding varieties with tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses have been developed by NARS through gene variation in field and horticultural crops such as rice, wheat, maize, millets, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, jute, tomato, brinjal, okra, chili, melons, grapes and papaya. A total of 732 varieties/hybrids in field and horticultural crops have been released during last five years as shown in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Scientists at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, USA, led by Professor Zachary Lippman in collaboration with Israeli scientists, reported to exploit a set of gene variation to increase yield in tomato.

(d) Research institutions under NARS and Department of Biotechnology of Government of India carry out basic and applied research in field and horticultural crops to exploit gene/genetic variation, through integrated breeding approaches including molecular biology and genetic engineering for enhancing the agricultural production.

***Statement***

*Varieties/hybrids of different field and horticultural crops released during the last five years (2009-2013)*

Crop-group	Varieties/hybrids released in numbers					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	63	68	31	75	70	307
Oilseeds	24	29	10	19	15	97
Pulses	21	29	12	19	8	89
Fibre crops	5	15	1	10	3	34
Forage crops	7	5	4	1	4	21
Sugar crops	0	5	2	5	6	18
Vegetables	3	18	10	17	3	51
Fruits	8	11	0	12	0	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Spices and condiments	8	1	1	12	3	25
Tuber crops	0	0	17	7	5	29
Flowers	7	8	2	0	13	30
TOTAL	146	189	90	177	130	732

### Cold storage facilities for horticulture produces

3005. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country stores only two per cent of its horticulture produces in temperature controlled conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any new initiatives to improve cold storage facilities for horticulture produces: and

(c) the details of FDI inflow in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per available information, during 2013-14, the production of fruits and vegetables was 254 million MT against which available temperature controlled storage capacity was 31.82 million MT.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food Processing and Industries and Ministry of Commerce and Industry is implementing programmes to improve cold storage facilities for horticulture produce.

Besides, Government has taken following initiatives for improving the cold storage facilities for horticulture produce:

- (i) Funds have been earmarked for creating warehousing facilities (including cold storage) from the allocations of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).
- (ii) Excise Duty has been exempted on import of air conditioning equipment and refrigeration panels for cold chain infrastructure including conveyor belts. Exemption from basic custom duty for manufacture of refrigerated vans/trucks and service tax exemption for erection, commissioning or installation of cold storage has also been extended.

- (iii) External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) can be raised for creation of cold storages, cold room including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agriculture/horticulture produce.
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route in storage and warehousing including warehousing of agriculture products with refrigeration.
- (v) Creation of National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD).
- (vi) Development of Technical Standards for establishment of scientific and energy efficient cold storages.
- (vii) Reefer vehicle call-in-centre has been launched to facilitate smoother transportation of perishable goods.

(c) 100% FDI is allowed through automatic route in the cold chain sector. As per the latest FDI statistics, released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) on monthly basis, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in food processing sector including cold chain, in the country during last 3 years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in Food Processing* (₹ in crore)	FDI (US\$ Million)
1.	2011-2012	826.16	170.21
2.	2012-2013	2193.65	401.46
3.	2013-2014	25106.78	3982.88
4.	2014-2015 (Apr.-Sep.)	1706.35	282.63

*Source:* Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)

\* The information on FDI inflow in Cold Chain, separately, is not released by DIPP.

### **Damage to crops by monkeys**

†3006. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the crops being damaged by ferocious nuisance of monkeys in Uttarakhand, if so, the details of crops being damaged by monkeys in other States, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures being contemplated by Government to save the farmers from this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Forest Departments assess the crop losses and pay the compensation to the affected farmers as per norms. However, the State-wise and year-wise details of such damages are not collated in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has informed that placing ultrasonic monkey repellers, plastic covering, nailed wiring and tin covering of tree trunks helped in keeping away monkeys from trees. Agroforestry systems such as silvi-pasture (multipurpose trees, preferably fodder trees, along with grasses, legumes and bamboo with anjan grass), silvi-horticulture system (timber species on field boundaries and fruit trees such as aonla, bael, tamarind, karonda, lasora, phalsa etc. in field), horti-pasture system (aonla, bael, tamarind with legumes such as stylo and grasses like Guinea, Napier, Bhabhar grass) and biofuel species (Jatropha, Pongamia pinnata, Simarouba, Azadirachta indica on degraded land and hilly slopes) can reduce menace of monkeys and wild animals.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to protect the farmers/villagers from the wild animal including monkey menace in the country:

- Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of “Integrated Development of Wildlife habitats”, “Project Tiger” and “Project Elephant” to undertake measures for improvement of wildlife habitats and to augment availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce migration of animals from the forests to human habitations.
- Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for construction of physical barriers such as boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.
- Awareness programmes are launched by the Government to sensitize the people about the Do’s and Dont’s in case of wild animals scare and attacks.
- Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problems of human-wildlife conflicts.
- Necessary infrastructure and support facilities are developed for immobilization

of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centers or release back to the natural habitats.

- The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of problematic animals under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas are carried out to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts, and also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.

#### **Impact of global warming on production of milk**

3007. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of global warming on country's milk production, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the present strategies being adopted to enhance milk production are sufficient to bridge the gap between demand and supply position of milk, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No Sir. Does not arise.

(b) The milk production at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic demand of milk and milk products. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing following Schemes to increase milk production;

- (1) National Dairy Plan-I
- (2) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (3) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

#### **Suicide by farmers**

3008. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suicide by farmers in some of the States is still continuing this year



in view of severe agrarian crisis in the country, if so, the details of suicide committed by farmers in various States;

(b) the efforts, renewed by Government to protect farmers from committing suicide; and

(c) the amount of compensation provided by Central and State Governments to the families of these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Recent incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during the year 2014 have been mainly reported by the State Governments of Maharashtra (724 - upto October, 2014), Telangana (84 - upto October, 2014), Karnataka (19 in 2014-15 so far), Gujarat (03 - upto October, 2014), Kerala (03 - upto October, 2014) and Andhra Pradesh (03 - upto June, 2014).

(b) and (c) Agriculture is a state subject under the Constitution and therefore, States are primarily responsible for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers including payment of compensation to the victims of suicides. Government of India has however, taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve upon the condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing public investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

#### **Mismanagement in KVKs**

3009. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a review on the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the action taken by Government regarding mismanagement in KVKs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) reviews the KVK activities by constituting Quinquennial Review Teams (QRT). The review by the last QRT was conducted in 2011 and the next review is due in 2015-16. The recent review outcome include development and execution of improved and need based annual action plans; compilation of technology inventories, preparation of technology manuals, books, bulletins and extension literature in print and electronic form; development and organization of programmes for capacity building and technology backstopping; human resource development and knowledge empowerment; and sharing of innovative models and experiences of technology application mechanisms. Further, a committee has been constituted in December, 2014 under the chairmanship of Shri J.N.L. Srivastava former Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture to review the performance of KVKs and suggest measures to improve its efficiency.

- (b) Some financial irregularities have been reported in KVK, Unnao (U.P), KVK, Tirunelveli (T.N) and KVK, Thanjavur (T.N). The details of the financial irregularities reported in the above KVKs are as under:

In the case of KVK, Unnao the complaint is regarding payment of salary to one of the staff of the KVK when she was also studying as a regular student. A Committee has been constituted on 10th October, 2014 to investigate the matter and the findings will be pursued as per Rules.

In the case of KVK, Thanjavur & KVK, Tirunelveli complaints are related to Payment of less salary to the staff and appointment of contractual staff. The ICAR has stopped funding to both the KVKs since August, 2014 and the matter is being examined by the Vigilance Division.

#### **Setting up of National Centres for developing new breeds of desi cows**

3010. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase production of milk by developing indigenous breeds of cows; and
- (b) if so, whether Government intends to set up two National Centres which will be dedicated for developing new breeds of desi cows, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing schemes having component for development and conservation of indigenous breeds namely National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, National Dairy Plan-I, Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Herd Registration Scheme and Central Frozen Semen production and Training Institute. With a view to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds the Government has provided a further focus on indigenous bovine breeds by way of a new initiative Rashtriya Gokul Mission, under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development. Scheme National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) has been initiated for establishment of two NKBC as Centres of Excellence to develop and conserve Indigenous Breeds in a holistic and scientific manner.

#### **Drip irrigation in Maharashtra**

3011. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total sowing area covered with drip irrigation in Maharashtra at present, district-wise;
- (b) whether Government has put in place any action plan to bring more sowing area under drip irrigation in the State; 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 area covered under Micro Irrigation including drip irrigation from 2005-06 to 31st March, 2014 in Maharashtra is 711370 ha. The district-wise details of area covered are not maintained centrally.

Central Government has been providing financial assistance since 2005-06 to farmers in all states, including Maharashtra, for installation of micro irrigation systems including drip irrigation. From 1st April, 2014, such assistance is being provided under “On Farm Water Management” (OFWM) component of “National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture” (NMSA) to promote *inter-alia* drip irrigation systems for an area up to 5 ha per farmer. The assistance ranges from 35% to 50% of cost of installation for small and marginal farmers and 25% to 35% of cost of installation for others. In addition to the central assistance, 10% assistance is required to be provided by the state governments to the farmers.

**Production of pulses and oilseeds**

3012. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a fresh request to State Governments including North-Eastern States to grow pulses and palm oilseeds, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the production targets set by Government in this regard for 2014 and 2015, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to give incentives to States and farmers to encourage them to maximize production of pulses and oilseeds, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the value of foreign exchange likely to be saved by Government as a result of increase in production of pulses and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has approved Annual Action Plans (AAPs) of 27 States including North-Eastern States under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for promotion of pulses with a total allocation of ₹ 1309.77 crores during 2014-15.

In order to enhance the production and productivity of oilseeds, AAPs of 23 States including North-Eastern States has been approved with a total allocation of ₹ 326.80 crores under Mini Mission-I (MM-I) of National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) during 2014-15.

AAPs of 14 States including North-Eastern States has approved with a total amount of ₹ 76.41 crores for promotion of oil palm cultivation under Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of NMOOP during 2014-15.

The AAPs of North-Eastern States for MM-I and MM-II of NMOOP were revised with increased allocation.

(b) The State-wise details of production targets of pulses, oilseeds and area expansion targets of oil palm, fixed by the Government of India during 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, financial support is provided for various interventions. Under NFSM, support is provided

for 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 for interventions like production and distribution of foundation, certified seeds of oilseeds 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.

(d) Additional production of 19.80 lakhs tonnes pulses and 28.04 lakhs tonnes oilseeds have been targeted during 2014-15 over the average production during 2009-10 to 2013-14. There would be likely saving of foreign exchange of around ₹ 8,000 crores and ₹ 10,000 crores if targeted additional production of pulses and oilseeds respectively is achieved.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Production Targets (lakhs tonnes) during 2014-15		New Oil Palm Area Expansion Targets (ha.) during 2014-15
		Pulses	Oilseeds	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.50	11.97	14000
2.	Assam	0.80	1.63	1000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1600
4.	Bihar	5.50	1.33	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.58	1.93	250
6.	Gujarat	6.80	65.69	450
7.	Haryana	2.30	10.05	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.22	0.60	-
10.	Jharkhand	6.25	1.65	-
11.	Karnataka	14.30	12.75	3100
12.	Kerala	0.13	-	500

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48.50	66.79	-
14.	Maharashtra	30.00	52.50	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	1000
16.	Mizoram	-	-	4000
17.	Nagaland	-	0.40	1500
18.	Odisha	4.30	1.99	3000
19.	Punjab	0.20	0.76	-
20.	Rajasthan	23.00	59.84	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	3.15	7.87	1800
22.	Telangana	-	5.27	2000
23.	Tripura	-	0.09	-
24.	Uttarakhand	0.62	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	21.50	9.91	-
26.	West Bengal	1.90	9.34	550
	Others	3.10	7.64	0
TOTAL		195.00	330.00	34750

**Production of groundnut in Gujarat**

3013. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of groundnut in Gujarat during the last four years, year-wise;
- (b) how it compares with its neighbouring States growing groundnut; and
- (c) the incentives being given by Government to the growers of groundnut of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Details of production of groundnut in Gujarat and its neighbouring States namely; Maharashtra and Rajasthan during the last four years, *i.e.*, 2010-11 to 2013-14 are as under:

State	Production of Groundnut ('000 Tonnes)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Gujarat	3366.1	2717.0	758.0	4917.9
Maharashtra	460.0	351.0	285.0	325.0
Rajasthan	681.1	805.4	617.3	906.0

\* 4th advance estimates

Production of groundnut in Gujarat has been significantly higher than its production in the neighbouring States.

(c) Based on the experience of implementing Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil-Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Oil-Palm Area Expansion (a Sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna) and Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds, Government of India has started the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil-palm (NMOOP) from the current financial year *i.e.*, 2014-15. For increasing production and productivity of oilseeds including Groundnut, farmers in 23 States including Gujarat are given subsidy under Mini Mission-I of NMOOP on 75:25 sharing basis between the Central and States Governments. Assistance is provided to farmers for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production/distribution of certified seed, seed infrastructure development, block demonstrations, training, distribution of improved farm implements, sprinkler sets, pipes, etc. For 2014-15, an amount of ₹45.29 crore has been allocated to Gujarat under Mini Mission-I.

#### Use of modern agricultural techniques

3014.SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the regions facing agrarian crisis in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to encourage the use of modern agricultural techniques to sustain growth of agriculture to solve the problem of agrarian crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Government has not conducted

any such study as agriculture is a state subject under the Constitution and the States are primarily responsible for development of agriculture sector including welfare of farmers.

(b) Government has introduced and is supporting various techniques to sustain growth of agriculture under various Missions/ Schemes, such as integrated farming system/ cropping system with appropriate resource conservation technologies; development of high yielding pest/ disease tolerant crop varieties/ hybrids; water use efficiency enhancement through micro irrigation; soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers; dissemination of agriculture related information to the farming community through various ICT enabled delivery channels including SMSs, internet kiosks, farmers portals etc; scientific storage of both perishable and non-perishable produce; precision farming; increasing the reach of farm mechanization by promoting “Custom Hiring Centres”, creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments; promotion of latest technologies on crops specific cultivation; protected cultivation of horticultural products, organic farming etc.

#### **Setting up of cold storages in North Eastern States**

3015.SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cold storages operational in North-Eastern region, as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the present capacity of these cold storages, particularly in Sikkim;
- (c) the number of new cold storages sanctioned and set up during the last two years in North- Eastern States, State-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for not setting up the sanctioned cold storages so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per information available, the details of cold storages operational in North-Eastern region are as under:

State	Number of cold storage	Capacity (MT)
Assam	20	1,11,300
Manipur	1	2,900
Mizoram	2	530
Sikkim	7	3 - 9
	(Walk-in-Coolers)	(MT each)



(c) and (d) During the last two years, following 10 new cold storages with a capacity of 23822.50 MT were sanctioned.

Sl. No.	State	Number	Capacity (MT)
1.	Assam	6	11250
2.	Meghalaya	1	5000
3.	Mizoram	1	397
4.	Manipur	1	2175
5.	Tripura	1	5000
TOTAL		10	23822

#### **Contingency plan to tackle deficient rainfall in Telangana**

3016.SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts covered under the Agricultural Contingency Plan in Telangana to tackle deficient rainfall; and

(b) the steps taken in these districts under Agricultural Contingency Plan and the details of financial assistance, if any, given to the farmers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), ICAR has developed agriculture contingency plan for 9 districts of Telangana namely; Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar.

(b) These plans suggest location specific interventions to be undertaken by the State Governments in the eventuality of weak monsoon/deficient rainfall and/or monsoon delays upto 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks to sustain agriculture production. These interventions include selecting appropriate cropping pattern & seed varieties based on length of growing season available and cropping sequence followed in the district etc.

State Governments were advised to keep 10% of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) allocation earmarked for taking any contingency measures in view of deficient rainfall. Government also enhanced seed subsidy by 50% to help farmers for additional expenditure incurred in re-sowing and/or purchasing appropriate varieties of seeds as a contingency measure.

In accordance with extant norms & guidelines, central financial assistance in form of input subsidy is admissible from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the affected farmers upon declaration of drought by the States and receipt of a detailed relief Memorandum from the State Governments seeking additional central assistance to the farmers.

During 2014-15, Ministry of Agriculture has not, so far, received any such drought relief Memorandum from Government of Telangana.

### **MSP of foodgrains**

3017. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the foodgrain is less than the retail market price, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government will fix the MSP taking into consideration input cost plus 20 per cent margin, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will hike MSP of foodgrains for current season, 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) The MSPs of major foodgrains viz. wheat, paddy, arhar (tur), urad, moong, gram and masur (lentil) for 2014-15 season and their all India average retail prices for the month of November, 2014, as per the available data, are given below:

Commodity	MSP (₹/Quintal)	Retail Price (₹/Quintal)
Wheat	1450	2212
Rice	2039*	2815
Arhar (Tur)	4350	7510
Urad	4350	7571
Moong	4600	9364
Gram	3175	4564
Masur (Lentil)	3075	7105

\* ₹1360 per quintal in terms of paddy.

(b) Government fixes MSPs of various crops including foodgrains on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, 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 family labour. Fixing of MSPs by providing a fixed margin over cost may distort market.

MSP is in the nature of minimum price offered by the Government. Producers of crops covered under MSP have the option to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

(c) The MSPs for 2014-15 season have already been announced by the Government. The MSPs of foodgrains for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement (See below).

**Statement**

*Minimum Support Prices*

		(₹ per quintal)	
Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Kharif Crops</b>			
Paddy	Common	1310	1360
	Grade A	1345	1400
Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1530
	Maldandi	1520	1550
Bajra		1250	1250
Maize		1310	1310
Ragi		1500	1550
Arhar (Tur)		4300	4350
Moong		4500	4600
Urad		4300	4350

Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Rabi Crops</b>			
Wheat		1400	1450
Barley		1100	1150
Gram		3100	3175
Masur (Lentil)		2950	3075

**Benefits of feeding nutritionally balanced ration  
to dairy animals**

3018.SHRIMATI RENUKACHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has conducted any field survey in various parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh, to evaluate the impact of feeding a nutritionally balanced ration to improve productivity and metabolic profile in lactating cows and buffaloes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to apprise dairy farmers about the benefits of feeding nutritionally balanced ration in order to increase their milk productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) This Department through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is implementing the Ration Balancing Programme (RBP) in order to improve productivity and metabolic profile in lactating cows and buffaloes under National Dairy Plan-1 (NDP-I). Under RBP, so far, ration balancing advisory services has been provided to 2,36,799 milk producers in 5,632 villages covering 3,16,112 milch animals in 14 major milk producing states in the country including Andhra Pradesh. As per the data available with NDDB, balanced ration has led to an increase in average daily milk yield of 0.2 kg. and milk fat by 0.13 per cent. Further, the cost of feeding has been reduced by ₹ 2.39 per Kg. of milk and the average net daily income increased by about ₹ 26 per animal.

In Andhra Pradesh, under RBP, so far, ration balancing advisory services has been provided to 21,630 milk producers in 375 villages covering 24,667 milch animals. The

balanced ration has led to an increase in average daily milk yield of 0.12 kg. and milk fat by 0.26 per cent. Also the cost of feeding was reduced by ₹ 2.39 per Kg of milk and the average net daily income increased by about ₹ 20 per animal.

In addition to NDP-I, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is also providing assistance for fodder and feed development under National Livestock Mission.

#### **Adverse impact of global warming**

3019.SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study/survey on the adverse impact of global warming on agriculture which has manifested unusual trends;

(b) if so, the details and findings of the study along with the regions identified as most vulnerable to climate change/global warming in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps/launch any scheme to mitigate the impact of global warming on agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted climate change impact analysis on crop yields using crop simulation models (INFO-CROP and HAD CM3). Reduction in crop yields has been projected for irrigated maize, wheat, irrigated and rainfed rice to the extent of 18, 6, 4 and 6 percent respectively by 2020. Further, the Council has made vulnerability assessment on major food crops in different production zones to climatic variability under the 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA). The study revealed that around 81.3 million ha area in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions of the country may suffer from extreme weather events. Out of 81.3 million ha, 46.0 million ha are agriculture lands, spread over 122 districts in 11 States as shown in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) initiated a network project on “National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture” (NICRA) in 2011 aiming at enhancing climate resilience of Indian agriculture through Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grant Projects. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management. The funds allocated releases made during the last three years and the current year (2014-15) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government has made operational the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NM.SA) from the current year (2014-15). Climate resilient interventions have been embedded and mainstreamed into Missions/Programmes/ Schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) through a process of restructuring and convergence. The NMSA as a programmatic intervention aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/ composite farming system; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; effective water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies. The funds allocated and releases made during the current year (2014-15) are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*List of districts under various states vulnerable to  
extreme weather events*

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam
2.	Bihar	Gaya, Jahanabad, Nawada
3.	Chattishgarh	Durg, Kabirdham
4.	Gujrat	Ahmadabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara

Sl. No.	State	Districts
5.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore -R, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Tumkur
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Bhind, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, East Nimar, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Morena, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain, West Nimar
7.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bid, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur
8.	Odisha	Nabarangpur
9.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
10.	Tamil Nadu	Erode, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba

**Statement-II**

*State wise details of funds allocation/released/utilized under NICRA from 2011-12 to 2014-15  
(for past three years and current year 2014-15)*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Total		
		San.	Rel.	Exp.	San.	Rel.	Exp.	San.	Rel.	Exp.	San.	Rel.*	Exp.**	San.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.35	30.35	1.31	19.58	0.00	6.12	9.50	-13.42	8.39	8.62	7.51	4.29	9.50	4.75	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6244.94	5782.38	5322.26	1255.33	1159.10	1091.07	1082.71	1034.44	930.45	1369.19	730.87	46.93	9618.43	8482.56	7148.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	91.05	91.05	17.13	66.13	0.00	68.87	29.90	27.98	27.48	18.93	16.51	18.81	21.00	10.50	0.00
4.	Assam	262.80	262.80	32.99	119.94	19.81	160.61	89.50	0.70	77.05	46.48	34.04	39.37	114.71	82.11	54.86
5.	Bihar	366.10	366.10	163.18	258.19	111.54	276.36	177.85	171.16	174.39	191.52	141.42	87.34	609.68	519.36	396.57
6.	Chhattishgarh	91.05	91.05	21.56	57.74	0.00	27.05	31.10	0.00	15.70	17.05	3.75	11.54	23.72	10.79	4.24
7.	Gujarat	91.05	91.05	16.20	61.50	0.00	50.84	45.10	21.09	37.82	39.50	23.97	22.52	54.90	33.65	13.23
8.	Haryana	861.97	861.97	651.19	364.57	350.57	360.91	578.67	561.27	481.64	362.62	191.06	10.04	2082.26	1905.48	1471.23

(Rupees in Lakhs)



9. Himachal Pradesh	136.35	136.35	27.98	74.81	6.56	76.23	57.78	10.48	51.96	33.64	25.67	29.91	87.99	60.47	34.66
10. Jammu and Kashmir	60.70	60.70	10.29	26.25	0.00	24.60	21.40	0.00	16.93	12.98	8.51	12.44	24.35	12.84	4.42
11. Jharkhand	151.75	151.75	3.12	106.02	0.00	110.33	48.25	11.20	47.17	69.60	68.14	61.61	54.50	27.25	0.00
12. Karnataka	3152.52	3072.71	2337.20	791.96	729.71	692.65	437.82	426.81	398.38	557.45	388.90	36.03	4684.19	4407.45	3238.87
13. Kerala	1219.10	1154.10	1123.83	497.60	474.39	502.56	264.00	261.90	259.21	254.00	137.13	9.98	2174.76	1985.15	1849.78
14. Madhya Pradesh	835.45	835.30	584.73	312.26	161.62	223.87	238.39	163.49	204.72	121.39	72.32	33.37	1111.04	1024.19	846.71
15. Maharashtra	1685.87	1685.87	1428.53	293.25	162.70	221.60	170.60	123.74	152.65	111.01	83.65	53.35	1855.62	1786.47	1576.62
16. Meghalaya	2711.45	2711.45	2067.31	564.21	505.19	527.60	542.83	551.01	515.19	378.76	205.52	19.76	4042.07	3858.82	3010.30
17. Manipur	60.70	60.70	10.00	34.68	0.00	40.79	27.80	17.89	24.42	14.39	11.01	14.38	16.10	8.05	3.50
18. Mizoram	30.35	30.35	10.00	20.35	0.00	20.35	11.70	11.70	11.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	0.00
19. Nagaland	91.05	91.05	9.77	68.49	0.00	78.04	29.00	29.95	27.14	19.37	17.51	19.36	24.00	12.00	0.00
20. New Delhi	3947.02	3562.12	3286.23	1461.95	1461.95	1391.73	1337.16	1337.16	1299.06	1089.00	572.50	0.00	7835.13	6933.73	5977.02
21. Odisha	783.40	717.40	540.37	337.40	266.35	258.34	245.30	206.50	221.22	231.45	115.00	18.80	1379.28	1196.09	939.82
22. Punjab	252.80	252.80	56.58	103.00	0.00	85.27	148.90	59.60	101.60	99.10	41.95	52.84	216.46	139.99	78.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Rajasthan	352.40	352.40	175.57	184.00	94.00	165.18	99.60	60.14	92.53	39.55	33.47	37.22	416.00	393.00	305.86
24.	Sikkim	30.35	30.35	1.00	27.03	0.00	28.28	12.00	14.88	11.40	7.60	7.00	7.60	8.00	4.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	751.87	697.70	549.75	345.49	259.70	348.79	339.17	333.54	322.14	141.39	78.14	22.23	1356.74	1210.10	1070.20
26.	Tripura	30.35	30.35	4.10	24.46	0.00	24.16	12.70	12.70	12.12	7.08	6.50	7.08	8.00	4.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1595.89	1469.03	772.20	590.93	419.93	465.54	563.92	452.52	358.26	364.57	175.92	56.51	2509.74	2197.83	1389.14
28.	Uttarakhand	100.65	100.65	37.61	55.72	26.72	55.94	56.96	38.53	53.69	17.15	12.91	12.67	118.13	109.73	90.30
29.	West Bengal	583.70	559.70	438.80	242.00	229.58	211.49	205.61	201.38	183.93	93.26	34.35	0.00	1124.57	1025.02	834.71
TOTAL		26603.04	25339.57	19700.80	8364.84	6439.43	7595.18	6915.22	6128.34	6118.35	5720.65	3249.22	749.99	41588.88	37449.36	30338.33

\* Release upto October, 2014

\*\* Only few centres reported expenditure upto June, 2014.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise fund allocated/released during the year 2014-15 under different components of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)*

Sl. No.	State	Total (₹ in Lakhs)	
		Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13448.00	12902.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.00	200.00
3.	Assam	642.00	400.00
4.	Bihar	5870.00	4000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4140.00	1650.00
6.	Goa	28.00	20.00
7.	Gujarat	18000.00	12250.00
8.	Haryana	2940.00	1420.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1072.50	698.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1473.50	868.35
11.	Jharkhand	3830.00	2500.00
12.	Karnataka	14925.00	10250.00
13.	Kerala	1433.00	875.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9960.00	6400.00
15.	Maharashtra	21950.00	8750.00
16.	Manipur	886.00	522.00
17.	Meghalaya	571.00	200.00
18.	Mizoram	1149.60	702.30
19.	Nagaland	855.00	199.00
20.	Odisha	2365.00	1125.00
21.	Punjab	1910.60	175.08
22.	Rajasthan	14850.00	10000.00

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	1497.75	1161.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	9390.00	6250.00
25.	Telangana	9797.00	7147.90
26.	Tripura	1160.00	450.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3608.00	1800.00
28.	Uttarakhand	1410.00	700.00
29.	West Bengal	1181.75	732.88
TOTAL		150914.70	94349.56

#### Achievements of KVKs

3020.SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have chalked out any action plan to augment the production of cotton crop in various cotton growing States including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether KVKs have formulated any plan to upgrade the banana plantation so as to produce export quality bananas in some States including Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made by these KVKs during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of their multi-disciplinary activities, the KVKs of major cotton growing States including Maharashtra have prepared the action plan on various technological interventions on Cotton crop to help farmers in getting higher production. These interventions include On-Farm-Trial (OFTs) and Front-Line Demonstrations (FLDs) of newly released varieties/ hybrids and production technologies on farmer's fields; training of farmers on various aspects of cotton production; creation of awareness among the farmers on improved cotton production technologies through a number of extension programmes and production of quality seeds of cotton for availability to farmers. The State-wise details of the action plan of technological interventions to be taken up by KVKs during 2014-15 and number of farmers to be benefitted for augmenting cotton production are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As far as banana crop is concerned, the KVKs have formulated their action plan based on various technologies and best practices developed by research system. The list of some selected banana production technologies/practices including those for producing export quality banana are given in Statement-II (*See below*). On these technologies, KVKs organized 1095 training programmes to update the knowledge and skills of 24424 banana growers; conducted 245 OFTs and 1425 FLDs on farmer's fields to show the production potential of improved banana production and protection technologies; created awareness through 4538 extension programmes on latest technological developments benefitting 3.40 lakh farmers and produced 4.16 lakh planting materials for availability to 23524 farmers during the last three years and the current year. The State-wise and Year-wise details of various activities are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Action Plan/ activities on Cotton crop to be taken-up  
by KVKs during 2014-15*

State	Training		No. of OFTs	No. of farmers	FLDs		Extension Activities		Production of Seed	
	No. of training programmes	No. of farmers			Area (ha)	No. of FLDs	No. of activities	No. of farmers	Quantity (qti)	No. of farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	45	900	11	72	190.6	409	84	800	1000	100
Gujarat	40	800	10	800	200	400	40	2000	0	0
Haryana	4	100	0	0	32	85	13	450	6.00	250
Karnataka	21	288	1	5	49.8	114	16	345	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10	214	7	73	16	40	4	246	0	0
Maharashtra	60	1200	13	148	135.4	318	120	2000	1200	120
Odisha	3	75	3	39	0	0	2	170	0	0
Punjab	8	160	0	0	318	168	16	500	9.97	300
Rajasthan	5	100	6	50	30	60	5	500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	15	180	3	15	32	76	16	225	0	0
West Bengal	5	117	1	15	250	414	5	176	0	0
TOTAL	216	4134	55	1217	1253.8	2084	321	7412	2215.97	770

***Statement-II***

*List of some selected banana production technologies/ practices including those for producing export quality banana taken up by KVKs*

- Improved varieties including Bunch cultural practices in Nendran banana and IIHR banana special, performance of banana variety: Amit Sagar, TS banana Variety Grand Naine.
- Frost Management in Banana.
- Value Addition and Processing,
- Tissue culture plantation by KVK Navsari, Anand and Kutch
- Fiber technology processing by KVK Navsari.
- Integrated Crop Management in banana
- Paired row system of planting in banana
- Management of Panama Wilt of banana
- Natural Resource Management for higher productivity in banana
- High density planting of banana in 2 paired or 3 paired systems
- Effect of Azospirillum in growth and yield of Banana
- Effect of IIHR banana special
- Management of sigatoka leaf spot in banana
- Application of banana magic for higher productivity
- Cassava based insecticides for the management of banana pseudostem weevil
- Management of pseudostem weevil in banana

- Management of root mealy bug *Geococcus* spp. in banana using bio agents
- Different types of props and supports to mitigate lodging/ breaking of banana pseudostem
- Biocontrol consortia against *Fusarium* and Nematode complex in Banana
- Fertilizer management practices for Nendran Banana in high rainfall zone of Kanyakumari district
- Hi-tech methods in banana for weed management and moisture conservation
- Post Harvest management in Grand Naine Banana and marketing
- Banana Fiber Extractor,
- Distil feeding of bunches.
- Integration of rain water harvesting and micro-irrigation for increasing productivity of high value banana.
- Economic viability of denavelling and post shooting feeding of NPK and sulphur in banana.
- High density cultivation of banana, (1.8m x 1.8m spacing) and Intercropping in Banana with Banana var. Amrit Sagar+ Chili var. Local.
- INM/IPM of banana Crop
- Planting Geometry in Banana
- Drip Irrigation in Banana
- Polyethylene mulching in banana
- Bunch feeding in Banana to enhance its finger size
- Tissue culture Banana - Bantala (Continuing)
- Pond based Horticulture farming system
- Banana production under paired row planting of Tissue culture Banana variety Bantal
- Sucker treatment with *Trichoderma viridae* 1 Ogm/liter of water & soil drenching & spraying with Carbendazim + Mancozeb 2gm/liter of water + Plantomycin 1 gm/ liter of water 3 times at 15 days interval.

**Statement-III**

*Details of State-wise and year -wise activities undertaken by KVKs for helping farmers to increase banana production during the last three years and the current year (2011-12 to 2014-15)*

State	Year	Training of farmers		No. of OFTs*	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	FLDs**		Extension Activities		Production of Planting material	
		No. of training programmes	No. of participants				No. of FLDs	No. of activities	No. of farmers	Quantity (qtl)	No. of farmers benefited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Andaman and	2011-12	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	14	
Nicobar Islands	2012-13	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16	
	2013-14	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	15	
Andhra Pradesh	2011-12	1	30	3	12	4	36	6	260	0	0	
	2012-13	8	194	1	5	4	21	5	74	1920	165	
	2013-14	7	185	3	9	11.8	24	6	188	0	0	
	2014-15	15	382	5	16	12.5	32	4	125	0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	2011-12	5	102	0	0	0.10	1	4	46	1000	67	
	2012-13	5	93	0	0	0.20	1	11	340	1011	78	
	2013-14	18	432	1	5	3.10	4	58	1296	2014	118	
	2014-15	6	85	3	12	1.12	4	11	271	2188	123	



Assam	2011-12	34	809	5	26	3.70	6	67	1715	3067	123
	2012-13	94	1852	3	19	12.99	24	94	1852	6650	176
	2013-14	64	1536	3	18	24.50	38	176	4450	9683	273
	2014-15	21	411	4	22	14.50	29	55	1375	7690	181
Bihar	2011-12	5	48	1	10	0.50	82	2	58	1150	403
	2012-13	5	77	2	22	0.50	96	3	104	1387	694
	2013-14	6	56	3	27	0.50	89	1	21	1325	391
Chhattisgarh	2013-14	2	34	0	0	0	0	2	365	5000	215
Goa	2011-12	02	40	0	0	0	0	10	1200	0	0
	2012-13	02	44	0	0	0	0	05	570	0	0
	2013-14	02	52	0	0	0	0	05	440	0	0
	2014-15	02	65	0	0"	0	0	10	1500	0	0
Gujarat	2011-12	7	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012-13	9	227	0	0	5	10	1	30	0	0
	2013-14	10	252	0	0	5	10	1	30	0	0
	2014-15	5	75	0	0	5	10	1	30	0	0
Jharkhand	2011-12	3	27	2	14	0.50	14	2	46	8685	200
	2012-13	4	34	2	14	0.25	8	1	18	4000	426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2013-14	4	61	0	0	0.25	6	1	25	4000	456
	2014-15	3	38	1	6	0.20	6	1	16	0	0
Karnataka	2011-12	11	280	4	33	57.6	164	85	6750	3570	313
	2012-13	10	250	7	32	33.0	115	80	7210	450	02
	2013-14	12	240	7	29	46.5	134	85	6890	1250	16
	2014-15	10	300	6	28	53.0	138	105	10200	4800	40
Kerala	2011-12	15	375	9	89	5.4	30	300	27600	25834	1339
	2012-13	17	540	8	81	17.25	112	310	28980	23289	1131
	2013-14	14	310	7	47	16.65	125	290	29300	2350	1982
	2014-15	14	410	5	33	23.5	145	330	32500	25000	300
Lakshadweep	2011-12	01	40	01	06	0	0	05	750	0	0
	2014-15	01	45	0	0	0	0	05	900	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2011-12	0	0	0	0	5.0	5	0	0	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0		
	2013-14	1	97	2	10	2.35	5	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	0	0	0	0	1.0	5	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2011-12	9	600	7	56	18	30	7	2415	8000	430

Manipur	2012-13	15	545	11	95	36	65	5	1389	10000	478
	2013-14	20	641	14	121	48	130	10	1450	10000	472
	2014-15	15	400	12	64	54	160	10	325	8000	435
	2011-12	14	300	2	10	0.20	2	29	610	1090	88
	2012-13	25	520	3	11	1.20	2	34	718	1980	98
	2013-14	12	308	1	1	11.2	8	39	975	2597	176
	2014-15	22	452	5	23	8.0	6	20	423	3123	189
Meghalaya	2011-12	13	287	2	9	0.18	2	27	570	576	45
	2012-13	14	247	2	4	0.22	2	31	457	1121	110
	2013-14	12	155	1	5	3.58	3	34	782	1130	135
	2014-15	19	285	3	11	14	4	23	345	1323	122
Mizoram	2011-12	17	354	2	11	0.30	3	34	716	1290	147
	2012-13	11	212	2	9	0.45	3	21	232	2210	121
	2013-14	23	450	3	12	2.50	4	44	924	3218	227
	2014-15	24	360	4	16	2.10	5	33	456	2308	175
Nagaland	2011-12	20	410	3	14	0.40	4	46	987	980	65
	2012-13	29	540	3	17	1.21	3	61	1119	1645	135
	2013-14	18	378	0	0	2.21	3	22	480	1401	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Odisha	2014-15	17	221	5	20	30	6	38	850	1350	98
	2011-12	1	25	0	0	3.3	24	6	175	500	51
	2012-13	13	305	2	19	2.1	44	9	268	0	0
	2013-14	6	140	4	56	2.6	40	7	190	3481	325
	2014-15	8	179	15	96	6.2	68	12	1150	0	0
Pudducherry	2011-12	02	48	0	0	0	0	12	3150	32246	678
	2012-13	02	45	0	0	0	0	15	4220	38807	380
	2013-14	02	50	0	0	0	0	07	1750	45380	1967
	2014-15	02	60	0	0	0	0	06	1250	5000	50
	2011-12	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	2011-12	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	11
	2013-14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
	2011-12	4	97	0	0	0.10	1	6	128	450	45
Sikkim	2012-13	3	76	0	0	0.90	2	11	219	550	54
	2013-14	2	34	0	0	0.12	2	7	124	656	67
	2014-15	5	92	2	6	1.20	3	9	125	760	70
	2011-12	22	610	14	108	28.0	84	360	33750	27589	83
Tamil Nadu	2011-12	22	610	14	108	28.0	84	360	33750	27589	83

	2012-13	25	645	4	62	30.4	135	410	38500	24	9
	2013-14	26	640	4	34	41.2	128	405	37600	23753	72
	2014-15	25	640	2	10	48.0	123	425	31350	12650	102
Tripura	2011-12	10	209	1	6	0.20	2	21	319	670	55
	2012-13	26	514	2	12	1.75	3	35	567	1323	85
	2013-14	23	576	2	12	7.40	14	32	500	1230	67
	2014-15	7	147	2	11	4.89	8	29	627	990	76
Uttar Pradesh	2011-12	7	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012-13	8	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14	10	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	2011-12	10	118	2	14	8.0	48	3	66	0	0
	2012-13	10	129	3	22	8.0	75	3	79	1133	27
	2013-14	12	176	2	20	10.0	116	1	142	8200	6140
	2014-15	9	285	0	0	0.25	50	1	33	0	0
TOTAL		1095	24424	245	1627	441.71	1425	4538	340030	416303	23524

\*OFTs denote on-Farm-Trials and

\*\* FLDs denote Front-Line -Demonstrations.

**Increase in production cost in agriculture sector**

3021.SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production cost in agriculture sector has increased during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any of the farmers has committed suicide due to this reason, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The all India Weighted average cost of production (A2+FL), as projected by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), of major food grains for the last three years, from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given below:

(Value in ₹ Per quintal)			
Crop	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Cost of Production (A2+FL)*	Cost of Production (A2+FL)*	Cost of Production (A2+FL)*
Wheat	655	679	744
Paddy	814	961	978
Gram	1646	1786	1902
Maize	814	860	914

\*A2+FL: Paid-out Cost inclusive of family Labour.

(b) As recorded by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), reasons of suicide by farmers are family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, etc.

**Conservation of indigenous cattles**

3022.SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places where production of massive frozen semen dose and embryo transfer technology facilities for dairy development purpose are available in the country;

(b) whether Government plans to establish such facilities in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for conservation of indigenous cattles in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) At present there are 51 semen stations in the country and out of this three massive semen are Sabarmati Ashram Goushala Bidaj, Gujarat, BAIF Development Research Foundation Urukanchal Pune Maharashtra, and Animal Breeding Centre Salon Raibarelli Uttar Pradesh During 2013-14, 120.93, 80.15 and 64.86 lakh semen doses were produced respectively by these semen stations. Apart from Sabarmati Ashram Goushala Bidaj, Gujarat, BAIF Development Research Foundation Urukanchal Pune Maharashtra, Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board Kalsi Dehradun Uttarakhand, Paschim Banga Gosampad Bikash Sanstha Haringhata West Bengal and Kerala Livestock Development Board Mattupatty Kerala have fully functional Embryo Transfer Laboratory.

(b) At present three semen stations located at Banwasi Karnool, Nandyal Yemmiganur Karnool and Vishakapatnam are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under NDP-I assistance of ₹ 9.94 crore has been sanctioned for strengthening semen station at Banwasi. Assistance of ₹ 1.25 crore was released to the State under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding for establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratory.

(c) Government is implementing schemes having component for development and conservation of indigenous breeds namely National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, National Dairy Plan-I and Central Herd Registration Scheme, Ongole. With a view to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds the Government has provided a further focus on indigenous bovine breeds by way of a new initiative Rashtriya Gokul Mission, under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.

#### **MSPs of wheat and rice**

3023.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the MSPs of wheat and rice during the last five years, ending 2013-14, year-wise;

- (b) the total cost of production of these crops during these years;
- (c) the annual wholesale prices of these crops; and
- (d) the farm harvest prices of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Wheat and Paddy for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 and the cost of production of these crops as estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) during these years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the available data, all India average wholesale prices of wheat and paddy are given below:

*All India Average Wholesale Prices*

(₹ per quintal)		
Year	Wheat	Paddy
2009-2010	1324	1277
2010-2011	1387	1222
2011-2012	1336	1180
2012-2013	1565	1436
2013-2014	1745	1691

(d) As per the available data, range of weighted average farm harvest prices of wheat and paddy in major producing states are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Weighted Average Cost of Production (A2+FL)\* and MSP of Wheat and Paddy*

(₹ per quintal)										
Commodity	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Cost	MSP	Cost	MSP	Cost	MSP	Cost	MSP	Cost	MSP
	of		of		of		of		of	
	Production		Production		Production		Production		Production	
Wheat	460	1100	527	1120	611	1285	687	1350	679	1400
Paddy	458	950	551	1000	673	1080	814	1250	961	1310

\*A2+FL: All paid out costs including imputed value of family labour.

\$ Additional incentive bonus of ₹50 per quintal over the MSP was also payable.



**Statement-II***Range of Weighted Average Farm Harvest Prices of Wheat and Paddy*

(₹ per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Paddy
2009-2010	₹ 1021 (Uttar Pradesh) to ₹ 1236 (Madhya Pradesh)	₹ 794 (Bihar) to ₹ 1457 (Punjab)
2010-2011	₹ 1063 (Uttar Pradesh) to ₹ 1180 (Haryana)	₹ 833 (Bihar) to ₹ 2076 (Haryana)
2011-2012	₹ 1105 (Uttar Pradesh) to ₹ 1279 (Madhya Pradesh)	₹ 864 (Bihar) to ₹ 1452 (Haryana)
2012-2013	₹ 1336 (Haryana) to ₹ 1601 (Punjab)	₹ 1069 (Odisha) to ₹ 2418 (Haryana)
2013-2014	₹ 1420 (Haryana) to ₹ 1488 (Uttarakhand)	₹ 1217 (Odisha) to ₹ 3146 (Haryana)

**Reduction in production of cotton**

3024.SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Ministry of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the production of cotton during last three years. State-wise;
- (b) whether the production of cotton is decreasing, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the support price of cotton that has been fixed at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Depending upon the rainfall situation, adverse weather and temperature conditions, availability of water in reservoirs, irrigation facilities, use of quality inputs etc. and shift in the area on account of comparative profitability of other competing crops, production of cotton in the major cotton growing states in the country has been fluctuating. State-wise details of production of cotton in the country during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) For cotton season - 2014-15, Government of India has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Medium Staple Length and Long Staple Length Cotton varieties at ₹3750/- per quintal and ₹4050/- per quintal respectively.

***Statement***

*State-wise estimates of Production of Cotton during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

State	Production ('000 Bales of 170 Kgs. each)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Andhra Pradesh	4900.0	7350.0	7140.0
Gujarat	12000.0	8850.0	10950.0
Haryana	2650.0	2500.0	2550.0
Karnataka	1200.0	1255.0	1400.0
Madhya Pradesh	2000.0	2200.0	1850.0
Maharashtra	7200.0	7655.0	8520.0
Odisha	325.0	400.0	380.0
Punjab	2300.0	2000.0	2250.0
Rajasthan	1335.0	1400.0	1050.0
Tamil Nadu	450.0	500.0	500.0
Others	840.0	110.0	80.0
All India	35200.0	34220.0	36670.0

\* 4th advance estimates.

**Creation of price stabilization fund**

3025.DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to create price stabilization fund in a move to shield consumers and farmers from price fluctuation of agricultural and horticultural produces in the country;

(b) if so, how much fund would be required to control price fluctuation in future; and

- (c) the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) A draft Scheme has been formulated for creation of a Price Stabilization Fund of ₹500.00 crores for procurement and distribution of perishable agricultural and horticultural commodities.

#### **Inclusion of more drugs in NLEM**

3026.SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to include 100 more essential drugs in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) to regulate price of these medicines; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has set up a Core Committee for revision of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)- 2011 in which both the Department of Pharmaceuticals and the NPPA are represented. The Core Committee is yet to submit its final recommendations on the NLEM.

#### **Broadening the ambit of NPPA**

3027.SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to broaden the mandate of NPPA and include all essential medicines listed by the Department of Pharmaceuticals under its ambit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, along with the details of action being taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether a number of life saving and other patent/branded drugs including those for treatment of cancer, AIDS, diabetes, etc. are outside the ambit of NPPA and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to include such drugs under its fold and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The NPPA, has been delegated the power to fix the ceiling price or retail price of drugs in accordance with the provision of the Drug Price Control Order 2013. NPPA has so far fixed the prices scheduled formulations besides 106 non-scheduled formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 (NLEM, 2011) have been included in Schedule 1 of the DPCO, 2013. These also include medicines for the treatment of Cancer, AIDS, Diabetes, etc.

#### **Subsidy on fertilizers**

3028.SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a steep increase in fertilizer subsidy during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (b) whether farmers have not been benefitted even after increasing the subsidy, if so, the response of Government thereto: and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) There has been increase in urea subsidy during the last two years. However, the fertilizer subsidy on P&K has decreased since inception of NBS scheme-2010. The details of subsidy during the last three years are as follows:

Year	(in crores)	
	Subsidy on fertilizers	
	Urea	P&K
2011-2012	20,285.42	36,107.94
2012-2013	20,000.00	30,576.12
2013-2014	26,500.00	29,426.86

(b) and (c) The MRP of urea is statutorily controlled by the Government and at present it is ₹5360 per tonne (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) *w.e.f.* 01st November, 2012. The

difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and MRP payable by the farmer is given by the Government of India to the fertilizer manufacturers as subsidy.

#### **Krishi Melas**

3029. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government organised Krishi Melas for the benefit of farmers in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the benefits derived by farmers from such Melas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Krishi Melas are organised by the State Governments, Agriculture Universities and Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers (RCF) in various parts of the country for the benefit of the farmers.

(b) The details of Krishi Melas, participated by National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers (RCF), in various parts of the country during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

Year	RCF	NFL
2011-2012	32	44
2012-2013	48	55
2013-2014	74	30

The benefits derived by the farmers from these Melas include awareness among them about the balanced use of fertilizers, new varieties of crops advantages of soil testing based nutrient application and new cost effective cultivation techniques etc.

#### **Increase in prices of fertilizer**

3030. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increase in prices of fertilizers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, fertilizer-wise;
- (c) the impact of such increase on farmers; and

(d) the steps being taken to control the prices of fertilizers with some mechanism from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There has been no change in the prices of Urea since 1.11.2012. As regards Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, there is slight decrease of 1.37% in the price of potash (MOP) during 2014. The prices of other major grades of P&K fertilizers including DAP have registered a marginal increase during 2014 with an overall average of 2.8%. The average MRPs of different grades of P&K fertilizers reported by the fertilizer companies in the web-based Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) for the two years are listed in the Statement (*See below*).

The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw materials. Subsidy being fixed under Nutrient Based Scheme, any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to control the prices of P&K fertilizers:

- (i.) Under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), the fertilizers companies are required to print the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on each bag of fertilizer. No fertilizer company or dealer is supposed to sell or offer for sale any fertilizers at a price exceeding printed MRP. Violation of this is punishable under Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions for violation of any of the provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 under Essential Commodities Act 1955. Overcharging is violation of EC Act.
- (ii.) It has been made mandatory for the fertilizer companies to submit alongwith their subsidy claims, the cost data of their fertilizer products from 2012-13 onwards in prescribed format on six monthly basis. The Department has also appointed Cost Accountants/ Firms to scrutinise the said cost data.
- (iii.) It has also been stipulated in the provisions, that in cases, where after scrutiny, unreasonableness of MRP is established or where there is no correlation between the cost of production or acquisition and the MRP printed on the bags, the subsidy would be restricted or denied even if the product is otherwise eligible for subsidy under NBS Scheme. In proven case of abuse of subsidy mechanism, the Department of Fertilizers, on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee may exclude any grade/grades of fertilizers of a particular company or the fertilizer company itself from the NBS Scheme.

**Statement***Average MRPs of major P&K fertilizers reported in the FMS*

Sl. No.	Fertilizer grade	Average price during 2013	Average price during 2014 (Upto Oct)	% increase/decrease
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	22088	23232	5.18
2.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	16877	16646	-1.37
3.	16-20-0-13	17257	17622	2.12
4.	20-20-0-13	17880	17762	-0.66
5.	10-26-26-0	21310	21449	0.65
6.	12-32-16	21509	21750	1.12
7.	14-35-14	22494	22771	1.23
8.	15-15-15	15212	16550	8.80
9.	AS: 20.6-0-0-23	14417	15763	9.34
10.	20-20-0-0	14727	15268	3.67
11.	17-17-17	20356	21502	5.63
12.	19-19-19	20915	20915	0.00
13.	SSP	7491	7606	1.54
Overall increase				2.86

**Increasing profile of products sold at Jan Aushadhi Stores**

3031. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs) are now selling only drugs to people;

(b) whether there are any plans to increase the profile of products at JASs such as surgical items, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. In the New

Business Plan approved in August, 2013 a list of 361 items of drugs has been approved for being sold at Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs).

(b) and (c) Presently, No such proposal is under consideration. However, depending on feedback and demand, if received from JASs, the matter would be examined.

#### **Revival of Ramagundam unit of FCIL**

3032. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramagundam unit of FCIL is going to be revived with the help of Engineers Indian Limited (EIL);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the JV agreement and concession agreement between EIL and Ramagundam is in the process of finalisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when Ramagundam unit would become completely operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Ramagundam Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) is being revived by M/s Engineers India Limited (EIL), M/s National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and FCIL. Joint Venture (JV) and Concession Agreement are in the process of finalization. JV Agreement is likely to be finalized by end of January, 2015 and Concession Agreement by the end of March, 2015.

(d) The new Urea manufacturing Fertilizer Plant at Ramagundam Unit is likely to be commissioned by the last quarter of 2018.

#### **Dependence on China for drugs related raw materials**

3033. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Security Advisor has recently warned Government for too much dependence on China as it may someday lead to drugs shortage, if so, details thereof;



(b) steps taken by Government to reduce too much reliance on China for various other products and raw materials and to increase indigenous development of crucial raw materials for varied important industries;

(c) the modalities, guidelines and norms chalked out by Government to check, monitor and reduce India's reliance on China in importing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) used in Pharmaceutical Industry; and

(d) the total quantity and amount involved in import of API from China at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In a meeting held in Prime Minister's Office on 08.10.2013, it was decided to set up a Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health Research to study and identify the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) of critical importance and to workout a package of interventions/concessions required to build domestic production capabilities, and examine the cost implication. In addition to the Chairman, the Committee comprises of Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Secretary, Department of Health, Secretary, Department of Commerce and Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The report of the said Committee is awaited.

(d) Department of Pharmaceuticals does not maintain data regarding Import of API. However, as per the Boston Consulting Group report of 2013, import of API during the year 2013 was US \$ 3.5 billion which came primarily from China.

#### **Price increase of essential medicines**

3034. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind Government recently allowing price of certain essential medicines to be administered to cancer, heart, diabetic etc., patients to be increased many times;

(b) in the matter of such life saving drugs the reasons for Government not giving priority to public interest over and above that of pharmaceuticals; and

(c) whether Government will make it a policy to produce all such life saving drugs in public sector companies to make them available to poorer patients at affordable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Prices of essential medicines specified in the 'National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011', including those related to cancer, heart, diabetic patients are controlled under DPCO, 2013 and are not allowed to be increased beyond the permissible annual limit equivalent to wholesale price index (WPI) of the previous year, based on which the ceiling price is revised annually. Ceiling prices have already been notified in respect of 509 NLEM drugs, which also includes medicines used for cancer, heart, diabetic, under provision of DPCO, 2013. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes) fixed under DPCO, 2013. In respect of other medicines not covered under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, the manufacturers are allowed to increase maximum retail price only upto 10 percent annually.

In addition, NPPA vide price notifications dated 10.07.2014 capped the maximum retail price (MRP) of 22 and 84 non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular respectively under para 19 of DPCO, 2013. A large number of manufacturers have already implemented the price reduction and the price notifications of 10.07.2014 issued by the NPPA are very much valid and still in operation.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Payment of subsidy to farmers directly**

3035. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement of fertilizers by the farmers of the country;
- (b) the amount of subsidy paid by Government to fertilizer industry during 2001 to 2013;
- (c) whether Government considers to pay the subsidy amount to farmers in their account directly; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Sir, the requirement of fertilizers as projected by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India for the current year 2014-15 is as given below:

(Figures in LMTs)

Product	2014-15
Urea	306.71

1	2
DAP	95.94
MOP	30.26
NPK	99.81

(b) The details of amount of subsidy paid by Government to fertilizer industry during 2001 to 2013 are as under:-

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Imp Urea	IMP P&K	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous Urea	Total
2001-02	147.50	744.00	3759.52	8044.00	12695.02
2002-03	1.16	736.58	2487.94	7790.00	11015.68
2003-04	0.82	720.00	2606.00	8521.00	11847.82
2004-05	742.37	1165.18	3977.00	10242.99	16127.54
2005-06	2140.88	2097.00	4499.20	10652.58	19389.66
2006-07	5071.06	3649.95	6648.16	12650.37	28019.54
2007-08	9934.99	6600.00	10333.80	16450.37	43319.16
2008-09	12971.18	32597.69	32957.10	20968.74	99494.71
2009-10	6999.98	23452.06	16000.00	17580.25	64032.29
2010-11	9255.95	20850.00	20650.00	15080.73	65836.68
2011-12	17475.00	16571.92	20237.49	20285.44	74569.85
2012-13	20016.00	14576.10	16000.00	20000.00	70592.1
2013-14	15353.37	13926.86	15500.00	26500.00	71280.23

(c) and (d) At present, the proposal to provide the Fertilizer subsidy to farmers, directly in their account, is on hold in view of the decision taken in the meeting on Direct Transfer of Fertilizer Subsidy chaired by the Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister on 06.05.2013, in which it was discussed and decided that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in fertilizers is complex matter as there are problems in targeting, determining entitlements and preparing beneficiary databases.

#### **Production in Naphtha-based fertilizer units**

3036. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Naphtha-based fertilizer units in the country have been asked to continue their production with the existing Naphtha fed system till Government makes available natural gas for them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of Naphtha-based fertilizer units have held discussion with Government in this regard very recently, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions of the Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III for existing urea units dated 2nd April, 2014, “the production of the high cost naphtha based urea units viz., Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC) - Tuticorin, Madras Fertilizers limited (MFL)- Manali and Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (MCFL) - Mangalore will continue till the gas availability and connectivity is provided to these units or June, 2014 whichever is earlier, beyond which subsidy for naphtha based plants will not be paid.” However, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 27th August, 2014 had decided to continue urea production from the three Naphtha based urea units upto 30th September, 2014.

(b) Yes, Sir. Based on the discussions held, the Department of Fertilizers has prepared and submitted a final CCEA Note for permitting operation of the three Naphtha based urea units. The CCEA in its meeting held on 10th December, 2014 considered the note submitted by Department of Fertilizers and allowed the operation of these plants only for a period of 100 days from the date of notification. The subsidy to these units will be paid in the following manner:

- (i.) The concession rate for these plants will be determined notionally on the basis of weighted average delivered cost of spot RLNG to recently converted plants after deducting state taxes (VAT, Entry tax) on Naphtha/FO or the cost of production of urea from Naphtha/FO after deducting state taxes (VAT, Entry tax) on Naphtha/FO, whichever is lower.
- (ii.) The above decision will be operationalized after concerned State Governments agree to waive the local taxes (VAT, Entry Tax) on Naphtha/FO used as feedstock for urea production.

The CCEA further directed that a proposal for alternative arrangements be finalised for its consideration, before the expiry of the aforesaid period.

#### **Overcharging for drugs under price control**

3037. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that medicines manufactured from all basic medicines/

formulations prescribed under the Drug (Price Control) Order, 2013 come under the purview of price control;

(b) if so, whether some companies are overcharging a large number of drugs/ formulations that come under the purview of price control;

(c) if so, the time since when such drug manufacturing companies have been overcharging the price of drugs and the action taken against them so far, company wise;

(d) whether Government/National Drugs Pricing Authority (NDPA) has ordered for recovery from these drug manufacturing companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) All formulations contained in National List of Essential Medicines and included in the First Schedule of the Drug (Price Control) Order (DPCO), 2013 come under the purview of price control.

(b) to (e) All manufacturers of a scheduled drug/ formulation have to comply with the price, fixed by the Government/ NPPA from the date of its notification. If any company is found selling a scheduled drug/ formulation at a price higher than the notified price, notice for recovery of the overcharged amount is issued to them. So far, demand notices for recovery of overcharged amount have been issued to 13 (thirteen) companies under DPCO, 2013 as per the following details:

**Statement**

*List of Demand Notices issued to the Companies and Amounts recovered  
from the Companies under DPCO, 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies	Name of the Formulations	Demand (₹ in crore)	Recovery
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Remidex Pharma Pvt Ltd & M/s GSK Asia Pvt Ltd	Crocic advance Tablet	53.99	53.99
2.	M/s Abbott Healthcare	Mercazole Tablet	0.04	
3.	M/s Wockhardt Ltd	Aziwok 500mg Tablet	2.19	
4.	M/s Abbott Healthcare	Phenergan 100ML Syrup	1.21	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	M/s Wockhardt Ltd	Tryptomer 25mg Tablet	3.55	
6.	M/s Abbott Healthcare Pvt Ltd	Gardenal 60 Tablets	0.79	
7.	M/s Scott Edil Pharmacia	Aziphar suspension	0.05	
8.	M/s IPCA Labs	Perinorm syrup 30 ml	0.52	
9.	M/s Baxter India Pvt Ltd	Dextrose 5% Injection	0.02	0.02
10.	M/s FDC Ltd	Zathrin 500 Tablet	0.23	
11.	M/s Novartis Pharma	Voveran	28.18	
12.	M/s Biological Evans	Bert Tetanus	33.28	
13.	M/s IPCA Laboratories	HCQS Tablets	2.33	
TOTAL			126.38	54.01
<i>Suo-moto</i> payments received from various companies				0.57
Total amount recovered under DPCO, 2013				54.58

As on 28.11.2014, an amount of ₹54.58 crore has been recovered. The overcharged amount recovered from the companies, is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.

#### **Manufacturing of generic medicines**

†3038. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- whether licence is not required for manufacturing of generic medicines in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether companies manufacture medicines even if the quality regulatory facilities for manufacturing the medicines is not there as there is no necessity of taking the license;
- whether there is any agency with Government to curb this situation; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Drugs cannot be

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

manufactured for sale in the country without a Licence granted by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments, under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The manufacture for sale of drugs is regulated through a system of inspection and licensing and regular inspections thereafter. The drug manufacturer is required to comply with the conditions of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are of standard quality.

#### **Rates of medicines at Jan Aushadhi Stores**

3039. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jan Aushadhi Stores proposed to supply 361 generic medicines;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that even after six years of its implementation, the Ministry has not finalized rates for more than 100 medicines, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) who is responsible for this and what action the Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the New Business Plan, approved in 2013, 361 generic medicines are proposed to be supplied under the Jan Aushadhi Scheme.

(b) and (c) The Jan Aushadhi scheme, as originally conceived in 2008 provided for procurement of supplies only from CPSUs. However, since the CPSUs were having in-house manufacturing capability for only 138 medicines out of 361 medicines proposed to be supplied from Jan Aushadhi stores, the Department of Pharmaceuticals after reviewing the entire scheme in August, 2013 provided for procurement of medicines from private manufacturers in respect of medicines which the CPSUs are not in a position to supply.

After the approval of New Business Plan, an immediate action was initiated by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI), implementing agency for the Scheme, by floating tender for procurement of medicines from private manufacturers following the GFR and CVC guidelines. After floating two tenders, rate Contracts/price fixation has been finalized in respect of 259 medicines. The medicines in respect of the remaining items which could not be finalized on account of either single quote or no quote, are being retendered.

**Subsidy on fertilizers**

3040. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are getting requisite benefit of subsidy on fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some companies resort to tactics of indicating lower production capacity and on the basis of percentage production obtain huge subsidy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the poor and marginal farmers get the maximum benefit of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and other 20 grades of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers are provided at subsidised rates to farmers under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy. Under this policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidised P&K fertilizer depending upon its nutrient content. Urea is being provided to farmers at a Maximum Retail Price (MRP) statutorily fixed by Government at ₹5360/MT since 1.11.2012. Thus farmers are getting Urea and 22 grades of P&K fertilizers at subsidized prices.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Payment of subsidy to fertilizer companies excluding Single Super Phosphate (SSP) manufacturers, does not have any linkage to production capacity or percentage of production. In case of SSP, the manufacturers are required to produce 40000 MT of SSP per annum or utilise 50% of their recognised capacity to be eligible for subsidy.

(d) Farmers are provided subsidized chemical fertilizers for agriculture use irrespective of their economic condition or landholding.

**Application for licences to produce patented medicines**

3041. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for production of patented medicines under Compulsory Licensing during the last three years; and



- (b) the status of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Two applications have been received for production of patented medicines under Compulsory Licensing during the last 3 years in the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM).

(b) Compulsory License has been granted to M/s Natco by the CGPDTM under Section 84 of the Patents Act on 9th March 2012 for the Indian Patent No. 215758. The second application filed by M/s BDR Pharmaceuticals International Ltd was rejected by the CGPDTM on 30.10.2013.

#### **Controlling the prices of patented medicines**

3042. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of patented medicines imported during 2012-13; and  
(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to control prices of patented medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Department of Pharmaceuticals does not maintain this data.

(b) To address the issues of Price Negotiation mechanisms for patented drugs, an Inter-ministerial Committee of Joint Secretaries has been set up on 07.11.2013 to look into the issues and to suggest ways and means to fix the prices of patented drugs in the country.

#### **Demand and supply of fertilizers**

†3043. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand and supply of chemical fertilizers for agricultural crops, State-wise and the effective measures taken for their supply;  
(b) the quantum of demand of different fertilizers along with urea this year and the quantity of each fertilizer supplied during last three years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether all kinds of fertilizers are available in the open market and retail price of each one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Statements showing state/UT-wise and fertilizer grade-wise demand (requirement), Supply (Availability) and Sales of all the fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK) in the country for the last three years and current year (upto November, 2014) are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

On the basis of month-wise and state-wise Demand (Requirement) given by Department of Agriculture (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF) 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 subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) known as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for the supplies through timely placement-of indents for railway rakes.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by DAC, DoF, and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizers is met through timely imports.

(c) Yes, Sir. It can be seen from above that all kinds of fertilizers are available in adequate quantity in the open market. The price of urea has been fixed at ₹ 5360/- per MT *w.e.f.* 1st November, 2012 (exclusive of the taxes and other local taxes wherever levied, whether at the retail sales point or at intermediate stages).

The selling price of Urea is higher by ₹ 47/- and ₹ 15/- for each bag in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat respectively on account of non-reimbursement input taxation (ACTN) levied by these States on Natural Gas for production of Urea.

The average MRPs of major P&K fertilizers reported in the FMS is given in Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2014-15 (upto November 2014)*

(Figures in 000' MTS)

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.28	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	1107.90	1171.00	1126.91	364.60	209.84	188.14	167.50	184.21	151.61	856.13	876.17	780.87
Arunachal Pradesh	2.07	0.45	0.45	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	182.40	191.48	191.17	25.50	24.27	22.09	74.30	47.10	33.11	6.10	10.25	8.43
Bihar	1305.00	1191.56	1182.22	340.00	289.24	263.15	120.00	119.35	103.68	220.00	170.79	159.70
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	545.00	467.59	466.39	222.00	173.25	165.03	64.50	53.09	37.12	142.00	50.02	45.54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.93	1.06	1.03	0.83	1.02	0.98	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daman and Diu	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
Delhi	5.20	4.56	4.56	3.80	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00
Goa	3.62	2.57	2.57	2.20	1.29	1.26	0.85	0.56	0.56	3.26	1.15	1.14
Gujarat	1545.00	1432.94	1421.05	435.00	323.31	310.00	103.00	98.47	95.75	388.90	404.60	391.24
Harayana	1210.00	1145.54	1143.64	425.00	386.70	379.90	19.00	46.55	39.41	35.00	26.45	26.19
Himachal Pradesh	44.80	39.34	39.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40	7.44	4.07	20.60	14.56	14.44
Jammu and Kashmir	79.58	71.83	69.29	45.10	41.63	40.82	10.74	6.65	5.94	0.00	1.21	1.21
Jharkhand	169.00	138.61	136.00	60.00	26.24	25.90	12.50	0.63	0.63	45.00	17.29	17.25
Karnataka	1065.00	1049.49	1044.53	478.00	387.59	365.38	242.00	291.38	255.84	815.00	847.50	785.87
Kerala	133.00	91.76	90.70	19.50	28.62	22.64	128.00	84.71	79.20	191.00	117.94	106.34
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1424.00	1209.83	1191.50	950.00	648.92	607.05	83.10	85.00	65.70	328.68	169.92	164.31
Maharashtra	2017.80	1802.89	1779.07	657.70	385.53	382.35	290.60	361.21	300.85	1449.20	1029.28	974.04
Manipur	22.60	22.10	22.10	5.80	0.00	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
Megaiaaya	3.35	2.65	2.65	1.05	0.25	0.25	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
Mizoram	8.40	2.75	2.75	5.20	0.03	0.03	4.20	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00

Nagaland	1.34	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.90	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00
Orissa	481.14	406.25	402.35	119.76	111.71	105.95	85.23	72.23	227.34	63.22	227.34	151.63	145.43
Pondicherry	14.00	9.24	9.10	1.00	0.89	0.89	2.10	1.90	7.35	1.85	7.35	4.16	3.83
Punjab	1865.00	1736.91	1728.17	820.00	669.94	643.63	44.00	59.24	39.00	52.08	39.00	31.62	30.91
Rajasthan	1178.00	1002.21	997.93	430.00	499.65	492.85	13.90	13.19	78.88	9.57	78.88	52.77	52.64
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	760.00	613.25	606.33	300.00	174.64	168.33	280.00	217.26	454.90	210.18	454.90	356.79	339.27
Telangana	1142.10	764.61	798.97	275.40	83.25	91.55	89.50	76.85	532.88	67.43	532.88	426.16	448.50
Tripura	25.30	16.57	16.57	3.50	0.44	0.44	10.15	2.58	2.50	2.58	2.50	0.57	0.56
Uttar Pradesh	4050.00	3633.47	3586.32	1600.00	1215.75	1157.20	125.00	170.66	700.00	159.57	700.00	407.37	391.25
Uttaranchal	165.00	191.26	188.13	28.00	18.24	17.59	4.10	1.46	38.00	1.24	38.00	31.89	27.89
West Bengal	816.00	748.65	742.21	212.50	176.84	165.76	149.00	192.08	600.00	157.38	600.00	632.88	599.77
TOTAL	21373.75	19163.56	18995.03	7832.71	5879.62	5619.71	2135.04	2194.57	7187.43	1899.33	7187.43	5833.32	5516.95

**Statement-II***Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2013-14*

(Figures in 000' (MTs))

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availa-bility)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availa-bility)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availa-bility)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availa-bility)	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	32.50	35.12	34.87	11.00	6.30	6.15	5.00	3.45	3.26	22.00	20.76	19.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.45	2.68	2.67	0.60	0.31	0.29	1.25	0.84	0.80	0.28	0.06	0.05
Bihar	21.50	18.77	18.71	5.25	3.79	3.60	1.54	1.46	1.40	3.75	1.80	1.72
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	7.00	6.43	6.34	3.10	2.52	2.43	1.06	0.67	0.56	1.90	0.80	0.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	6.80	5.33	5.21	2.45	1.50	1.40	1.60	0.94	0.89	3.80	1.85	1.75
Pondicherry	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.09
Punjab	26.40	26.21	26.18	9.15	4.87	4.68	0.70	0.42	0.35	1.20	0.29	0.28
Rajasthan	18.00	18.50	18.45	6.04	4.87	4.70	0.23	0.04	0.03	1.21	0.33	0.32
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	10.50	9.12	9.11	4.00	2.21	2.18	3.91	2.56	2.46	6.93	5.05	4.71
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.53	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	62.00	59.38	58.76	18.65	15.69	14.04	1.80	1.13	1.10	11.00	4.23	3.93
Uttaranchal	2.50	2.80	2.76	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.54	0.40	0.34
West Bengal	14.50	12.50	12.39	5.50	2.56	2.44	2.87	2.15	2.08	9.50	7.26	6.82
TOTAL	316.90	306.75	304.54	109.86	72.90	69.03	35.13	23.32	21.92	107.36	79.63	75.16



**Statement-III**

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012-13

(Figures in 000' (MTs))

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales	Demand- (Require- ment)	Supply (Availa- bility)	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	32.50	29.39	28.51	12.30	6.80	6.48	6.60	3.35	3.14	22.50	18^6	17.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Assam	3.15	2.62	2.62	0.65	0.38	0.33	1.50	0.61	0.58	0.23	0.06	0.0
Bihar	21.50	21.10	21.01	5.00	5.65	5.41	2.30	1.15	1.14	3.65	3.03	3.0
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.0
Chhattisgarh	6.90	7.26	7.06	3.12	2.50	2.33	1.27	0.68	0.66	1.75	1.17	1.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00
Gujarat	23.75	19.35	19.24	8.80	4.21	3.95	2.00	0.83	0.79	5.55	4.69	4.51
Haryana	20.00	21.01	20.34	7.20	7.23	6.87	0.75	0.21	0.21	0.98	0.26	0.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.46	0.17	0.12
Jammu and Kashmir	1.46	1.50	1.44	0.85	0.55	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2.70	1.98	1.98	1.25	0.54	0.54	0.35	0.03	0.03	1.29	0.26	0.26
Karnataka	15.00	14.64	14.46	8.90	4.19	4.04	5.65	2.76	2.67	14.40	9.67	9.40
Kerala	2.05	1.36	1.36	0.45	0.30	0.25	1.94	0.89	0.88	2.51	1.61	1.53
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	18.50	19.48	18.91	11.50	11.74	11.08	1.40	0.86	0.85	4.34	2.51	2.33
Maharashtra	28.00	23.42	22.94	15.60	7.01	6.63	6.25	3.24	3.14	19.00	13.28	12.80
Manipur	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Nagaland	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	6.50	5.41	5.26	2.75	1.50	1.44	2.00	0.75	3.97	2.39	2.31			
Pondicherry	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.13			
Punjab	26.40	29.05	28.43	8.80	9.10	8.71	1.06	0.35	1.48	0.44	0.42			
Rajasthan	17.25	18.91	18.46	7.60	6.33	5.95	0.48	0.15	1.66	0.84	0.84			
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.36	9.28	4.55	2.43	2.33	5.55	2.18	6.82	5.89	5.71			
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Tripura	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00			
Uttar Pradesh	60.00	63.31	62.56	18.15	21.67	20.86	3.50	1.47	11.48	6.73	6.62			
Uttaranchal	2.45	2.51	2.45	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.57	0.33	0.32			
West Bengal	13.50	14.02	13.87	5.25	4.34	4.25	4.25	2.18	8.28	8.04	7.92			
TOTAL	315.43	307.11	301.61	123.59	96.81	92.30	47.82	22.07	111.52	79.70	77.33			

*Statement-IV**Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2011-12*

(Figures in 000' (MTs))

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availability)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availability)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availability)	Sales	Demand (Require-ment)	Supply (Availability)	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.88	10.39	6.60	4.43	3.82	22.30	25.71	23.58
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.29	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.28	0.07	0.05
Bihar	20.75	18.17	18.12	5.00	4.72	4.42	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.05	3.59
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.59	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.55	2.21	1.97
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.91	0.84	3.14	3.46	3.12
Pondicherry	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.13
Punjab	26.00	28.50	28.26	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
Rajasthan	16.25	17.58	16.91	7.30	7.16	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.48	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.26	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.57
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.67	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.85	11.28
Uttaranchal	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
West Bengal	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.03	4.77	4.00	3.04	3.02	9.00	8.96	8.14
TOTAL	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	115.96	111.96	48.28	31.64	29.92	107.36	124.30	113.98

**Statement-V***Average MRPs of major P&K fertilizers reported in the FMS*

Sl. No.	Fertilizer Grade	Average price during 2014 (upto October, 2014) (₹ Per MT)
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	23232
2.	MOP:0-0-60-0	16646
3.	16-20-0-13	17622
4.	20-20-0-13	17762
5.	10-26-26-0	21449
6.	12-32-16	21750
7.	14-35-14	22771
8.	15-15-15	16550
9.	AS:20-6-0-0-23	15763
10.	20-20-0-0	15268
11.	17-17-17	21502
12.	19-19-19	20915
13.	SSP	7606

**Optimal utilization of country's capacity to manufacture fertilizers**

3044. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's capacity to manufacture fertilizers is not being utilized optimally, if so, the reason therefor and measures proposed or taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the measures, alongwith targets, deadlines and outcomes, Government has undertaken or proposed in view of poor yield per hectare in the country as against other countries;

(c) whether Government is aware of huge liabilities in the payment of subsidies and the consequent delay in manufacturers receiving subsidies; and

(d) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard especially methods that are different from the previous Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Capacity of Urea is fully utilized except in 2-3 units in which capacity utilization is almost near 100%. In some of the Urea units, capacity utilization is more than 100%. In respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the capacity utilization is much below 100% due to shortage of raw material, which are mostly imported. Sometime, the cost of production is higher than the cost of imported fertilizers, because of which there is a proposal to reduce the customs duty on inputs.

(b) The sowing window of Kharif crops during the current agricultural year is still open and it is too early to assess their productively for 2014-15. The details of productively of rice, wheat, pulses and food grains during the last three years, i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 are as under:-

Crop	Yield (Kg./Hectare)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Rice	2393	2461	2419
Wheat	3177	3117	3059
Pulses	699	789	770
Foodgrains	2078	2129	2095

\* 3rd advance estimates

It may be observed that depending on the overall weather/rainfall situation in the country, there have been minor fluctuations in the productivity of above crops during the last three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the existing practice, additional funds are allocated under supplementary grants or under Revised Estimates to liquidate outstanding subsidy claims. Alternatively, Special Banking Arrangements are also made with consortium of Public Sector Banks to avail short term loans to liquidate outstanding subsidy claims.



**Introduction of Jan Aushadhi Stores at private medical stores**

†3045. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in the country where Jan Aushadhi Stores have been set up under the Jan Aushadhi Scheme, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce Jan Aushadhi Stores at private medical stores also along with the Government hospitals; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been given to doctors for use of generic medicines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) So far 171 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in 15 States/Union Territories of India. A list of stores is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Instructions are issued in this regard by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare from time to time.

**Statement**

*List of Jan Aushadhi Stores opened so far (As on 10.12.2014)*

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
1.	Punjab (24)	Amritsar	25.11.08
2.		Mohali	23.02.09
3.		Bhatinda	02.03.09
4.		Ludhiana	17.06-09/08.09.11
5.		Jalandhar	17.06-09
6.		Patiala	29.06.09
7.		Moga	30.06.09
8.		Faridkot	30.06.09
9.		Ferozpur	04.09.09
10.		Mansa	12.09.09

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
11.		Sangrur	01.10.09
12.		Barnala	01.10.09
13.		Fatehgarh Sahib	28.10.09
14.		Roop Nagar (Ropar)	03.12.09
15.		Nava sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)	03.12.09
16.		Hoshiarpur	11.12.09
17.		Taran Taran	13.12.09
18.		Muktsar	18.12.09/ re-opened on 05.09.2011
19.		Gurdaspur	29.12.09
20.		Kapurthala	31.12.09
21.		Civil Hospital, Pathankot	09.05.11
22.		Civil Hospital, Abohar	30.11.11
23.		Civil Hospital, Nabha District, Patiala	03.04.12
24.		Civil Hospital, Jalalabad	31.05.13
25.	Delhi (4)	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	05.02.09
26.		Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara	13.11.09
27.		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar	11.02.10
28.		Delhi Consumer Cooperative Store, Moti Nagar (#)	04.06.13
29.	Haryana (4)	Gurgaon	20.02.09
30.		Punchkula	23.02.09
31.		Faridabad	05.08.09
32.		Yamuna Nagar	29.08.09

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
33.	Rajasthan (53)	Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur	27.02.09
34.		Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur	01.06.09
35.		Alwar	05.06.09
36.		Sawai Madhopur	25.08.09
37.		Sriganganagar-I	26.03.10
38.		Sriganganagar-II	26.03.10
39.		Udaipur	28.03.10
40.		Banswara	05.04.10
41.		Jhalawad	15.04.10
42.		Keshorao Patan	20.04.10
43.		Bundi	30.04.10
44.		Bhawani Mandi	01.05.10
45.		Jalore	01.05.10
46.		Khanpur (Jhalawad)	02.05.10
47.		Churu	03.05.10
48.		Jhujhunu	04.05.10
49.		Rajgarh (Alwar)	06.05.10
50.		Byawar	08.05.10
51.		Hanumangarh	14.05.10
52.		Sunel (Jhalawad)	16.05.10
53.		Rampura (Kota 1)	25.05.10
54.		MBM Hospital (Kota 2)	25.05.10
55.		Rajsamand	27.05.10
56.		Bhilwara	01.06.10
57.		Pali	02.06.10
58.		Onsiya (Jodhpur)	05.06.10
59.		Dungarpur	06.06.10

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
60.		Mandore, Jodhpur	06.06.10
61.		Sagwara	06.06.10
62.		Tonk 1	12.06.10
63.		Niwahi (Tonk 2)	12.06.10
64.		Bikaner	21.06.10
65.		Partapgarh	06.07.10
66.		Bijay Nagar	07.07.10
67.		Barmer (Ajmer)	09.07.10
68.		Dausa	10.07.10
69.		Hanumangarh	13.07.10
70.		Bharatpur	20.08.10
71.		Malpura (Tonk)	28.08.10
72.		Lalsoth	01.09.10
73.		Sirohi	14.09.10
74.		Sikar-1	18.10.10
75.		Sikar-2	18.10.10
76.		Bandi Kui	14.11.10
77.		Medical College, Kota 3	01.12.10
78.		Neem Ka Thana	04.12.10
79.		Jaisalmer	15.12.10
80.		Sojat City-1	12.01.11
81.		Sojat City-2	12.01.11
82.		Ajmer	28.02.11
83.		Bhindar	28.02.11
84.		Dholpur	15.06.11
85.		Baran	13.07.11
86.	Andhra Pradesh (3)	Visakhapatnam Port Trust Hospital	12.12.09

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
87.		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, (NIMS) Hyderabad	05.03.10
88.		Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Uppal	29.07.10
89.	Odisha (22)	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar	06.03.10
90.		Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar	06.03.10
91.		District HQ Hospital, Khordha	06.03.10
92.		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal	25.03.10
93.		District HQ Hospital, Koraput	11.06.10
94.		District HQ Hospital, Angul	09.07.10
95.		District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur	15.08.10
96.		District HQ Hospital, Baragarh	03.10.10
97.		District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh	26.03.11
98.		District HQ Hospital, Berhampur	11.04.11
99.		District HQ Hospital, Jajpur	13.04.11
100.		District HQ Hospital, Puri	19.04.11
101.		District HQ Hospital, Naupada	30.04.11
102.		District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj	12.05.11
103.		District HQ Hospital, Balasore	28.04.12
104.		District HQ Hospital, Jeypore	15.09.12
105.		District HQ Hospital, Bhawanipatana	01.12.12
106.		District HQ Hospital, Phulbani	22.02.13
107.		District HQ Hospital, Bhadrak	08.03.13
108.		District HQ Hospital, Keonjhar	19.03.13
109.		District HQ Hospital, Malkangiri	01.06.13
110.		District Hospital Peralakhemundi/ Gajapati	21.12.13

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
111.	West Bengal (3)	M.R. Bangar Hospital, Kolkata	25.08.10
112.		N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata	25.08.10
113.		Howrah District Hospital, Howrah	10.08.11
114.	Uttarakhand (5)	Doon Hospital, Dehradun	09.11.09
115.		Roorkee	27.11.09
116.		Rishikesh	07.03.13
117.		Vikash Nagar	07.03.13
118.		Sahaspur	07.03.13
119.	Chandigarh (3)	PGIMER, Chandigarh	16.11.09
120.		Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32	04.08.10
121.		Multi Speciality Hospital, Sector -16	02.02.11
122.	Jammu & Kashmir (8)	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar	09.05.11
123.		District Hospital, Leh	09.01.12
124.		MMAB Hospital, Anantnag	01.05.12
125.		Udhampur	14.11.13
126.		District Hospital, Doda	15.11.13
127.		Reasi, Jammu	3.3.14
128.		District Hospital, Pulwama	15.04.14
129.		District Hospital, Kargil	17.05.14
130.	Himachal Pradesh (10)	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	18.05.11
131.		Zonal Hospital, Mandi	18.06.11
132.		Civil Hospital, Una	25.07.11
133.		Zonal Hospital, Tanda	19.08.11
134.		Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala	30.08.11
135.		Civil Hospital, Solan	09.11.11/ Re-opened on 10.10.2014
136.		Regional Hospital, Chamba	18.11.11
137.		DDU Zonal Hospital, Shimla	07.12.11

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
138.		Regional Hospital, Hamirpur	01.04.12
139.		Zonal Hospital, Kullu	19.03.2012/ 09.05.2012
140.	Jharkhand (24)	District Hospital, Sahibganj	15.08.2012
141.		District Hospital, Latehar##	15.08.2012
142.		District Hospital, Jamtara ##	15.08.2012
143.		District Hospital, RIIMS Ranchi	22.08.2012
144.		District Hospital, Simdega	23.08.2012
145.		District Hospital, Gumla	29.08.2012
146.		District Hospital, Chatra	15.08.2012
147.		District Hospital, Godda ##	16.08.2012
148.		District Hospital, Ranchi	22.08.2012
149.		District Hospital, Dhanbad	31.08.2012
150.		District Hospital, Bokaro ##	15.08.2012
151.		District Hospital, Saraikela ##	15.08.2012
152.		District Hospital, Dumka	21.08.2012
153.		District Hospital, Lohardaga	31.08.2012
154.		District Hospital, Chaibasa	25.09.2012
155.		District Hospital, Giridih ##	09.09.2012
156.		District Hospital, Khuti ##	28.08.2012
157.		District Hospital, Ramgarh	31.08.2012
158.		District Hospital, Palamu	21.09.2012
159.		District Hospital, Deogarh	15.08.2012
160.		District Hospital, Hazaribagh ##	31.08.2012
161.		District Hospital, Pakur	05.10.2012
162.		District Hospital, Garhwa	15.10.2012
163.		District Hospital, Koderma ##	09.01.2013
164.	Tripura (3)	GBP Hospital, Agartala	20.03.2014
165.		IGM Hospital, Agartala	28.09.2014
166.		TMC, Agartala	06.12.2014

Sl. No.	State	District/City/Town	Date of Opening
167.	Maharashtra (1)	HAL, Pimpri	26.07.2014
168.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	AIIMS, Bhopal	30.07.2014
169.		Old Palasia, Indore	13.09.2014
170.		Civil Hospital, Chhindwara	25.09.2014
171.		Civil Hospital, Narsinghpur	27.09.2014

*Notes:* Stores at Sl. No. 13, 14 & 20 in Punjab, Sl. No. at 28 in Delhi, Sl. No. 29, 31 & 32 in Haryana, Stores at Sl. No. 33 to 85 (53 JASs) in Rajasthan, Sl. No. 86, 87 & 88 in Andhra Pradesh, Sl. No. 111, 112 & 113 in West Bengal, Sl. No. 115 in Uttarakhand are non-functional due to health policies of the State Governments /administrative reasons/non-prescription of generic medicines by doctors/ non-viability of the Stores.

# Non-functional as reported by Nodal Officer, Delhi. Efforts are being made to make it functional.

## The Nodal Officer of Jharkhand who has recently joined has reported temporary closure of these stores. However efforts are being made to get them reopened.

\$ Jan Aushadhi stores at Sl. No. 114 and 116 to 118 are functional. However medicines are not being procured from BPPI and are being locally procured. Health Department of the State Government is being persuaded to procure the medicines from BPPI.

### **Supply of generic drugs, medicines at affordable prices in Karnataka**

3046. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to establish generic drug stores under the Jan Aushadhi Scheme, as recently announced by the Ministry;

(b) how many State Governments have come forward and entered into agreements with the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(d) whether the Ministry is having plans to implement this scheme under Public Private Partnership, if the State Government does not come forward to adopt this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) Till now, 5 State Governments viz. Tripura, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir have come forward and entered into agreements with the Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI), the agency responsible for implementing Jan Aushadhi Scheme (JAS).

(c) No proposal has been received by Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) from the State Government of Karnataka for implementation of the scheme in Karnataka.

(d) The Government proposes to open as many Jan Aushadhi Stores as possible throughout the country with the co-operation of State Governments as well as in collaboration with NGOs/Charitable societies/Institutions/Self Help Groups having experience in welfare activities and Pharmacists/Doctors/registered medical practitioners etc. Expression of Interest are called for time to time from interested parties for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores.

**Scheme of re-employment of SC/ST employees of closed  
pharmaceutical PSUs**

3047. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly seven pharmaceutical PSUs have been closed, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of affected SC/ST employees who were working in those PSUs; and

(c) whether any scheme was formulated for their re-employment by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir, Out of the seven Central Pharmaceuticals PSUs viz Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL) and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), the two Pharmaceuticals companies BIL and SSPL have been closed. BIL was closed in September, 2003 and all the employees including SC/ST employees were released under VSS. SSPL was wound up *vide* Court

order dated 4.1.2006 and all the employees were released under VSS. SSPL has been liquidated vide Court's order dated 29.01.2010.

(c) No Sir.

### **Contract to BSNL for laying OFC**

3048.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has been awarded a contract by the Ministry of Defence for laying of Optical Fibre Cables in strategic locations in the country, if so, the details thereof and the process carried out;

(b) whether BSNL has further outsourced the work in whole/part to some contractors, if so, the details including details of the sub-contractors and the work awarded; and

(c) whether any of the sub contractors are currently being probed by investigative agencies like, CBI, ED, CVC, etc., if so, details thereof and the reasons for awarding the contract to such contractors while probe is still going on?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Government has approved the implementation of alternate communication network named Network for Spectrum (NFS) for Defence Services for release of spectrum at a total cost of ₹ 13,334 crores. This network is being implemented by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for the Defence Services.

(b) BSNL has informed that the work of NFS project is being executed by dividing the entire project into 11 components and by following the transparent price evaluation through tender process for each component. BSNL is awarding work to lowest (L-1) bidder only. Details of the components are given below:

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Sl. No. Components of the NFS Project

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1. Optical fibre Cable (OFC) laying for Defence backbone and Army access
  2. OFC Laying for Navy access
  3. Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) equipment
  4. Internet Protocol based Multi Protocol Label Switching (IP MPLS) network for Army
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**Sl. No. Components of the NFS Project**


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5. IP MPLS network for Navy
  6. Geographic Information System (GIS) based Optical Fiber Cable Network Management System (GOFNMS)
  7. Encryptors
  8. Microwave components
  9. Satellite components
  10. Unified Network Management System
  11. Infrastructure works
- 

The work has been awarded only for component at serial number 1 comprising of seven different packages. Details for the same are given below:

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Sl. No.	Name of the L1 bidder	Purchase Order Value (in ₹)
1.	M/s. Sterlite Technologies Ltd.	1640,56,68,710
2.	M/s. Vindhya Telelinks Ltd.	1036,06,00,000
3.	M/s. TCIL-CPSU	1448,60,76,007
4.	M/s. L&T Ltd.	1420,31,98,280
5.	M/s. L&T Ltd	1022,06,11,229
6.	M/s. ITI Ltd.-CPSU	843,83,33,050
7.	M/s. ITI Ltd.-CPSU	1267,29,51,499

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CPSU- Central Public Sector Undertaking

(c) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has sought factual position on the award of work on three complaints and investigation report on one complaint.

**Shortage of mobile towers**

†3049. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of towers in Delhi and Mumbai has badly affected the telecom/mobile services resulting in trouble particularly for the MTNL subscribers;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether MTNL signals in these cities are considerably weak and the incidents of frequent phone disconnection have been taking place;

(c) whether Government will take any steps to overcome the shortage of towers in the cities to address such problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) who are providing mobile services in Delhi and Mumbai have reported, in general, that services being provided by them meet most of the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

MTNL has also reported that it has less number of Base Transreceivers (BTSS) / Node-Bs (around 1720 Nos.) as compared to its competitors BTSS/ Node-Bs (around 3500 Nos.) in each city. MTNL has planned to add 1880 Nos. of BTS/Node-Bs in Delhi and 1646 Nos. of BTSS/Node-Bs in Mumbai in the next 2-3 years.

#### **Post offices in Uttar Pradesh**

3050. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices running in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that village Barahar post office, District Auraiya is never open due to manipulation with the Superintendent of Post Office, District Auraiya; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the staff working in Barahar post office and the Superintendent of Auraiya district post office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) 14,879 Gramin Dak Sewak Post Offices (GDSPOs) and 868 Sub-Post Offices (SOs) are functional in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. The Postal Region-wise number of these Post Offices are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Region	Number of GDSPOs	Number of SOs	Total
1.	Agra	2533	104	2637
2.	Allahabad	2161	202	2363
3.	Bareilly	2916	95	3011
4.	Gorakhpur	3282	214	3496
5.	Kanpur	1517	73	1590
6.	Lucknow	2470	180	2650
TOTAL		14879	868	15747

(b) No, Sir. Barahar Gramin Dak Sewak Post Office in Auraiya District is functioning as per prescribed working hours and no complaint against this Post Office has been received so far.

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

#### **Encouragement to small and medium sized IT companies**

3051.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided adequate support for developing and implementing open source technology to combat problems due to License Raj in the field of Information Technology and e-communications, if so, details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by Government to encourage small and medium sized IT companies to sustain and flourish in IT sector;

(c) whether Government has any plan to increase job opportunities for fresh graduates and job seekers in IT and ITES fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current employment and employability status of fresh graduates and job seekers in IT and ITES in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) “Bharat Operating System Solutions - BOSS” - GNU/Linux based Operating System distribution with Indian languages support has been brought out by the Centre for Development of Advance

Computing (C-DAC), an autonomous Society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). Further, BOSS software can be easily downloaded from the website (<http://bosslinux.in>). Further, BOSS Media CDs are also available for free distribution. BOSS Support Centres are being set up across the country for its popularization and adoption. Currently, around 2.5 million deployments of BOSS have been done in education and government domains.

(b) to (d) According to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), IT and ITES MSMEs may file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) as Service enterprises under the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development (MSMED) Act 2006 and avail benefits of the delayed payment provisions under this Act. The Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Schemes assists the exporters especially Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad.

According to Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, there is no specific scheme for the IT Sector. However, the Ministry has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP), Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Skill Development Programmes and International Cooperation Scheme etc.

According to the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian IT-ITES industry continues to be a net hirer and employs about 3.13 million professionals directly. During the FY 2013-14, the Indian IT-ITES industry is estimated to add 1, 66, 000 employees. India is considered to possess the world's largest employable talent pool with diverse background.

#### **Increasing the reserve price of CDMA air waves**

3052.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended increasing the reserve price of CDMA air waves by 15 per cent higher than its proposal in February;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the operators have sought a reduction as an impetus for the lesser used platform; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Telecom Regulatory 'Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations dated 22nd February 2014 on Reserve Price for Auction of Spectrum in the 800 MHz band, recommended Pan India Reserve Price as ₹2685 Crores per MHz and in its reconsidered recommendations dated 27th November, 2014, TRAI has recommended Pan India Reserve Price as ₹3104 Crores per MHz for auction of spectrum in 800 MHz.

(b) and (c) M/s Sistema Shyam Limited has requested, among others, that the maximum valuation of 800 MHz band should be taken as the market determined price of 1800 MHz spectrum band in auction held in February 2014, Reserve Price for 800 MHz band should be 80% of valuation for 1800 MHz spectrum band reserve price should be decided in line with previous 800 MHz auction held in March 2013. M/s Reliance Communications Limited and Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI) have also requested, among others, to review the reserve price for 800 MHz and valuation of 800 MHz spectrum should not exceed the valuation of 1800 MHz spectrum.

#### **Employment through Digital India Programme**

†3053. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide employment to youth through Digital India Programme;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Digital India is a programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is an Umbrella Programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal. The programme aims to provide the much needed thrust to certain growth areas, namely broadband highways, access to mobile connectivity, access to public internet, e-Governance, electronic delivery of services and electronic manufacturing. The implementation of the Digital India programme will result in increase of employment opportunities. ,

(b) to (c) Considering the multiplicity of agencies involved and the need for overall aggregation and integration at the national level, it has been considered appropriate to implement Digital India as a programme, with well defined roles and responsibilities of each agency involved and to create an appropriate programme management structure. Line Ministries/Departments are responsible for the implementation of the relevant components under the Digital India programme.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is the overall coordinating department for the implementation of Digital India by various Line Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments.

Some of the specific programmes being taken up by the DeitY include promotion of electronics manufacturing, promotion of BPO operations in North Eastern Region, setting up of 1.5 lakh additional Common Service Centres, skilling youth in electronics and IT.

#### **Telephone cable theft**

†3054. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidents of telephone cable theft occurred during the last three years;
- (b) the places where these incidents occurred along with the loss therein; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to put a check on the incidents of cable theft and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have reported that total number of incidents of telephone cable thefts during last three years are 6848 and 584 respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) Circle-wise details of the incidents of cable theft during last three years and the losses incurred are given in Statement (See below).

(c) BSNL and MTNL have taken several steps to check the incidents of the cable thefts. These steps are as follows:

- Immediate lodging of complaints with police authorities for investigation
- Regular patrolling of cable routes and cable dumps.
- Posting of security guards on cable routes and cable dumps.
- Cable ducts have been sealed to prevent theft.

***Statement***

*Circle-wise details of cable theft and losses thereof*

Sl. No.	Circle	Total no. of incidents	Total loss incurred in lakhs
<b>BSNL</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	10	5.27
3.	Assam	98	21.76
4.	Bihar	113	105.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	0.48
6.	Chennai Telephones	11	3.82
7.	Gujarat	166	43.03
8.	Haryana	14	8.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3031	476.73
10.	Jharkhand	43	10.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	124	9.38
12.	Kerala	26	9.74
13.	Kolkata	1615	68.53
14.	Karnataka	54	10.33
15.	Maharashtra	207	61.01
16.	Madhya Pradesh	112	43.02
17.	North East-I	116	12.88

Sl. No.	Circle	Total no. of incidents	Total loss incurred in lakhs
18.	North East- II	143	30.71
19.	Odisha	115	14.57
20.	Punjab	610	157.89
21.	Rajasthan	90	48.67
22.	Tamilnadu	29	5.21
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	77	18.89
25.	Uttarakhand	13	7.71
26.	West Bengal	20	3.68
TOTAL		6848	1176.84
<b>MTNL</b>			
27.	Delhi	386	73.46
28.	Mumbai	198	41.65
TOTAL		584	115.11

*Note:* North East-I includes Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

North East II includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland West Bengal includes Sikkim

### **Report on India's surveillance laws and mechanisms**

3055.SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on India's surveillance laws and mechanisms was released by the Internet Governance Forum in Istanbul recently;

(b) if so, the highlights of the report;

(c) whether the report has raised concern on violation of privacy pointing to the absence of laws in India to protect individual privacy; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) No official Information in this regard is available.

**Non-functional mobile towers of BSNL**

†3056. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of BSNL mobile towers yet to become functional and since how many years they are non-functional;
- (b) by when these constructed towers would become functional; and
- (c) whether the services of BSNL are not being affected due to non-functioning of these towers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has reported that there are 1887 mobile network towers which are non-functional as on 30.11.2014. Year-wise details of these towers are given below:

Sl. No.	Year since non-functional	Number of Non-functional towers
1.	1 year	669
2.	2 years	224
3.	3 years	369
4.	4 years	275
5.	5 years	103
6.	Beyond 5 years	247
TOTAL		1887

Non-functional towers will be operationalised by BSNL in phased manner by installation of mobile equipment under its Phase-VII expansion project comprising of addition of 15 million lines, 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites, at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores, after assessing the techno-commercial viability of service provisioning in the areas served by these non-functional towers. These towers will enhance the capacity and coverage resulting in improvement in the quality of service of mobile network of BSNL.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Poor quality service by telecom operators**

3057.SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor quality of service being provided by telecom operators;
- (b) whether Government has taken any initiative to ensure quality of service by telecom operators, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Quality of service being provided by Telecom Operators is monitored by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). As per the performance monitoring report for quarter ending 30/9/2014, all the service providers are, in general, complying with the Quality of service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by TRAI.

- (b) For ensuring quality of service, the following steps are taken by TRAI:-
  - (i.) TRAI has been closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmarks through Performance Monitoring Reports.
  - (ii.) TRAI is also having regular interactions with service providers for improving quality of service.
  - (iii.) TRAI has engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing quality of service, and surveys are being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the Customer Perception of Service. The results of the audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys are published for the information of all stakeholders.
  - (iv.) TRAI is imposing financial disincentive on service providers for failure to comply with the quality of service benchmarks.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**BSNL call drop complaints**

3058.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State owned telecom service provider BSNL is receiving call drop complaints from its consumers;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received, particularly from Tamil Nadu circle; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest call drop complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In general, the Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Service being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is working satisfactorily in its Licensed Service Areas and also meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). However, BSNL has been receiving a few call drop complaints from its consumers.

(b) Circle-wise complaints of Call Drop received during the period 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014 in the BSNL Licensed Service Areas is enclosed at Statement-I (*See below*). Call drop complaints received during the period 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014 in various SSAs in Tamilnadu circle is enclosed at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In order to improve the Quality of Service (QoS), BSNL is taking following steps:

- (i) augmentation of its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage capacity.
- (ii) optimizing its network continuously, and
- (iii) ensuring maximum uptime to reduce the possibility of call drops.

***Statement-I***

*Circle-wise details of Complaints of Call Drop during the Current Year (i.e. 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of call drop complaints received during the current year (i.e. 1.4.2014-30.11.2014)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	388
3.	Assam	96
4.	Bihar	308

1	2	3
5.	Chhatisgarh	306
6.	Gujarat	3365
7.	Haryana	1291
8.	Himachal Pradesh	510
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	395
10.	Jharkhand	68
11.	Karnataka	572
12.	Kerala	431
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1232
14.	Maharashtra	1936
15.	North East-I	28
16.	North-East-II	25
17.	Odisha	3745
18.	Punjab	904
19.	Rajasthan	1093
20.	Tamilnadu	262
21.	U.P. (East)	858
22.	U. P. (West)	690
23.	Uttarakhand	156
24.	West Bengal	303
25.	Calcutta Telephones	316
26.	Chennai Telephones	48

***Statement-II***

*SSA-wise details of Complaints of Call Drop during the Current Year  
(i.e. 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014) in Tamil Nadu Telecom Circle*

SI. No.	Name of SSA	No. of call drop complaints received during the current year (i.e. 1.4.2014-30.11.2014)
1	2	3
1.	Coimbatore	28
2.	Coonoor/Nilgiris	2

1	2	3
3.	Cuddalore	12
4.	Dharmapuri	7
5.	Erode	4
6.	Karaikudi	5
7.	Kumbakonam	7
8.	Madurai	41
9.	Nagercoil	4
10.	Puducherry	1
11.	Salem	20
12.	Thanjavur	14
13.	Tirunelveli	17
14.	Trichy	18
15.	Tuticorin	5
16.	Vellore	60
17.	Virudhunagar	17
TOTAL		262

**Shortage of BSNL towers and cable thefts**

†3059. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers are forced to opt other networks due to shortage of BSNL towers and tampering and theft of its cable;

(b) whether customers are not getting benefit due to lack of credibility of BSNL owing to invasion of private networks and connivance of Government officers and employees; and

(c) whether Government is going to take any effective measure by taking strong steps in view of (a) and (b)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Limited (BSNL) was unable to invest in expansion of its network over the period 2009-2013 due to non procurement of equipment. Other reasons like power supply problem, disruptions due to cable cuts arising from road development works, breakdown of cables due to old legacy network of basic service, cable theft etc. are also affecting the services of BSNL. Legacy issues of manpower having inadequate skill sets for sales, marketing and customer service management resulted in BSNL inability to compete with private sector on customer services.

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 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.



**Using green energy technologies by mobile phone companies**

3060.SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has exhorted mobile companies and tower operators to step up investments in green energy technologies that help to reduce carbon emissions;
- (b) whether an inter-ministerial panel was recently constituted to actively monitor carbon reduction levels by telecom operators, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that low power networks are much needed but out of the 584,000 telecom towers in the country, a paltry 4500 are operating on the hybrid model, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) made recommendation on 12.04.2011 regarding “An approach towards Green Telecom”. On the basis of TRAI recommendations, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issued directions in January, 2012 regarding Implementation of Green Technologies in Telecom Sector. The directives, *inter-alia*, included the following:-

- (i.) At least 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power [Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) + Grid power] by 2015, while 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power by 2020.
- (ii.) The total power consumption of each Base Transceiver Station (BTS) should not exceed 500W by the year 2020 for 2+2+2 configuration of BTS.
- (iii.) Service providers to aim to Carbon emission reduction targets for the mobile network at 5% by the year 2012-13, 8% by the year 2014-15, 12% by the year 2016-17 and 17% by the year 2018-19.

(b) Renewable Energy Technology (RET) Committee consisting of officers from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) & Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Industry representatives and others was constituted to develop a road map for facilitating increased use of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) for powering Telecom networks, sector specific schemes for promotion of green technologies, proposing a comprehensive programme for deployment and analyzing the requirements & methodology for viability gap funding for RET deployment in telecom sector. RET Committee has submitted its report on 01.08.2014.

(c) As per the report submitted by above mentioned RET Committee, total number of mobile towers across the country are 5.85 Lakh. The report also mentions that about 4000 telecom towers in the country are using renewable energy technologies. In order to examine the technical feasibility and financial viability of RET in Telecom Sector, DoT undertook 20 RET pilot projects in Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) Ph-I sites through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with subsidy support from USOF and MNRE. Further, 400 RET projects were taken up by various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) with support from MNRE. In addition, the Telecom Industry has executed around 3400 RET projects on RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) model.

#### **Selling of bonds by MTNL to raise funds**

3061.SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is planning to raise around ₹ 2,300 crore by selling bonds with ten year maturity period, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that very recently MTNL has also raised ₹ 1,500 crore by offering the same securities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government has approved on 09.01.2014 provision of financial support for an amount of ₹4533.97 crores to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) against surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum. Financial support to MTNL is being provided in the form of loan through sovereign guarantee of ₹ 4533.97 crore [₹765 crore in FY 2013-14 & ₹ 3768.97 crore in FY 2014-15] with the liability of payment of principal and interest thereon resting with the Government.

MTNL has raised ₹ 3768.97 crores in FY 2014-15 *i.e.* ₹ 2268.90 crores on 28.11.2014 and ₹1500.07 crores on 19.11.2014 by selling bonds. The details of these bonds are given below:

Date	Series	Amount (in ₹)
19.11.14	IV-A	1400 crores with 10 years maturity.
	IV-B	100 crores with 10 years maturity and call option at the end of 9th year.
	IV-C	0.07 crores with 10 years maturity.
28.11.14	IV-D	2268.90 crores with 10 years maturity.

**Grameen Dak Sewaks**

†3062. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gramin Dak Sewaks working in Uttar Pradesh as on date;
- (b) the amount of monthly stipend paid to Grameen Dak Sewaks;
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase their stipend in view of steep rise in inflation and also introduce welfare measures for them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As on 01.07.2014, the total working strength of Gramin Dak Sevaks in Uttar Pradesh is 30,714.

(b) Gramin Dak Sevaks are paid monthly allowance called the Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) as approved by Cabinet. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Gramin Dak Sevaks are paid Dearness Allowance on the Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) which is linked to price rise/inflation. The Dearness Allowance is paid to Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) at the same rate as applicable to regular Central Government employees, and it is revised twice a year based on the price index. The Government has also introduced various welfare measures for these Gramin Dak Sevaks.

(d) The details of welfare measures introduced for the Gramin Dak Sevaks are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevaks*

Sl. No.	Category of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS)	Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) effective from 01.01.2006*	For Work load (in hours)
1	2	3	4
1.	GDS Branch Postmaster	₹ 2745-50-4245	Up to 3 hours
		₹ 3200-60-5000	More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 30 min
		₹ 3660-70-5760	More than 3 hours 30 min and up to 4 hours

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
		₹ 4115-75-6365	More than 4 hours and up to 4 hours 30 min
		₹ 4575-85-7125	More than 4 hours 30 min and up to 5 hours
2.	GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	₹ 2665-50-4165 ₹ 3330-60-5130 ₹ 4220-75-6470	Up to 3 hours More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 45 min More than 3 hours 45 min and up to 5 hours
3.	GDS Mail Carrier/ Packer/ Mailman	₹ 2295-45-3695 ₹ 2870-50-4370 ₹ 3635-65-5585	Up to 3 hours More than 3 hours and up to 3 hours 45 min More than 3 hours 45 min and up to 5 hours

\* This is the basic Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) on which Dearness Allowance, the rates of which are revised from time to time by the Government is also paid. The current rate of Dearness Allowance is 107%.

### ***Statement-II***

#### ***Welfare Measures and facilities for Gramin Dak Sevaks***

- (i) A Circle Welfare Fund Scheme for Gramin Dak Sevaks (CWFGDS) has been put in place effective from 01.10.2013. The Scheme is contributory in nature, with a component of grant from the Central Postal Welfare Fund. While a Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) contributes ₹ 20/- per month, an amount of ₹ 100 per GDS per year is granted from to each Circle as an Annual Contribution on recurring basis. The Circle Welfare Fund carries three main components of financial assistance to the GDS *i.e.* (i) Financial Grant (ii) Financial Assistance by way of loan of lower rate of interest @ 5% per annum (iii) one time repayment at the time of retirement.
- (ii) Bonus ceiling for Gramin Dak Sevaks stand enhanced from ₹2500/- to ₹3500/- effective from the financial year 2013-14. This is now at par with regular departmental employees.
- (iii) A Service Discharge Benefit Scheme was introduced for the GDS as per the New Pension Scheme (NPS lite) of the Pension Fund Regulatory &

Development Authority of India (PFRDAI) wherein the Department of Posts contributes ₹200 per month per GDS, which gets deposited as a corpus in their name for the pension fund. In October 2013, on the request of the GDS employees, the scheme has been further improved by allowing Gramin Dak Sevaks to also contribute a matching amount of ₹200/- per month towards the Scheme.

- (iv) Gramin Dak Sevaks are given 20 days' paid leave in a year.
- (v) Woman GDS are being given Maternity Leave. Women GDS are also given a Maternity Grant.
- (vi) The Department has a transparent system for consideration for compassionate engagement of one of the dependents of the GDS, in case of death.
- (vii) There is a facility for Life Insurance coverage provided to Gramin Dak Sevaks. The monthly subscription is ₹50 and the Insurance coverage is ₹50,000.
- (viii) Gramin Dak Sevaks are also provided trade union facilities. Separate rules have been framed by the Department titled as 'Recognition of Extra Departmental Agents (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1995'. The GDS are permitted to have their Branch Unions, Divisional level, Circle and All India level.
- (ix) Gramin Dak Sevaks are also provided with the facility of limited transfer in certain specific cases. These include posting at a distant place on redeployment, on being appointed on compassionate grounds and posted at distant place, on marriage/remarriage of woman GDS, on suffering hardship due to a disease etc.

#### **Radiations from telephone towers**

†3063. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that telephone companies have spread the net of their towers and radiation from these towers is affecting human life and environment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has given any directions to companies in this regard; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

(b) and (c) Yes, 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 from mobile towers by issuing various guidelines and norms taking into account the international standards/norms prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO.

Government of India adopted the ICNIRP guidelines in the year 2008 for 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 ICNIRP. Presently the limits for EMF radiations from Base Station in India are as below:-

Frequency Range	E-Field Strength (Volt/Meter)	H-Field Strength (Amp/Meter)	Power Density (Watt/Sq. Meter)
400MHz to 2000MHz	$0.434f^{1/2}$	$0.0011f^{1/2}$	$f/2000$
2GHz to 300GHz	19.29	0.05	1

(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.

#### Upgradation of BSNL and MTNL technical facilities

3064.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BSNL and MTNL services are affected due to lack of technical, equipment facility in various States; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is planning to upgrade the facilities to improve BSNL and MTNL services; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have informed that their services are not affected due to lack of technical equipment facility in various states. However, BSNL and MTNL state that the number of deployed BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) in their mobile network needs to be increased to provide better quality of service and enhance coverage.

BSNL and MTNL are 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 by BSNL 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.

The new projects of MTNL are:

- Augmentation of mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity by adding 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai. The packet core capacity (Data handling capacity of network) will be upgraded to 10 Gbps in Delhi and Mumbai.
- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.
- Migration of legacy telephone exchanges network to internet protocol (IP) based New Generation Network (NGN) exchanges in collaboration with C-DOT.



**Post offices functioning from rented buildings in Andhra Pradesh**

3065.SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the post offices, GPO, HPO, sub post offices, functioning from rented buildings in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the amount being paid as rent for these post offices; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to construct own buildings for post offices, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The details of the post offices, GPO,HPO, sub post offices, functioning from rented buildings in Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

*Post Offices functioning from rented buildings in Andhra Pradesh State*

Number of GPO (General Post Offices)	Number of HPO (Head Post Offices)	Number of Sub Post Offices	Grand Total
Nil	12	1388	1400

- (b) The details of the amount paid as rent for these post offices are as under:-

Year	Rent paid for rented post offices in Andhra Pradesh State
2012-13	₹ 3.65 crores
2013-14	₹ 3.74 crores
2014-15 (upto November, 2014)	₹ 2.45 crores

- (c) Construction of Departmental buildings for post offices in the country is an ongoing activity as per priority and policy of the department subject to availability of land & funds. Government is taking action to construct own buildings by making a priority list followed by an approval of 'Expenditure Finance Committee' under Plan heads.

During the last 5 years, Department had constructed following building projects in Andhra Pradesh State:-

- (i) Head Post Office building at Kurnool;
- (ii) Postal Stores Depot building at Vijayawada;
- (iii) Regional Office building at Vishakhapatnam.

Presently, the following post office building projects in Andhra Pradesh State, which have been approved for construction in 12th Five Year Plan are at various stages of pre-construction formality:-

- (i) Re-construction of Machilipatnam Head Post Office,
- (ii) Jaggaiahpet Post Office & Sub Postmaster's quarter,
- (iii) Amadalavalasa Post Office,
- (vi) Piler Post Office,
- (v) Industrial Estate Vizianagaram Post Office.

#### **Complaints regarding broadband services**

†3066. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL and MTNL have received complaints regarding slow speed and irregular connection of internet broadband services in several telecom circles and States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such complaints received from different States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and in the current year;

(c) whether the market share/growth rate of these PSUs have decreased in comparison to the market share of private service providers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and in the current year and the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have received complaints for internet Broadband services. Details of complaints received by BSNL and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MTNL in the country including Uttar Pradesh during last three years and current year are given below. All efforts are made to resolve the complaints within time frame prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in Broadband Quality of Service (QoS) norms.

Year	Number of Complaints		
	BSNL		MTNL
	All India including Uttar Pradesh (except Delhi & Mumbai)	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi and Mumbai
2011-12	23,58,666	1,44,043	28,617
2012-13	26,529,48	1,83,017	19,607
2013-14	33,381,66	1,67,436	24,218
Upto October, 2014	16,79,578	93,252	34,778

(c) and (d) Details of market share of BSNL, MTNL and private service providers are given in Statement (*See* below).

Government has taken several measures to revive BSNL and MTNL and provide some financial relief so that they could undertake expansion plans and provide better services. These measures 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, provide better quality of services to their customers and increase their market share.

BSNL and MTNL are 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 by BSNL 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.
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The new projects of MTNL are:

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- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.
- Migration of legacy telephone exchanges network to internet protocol (IP) based New Generation Network (NGN) exchanges in collaboration with C-DOT.

**Statement**

*Total number of telephone connections of BSNL, MTNL and private telecom service providers  
for the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of operator	31.03.2012 Total telephone connections (in million)	Market Share (%)	31.03.2012 Total telephone connections (in million)	Market Share (%)	31.03.2012 Total telephone connections (in million)	Market Share (%)	31.03.2012 Total telephone connections (in million)	Market Share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>PSUs</b>									
1.	BSNL	120.98	12.72	121.65	13.55	113.14	12.13	102.23	10.62
2.	MTNL	9.29	0.98	8.46	0.94	6.91	0.74	6.97	0.72
	TOTAL PSUs	130.27	13.69	130.11	14.49	120.05	12.87	109.20	11.34
<b>Private</b>									
3.	Bharti	184.55	19.40	191.48	21.32	208.75	22.37	216.80	22.52
4.	Vodafone	150.48	15.82	152.39	16.97	166.62	17.86	174.93	18.17
5.	Idea	112.72	11.85	121.61	13.54	135.79	14.55	145.41	15.11
6.	Reliance	154.32	16.22	124.22	13.83	112.13	12.02	111.57	11.59
7.	Aircel/Dishnet	62.57	6.58	60.07	6.69	70.15	7.52	76.80	7.98
8.	Tata	83.19	8.74	67.92	7.56	64.55	6.92	66.39	6.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Telewings (formerly Uninor)	42.43	4.46	31.68	3.53	35.61	3.82	42.24	4.39
10.	Videocon	5.95	0.63	2.01	0.22	4.99	0.53	6.11	0.64
11.	Sistema Shyam Tele Services	15.85	1.67	11.96	1.33	9.09	0.97	9.17	0.95
12.	Loop Mobile	3.27	0.34	3.01	0.33	2.90	0.31	1.40	0.15
13.	Quardant Televentures	1.53	0.16	1.56	0.17	2.39	0.26	2.65	0.28
14.	Stel	3.43	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Erisalat DB Telecom	0.78	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRIVATE		821.07	86.31	767.91	85.51	812.96	87.13	853.46	88.66

**Import of telecom equipment**

3067. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increase in import of telecom equipment and devices in the recent years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to increase domestic production of such equipment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. India's import of Telecom equipments for the last three years are as under:

Year	Val (₹ crores)
2011-12	59447.40
2012-13	61539.01
2013-14	74116.21

Source: DGCIS.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken the following steps to increase domestic production of such Equipments:

Foreign direct investment up-to 100% is allowed in manufacturing of telecom products under the automatic route.

Government has imposed basic custom duty at 10% on specified telecommunication products that are outside the purview of the information technology agreement and has also imposed education cess on imported electronic products to provide parity between domestically produced goods and imported goods.

The policy for providing preference to domestic manufacturers for 23 notified telecom products in Government procurement has already been implemented.

Further, Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) - an

industry led autonomous “not for profit” Standards Development Organization (SDO) for Telecom products and services has been set up for the development of standards for telecom especially suited to Indian environment and incorporation of the same in the International standards. This SDO for telecom will help Indian companies to develop standards for telecom products and services for Indian specific environment, which is expected to promote indigenous R&D and manufacturing.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the manufacturing of electronics products (including telecom).

Government has approved setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in India which would create the necessary ecosystem for design and manufacturing of telecom equipments.

Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.

Under the Focus Product Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy, exports of listed electronic products are entitled to duty credit scrip equivalent to 2% / 5% of FOB value of exports. These include telecom products and components including mobile handset.

DeitY provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.

The Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) sectors has been approved. 3000 PhDs are proposed to be supported under the Scheme. This support is also available for telecom sector.

Government has included Set Top Boxes in the definition of goods for use in the “Telecommunications Network” under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 thus extending the facility of form ‘C’ to Set Top Boxes. Consequently, the locally manufactured set top boxes are now at par in price with the imported set top boxes. This has created a huge



opportunity for the indigenous set top boxes manufacturers. In order to give fillip to the local set top box industry, Government also raised import duty on imported set top boxes to 10%.

- (d) Doesn't arise in view of (b) & (c) above.

**Complaints regarding poor quality of packaged/mineral water**

3068. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sale of unlicensed and poor quality packaged/mineral water has been reported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating number of such complaints received during each of last three years and current year along with action taken thereon;
- (c) whether a large number of illegal bottling plants of packaged water not conforming to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), are operating in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard; and
- (e) the other steps taken to standardize production and ensure supply of good quality packaged water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of complaints received and action taken is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Packaged drinking water and natural mineral water are both under the mandatory standards as per the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. As per the FSS regulation 2011, under the Act "No person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark".

To ensure the supply of quality packaged drinking water/mineral water, the State enforcement authorities undertake regular enforcement activities. The provisions for penalties under the FSS Act are comprehensive and broad-based and include suspension

of manufacturing activities, seizure of products, cancellation of licences, pecuniary penalties as well as imprisonment. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India also regularly writes letters to states / UTs for better implementation of the Act.

***Statement***

*Details of complaints received during last three years and current year:*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of complaints	Action taken
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not received	
2.	Bihar	Not received	
3.	Chhattisgarh	Not received	
4.	Dadra & N.H.	Not received	
5.	Daman and Diu	Not received	
6.	Haryana	Not received	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Not received	
8.	Jharkhand	Not received	
9.	Kerala	Not received	
10.	Lakshadweep	Not received	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Not received	
12.	Manipur	Not received	
13.	Mizoram	Not received	
14.	Rajasthan	Not received	
15.	Tamil Nadu	Not received	
16.	Tripura	Not received	
17.	Telangana	Not received	
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	
20.	Chandigarh	Nil	
21.	Goa	Nil	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	
24.	Nagaland	Nil	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of complaints	Action taken
25.	Puducherry	Nil	
26.	Punjab	Nil	
27.	Sikkim	Nil	
28.	Uttarakhand	Nil	
29.	Karnataka	629	153 seized, 358 voluntarily closed, 118 action initiated
30.	Maharashtra	51	cases launched against 81 illegal units.
31.	Uttar Pradesh	31	68 cases launched, 3 jailed, 16 panelised
32.	Gujarat	16	21 samples drawn, 10 found conforming, 11 cases launched.
33.	Orissa	13	25 units sealed
34.	West Bengal	4	
35.	Delhi	2	
36.	Assam	1	
TOTAL		747	

#### Cases pending in consumer courts

3069.SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3.7 lakhs cases are pending in various consumer courts in the country;

(b) whether maximum number of cases are pending in district forums many of which are defunct;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for pendency of cases; and

(d) the efforts being made to overcome this pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 644 District Consumer Fora, 616 Consumer Fora are functional. The details of cases pending in the District Consumer Fora in the country are given in Statement (*See below*). The pendency in Consumer Fora is due to various reasons such as increased number of cases caused by growing Consumers' awareness, strict implementation of due process of adjudication, scope for multiple appeals and vacancy of incumbents in certain States/UTs.

(d) 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.

***Statement***

*Total Number of Consumer Complaints filed/disposed since  
inception under Consumer Protection Law.*

(Updated on 04.12.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	% of total disposal
1.	National Commission	92481	81039	11442	87.63%
2.	State Commissions	661295	570184	91111	86.22%
3.	District Forums	3482728	3213497	269231	92.27%
	TOTAL	4236504	3864720	371784	91.22%

**Pension scheme in FCI**

3070. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, food and PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) how much foodgrains were bought, stored and distributed by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during last three years;
- (b) how many employees were working in it during these years and whether they are covered under a pension scheme;
- (c) if not, whether it was not approved in principle by Government earlier; and
- (d) whether Government would take immediate steps to put pension scheme in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) The total quantum of foodgrains procured and stored in central pool during each of last three years is as under.

(Fig. in LMT)

Marketing Year	Wheat	Rice
2011-2012	283.34	350.60
2012-2013	381.48	340.44
2013-2014	250.92	318.40

Food Corporation of India (FCI) issues foodgrains against the allotment made by Government under various schemes to State/UT Governments. The responsibility of further distributions to end consumers rests with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Wheat and rice lifted by the States from the Central Pool stocks against the allotment under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA)/ Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) during the last three years is as under:-

(Figs. in lakh MTs)

Year	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
2011-12	324.77	242.68	384.20	320.54	708.97	563.22
2012-13	436.00	332.42	366.65	326.41	802.65	658.83
2013-14	381.58	306.14	344.31	291.98	725.89	598.12

(b) Number of FCI's working employees (Staff and Officers) in last three years (as on 31st March) is given below:

Year	Employees
2011-2012	29434
2012-2013	26716
2013-2014	22480

At present the retired employees of FCI are entitled for the Pension on the basis of monthly contribution deposited in Employees' Pension Scheme. 1995.

Memorandum of settlement signed between the Management of FCI and its staff unions on 1.4.2010 provides for implementation of a liberalized Pension Scheme, however, Government has not approved any such scheme due to financial commitment involved in it.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

#### **Rise in prices of essential commodities**

3071.SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of factors responsible for increase in prices of essential commodities;

(b) the measures Government has taken to control the prices and by when we would be self sufficient in essential commodities; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Rise in the prices of essential food items are normally due to factors such as adverse weather conditions, insufficient logistics and storage facilities, artificial shortages created through hoarding and black marketing.

(b) and (c) Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve availability of essential commodities such as import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The recent steps initiated

by the Government to contain the price rise of essential food items are given in Statement (See below).

India is already self sufficient in foodgrains such as rice and wheat. In the case of other major essential items such as pulses and oilseeds, a number of schemes/programmes are under implementation for increasing their production as well as availability.

***Statement***

*Steps taken by the Government to improve the availability  
and to contain food items:*

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. w.e.f. 26.06.2014 and of onions at USD 300 per M.T. w.e.f 21.08.2014 respectively.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL & APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Authorised States/UTs to impose stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Authorised States/UTs to impose stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2015.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.
- The Government has approved for the current year *i.e.* 2014-15 Open Market Sale of ten million tonnes of wheat in the domestic market.

**Illegal water bottling units in and around Delhi**

†3072. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that over ten thousand illegal water bottling units are active in Delhi and its adjoining cities;
- (b) whether the bottled water supplied by these illegal units is potable;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, and the action taken by Government against these illegal units; and
- (d) the source of supply of water to these illegal units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) to (d) Only 9 cases of illegal water bottling units have been reported by Haryana and no such cases have been reported by Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Bottled water supplied by these units was not found potable. Action has been initiated by the Haryana Government. The implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 rests with State/ UT Governments. Penal provisions are provided in FSS Act, 2006 and States/UTs take action accordingly.

**Improvement in PDS**

†3073. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether improving the Public Distribution System (PDS) is one of Government's key priorities;
- (b) if so, the corrective measures taken so far by Government in order to improve the public distribution system;
- (c) whether Government has taken any concrete initiative in the last six months to stop black marketing of foodgrains in the country; 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)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



to (d) Strengthening and streamlining of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous endeavour. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding meetings, conferences, etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested for review of lists of beneficiaries, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

The National Food Security Act, 2013, notified on 10.09.2013, also contains measures for reforms in TPDS, to be undertaken progressively by the Central and State/UT Governments. These reforms *inter alia* include door-step delivery of foodgrains at the FPS, application of information and communication technology tools including end to end computerisation, preference to public institutions/bodies in licensing of FPSs, etc.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 notified by the Government mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. PDS (Control) Order, 2001 also empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action under clauses 8 & 9 in case of contravention of relevant provisions of the Order. If any person contravenes any provisions of this Order under clauses 3,4,6 and 7, he shall be liable to punishment under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act. Action in cases of blackmarketing of foodgrains is also taken by States/UTs under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

As per information received from the States/UTs, 124 detentions have been made in 2014 (upto 30.11.2014) in the cases of blackmarketing of essential commodities. State of Tamil Nadu has made 107 detentions while State of Gujarat has made 17.

#### **Clarification regarding use of Satyamev Jayate**

3074.SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Registrar of Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi has sought re-clarification last month from the Ministry regarding the use of name Satyamev Jayate as a title of an NGO to be registered in Delhi;
- (b) whether the Ministry has provided the re-clarification, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of above question does not arise.

#### **Revamping the PDS**

3075.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to notify revised poverty estimates on the basis of which States can undertake proper identification of beneficiaries under PDS, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to use biometric technology to include eligible beneficiaries and weed out ineligible ones, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the conference of Secretaries of State Food Departments made crucial recommendations for revamping the system and ensuring that grains reach the beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Government has notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 10.09.2013, which *inter alia* provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under NFSA, coverage under TPDS has been delinked from poverty estimates and corresponding to the above coverage at the all India level, State-wise coverage has been determined by the Planning Commission on the basis of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data for 2011-12 on consumption expenditure. Under the NFSA, the identification of eligible households is to be done by the respective State/UT Governments. As all States/UTs are required to implement NFSA, there is no proposal under consideration to notify revised poverty estimates for existing TPDS.

(b) Under the scheme of End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations, all States/UTs are *inter-alia* to digitise the ration card/ beneficiary data as per e-Gov standards and also to seed available Aadhaar numbers, which are linked to biometric data. This will help in weeding out bogus/ineligible beneficiaries and including the eligible beneficiaries.

(c) to (e) This Department has been organizing Conferences with the Secretaries of State/UT Food Departments from time to time on various issues including revamping and improving the implementation of TPDS in States/UTs. In the Conferences, the recommendations made relate among others to correct identification of beneficiaries, doorstep delivery of foodgrains upto Fair Price Shops (FPSs), end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations, increasing the viability of FPSs, etc. The recommendations made during the Conferences are shared with States/UTs for corrective action to be taken to improve the functioning of TPDS. Reports on these points are also obtained from the States/UTs on regular basis, which are reviewed in the Department.

#### **Functioning of consumer courts**

†3076. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that functioning of consumer courts is not satisfactory, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to amend the existing Consumer Protection Act. if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether all the posts of President and members in the consumer courts/forums have been filled up, and if not, by when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) Yes, Sir, the statement of pendency in Consumer Courts is given in Statement (*See below*) which shows that the disposal of cases by the Consumer Courts needs to improve.

(b) The Government proposes to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and is consulting various stake holders in the matter, but no final view has been taken.

(c) No, Sir. In accordance with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments/UTs are responsible to fill up the post of the President/Members of the concerned State Commission and District Forums of the State/UTs. Vacancies arise from time to time due to retirement, resignation, etc. and concerned State Governments take steps to fill such vacancies. However, the Department has been advising the State Governments/UTs from time to time to fill up the vacancies expeditiously.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****Total Number of Consumer Complaints filed/disposed since inception under Consumer Protection Law*

(Update on 04.12.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Cases Filed since Inception	Cases Disposed of since Inception	Cases Pending	% of Total Disposal
1.	National Commission	92481	81039	11442	87.63%
2.	State Commissions	661295	570184	91111	86.22%
3.	District Forums	3482728	3213497	269231	92.27%
TOTAL		4236504	3864720	371784	91.22%

**Quota fixed for States under PDS**

3077. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance by Central Government to State Governments through PDS for current year;

(b) the quota under the scheme fixed for each State, and the quantity distributed, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any complaints regarding the inferior quality of foodgrains, 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) and (b) Except those States, which have already adopted Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP), all other States are allocated foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Food Security Act (NFSA) and other Welfare Schemes at subsidised rates and no direct financial assistance is provided to them. However, in case of DCP States, difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) is reimbursed to them as subsidy. A statement indicating the subsidy released to DCP States in the current years is at Statement-I (*See below*). A statement indicating allocation and offtake of rice and wheat for current year *i.e.* 2014-15 under TPDS is at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) A complaint was received from Shri B Lokanathan, resident of Coimbatore regarding supply of foodgrains beyond Food Safety Standard under PDS in Tamil Nadu. It was forwarded to FCI for investigation and FCI has informed that complaint was not found to be true.

**Statement-I**

*Statement indicating the subsidy released to DCP States in the current year i.e. 2014-15 (till 17.12.2014)*

		(Rupees in crores)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Subsidy released
1.	Madhya Pradesh	3328.270
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1350.010
3.	West Bengal	1690.170
4.	Chhattisgarh	2287.775
5.	Uttarakhand	207.510
6.	Tamil Nadu	814.550
7.	Odisha	2204.000
8.	Kerala	617.150
9.	Rajasthan	65.970
TOTAL		12565.405

**Statement-II**

		(in thousand tons)			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 *		2014-15 \$	
		Allocation and Offtake of rice and wheat under TPDS during 2014-15		Special adhoc allocation and offtake of Rice and Wheat under TPDS (BPL) during 2014-15	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1873.313	1122.343	216.797	99.671
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.704	63.114	7.703	3.847
3.	Assam	1239.498	1197.037	142.828	77.237

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	3276.6	2305.101	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	876.114	868.349	0	0
6.	Delhi	251.758	252.793	0	0
7.	Goa	41.4	36.096	3.734	1.887
8.	Gujarat	1374.823	1206.85	164.918	82.803
9.	Haryana	530	512.191	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	338.654	326.486	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	504.536	438.192	57.244	27.871
12.	Jharkhand	901.258	627.172	186.237	91.415
13.	Karnataka	1677.448	1472.267	0	0
14.	Kerala	972.369	901.15	120.89	70.809
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2073.355	1663.41	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	3001.061	2508.534	0	0
17.	Manipur	111.555	107.553	12.914	8.066
18.	Meghalaya	124.138	123.512	14.238	8.953
19.	Mizoram	46.76	47.729	5.288	2.797
20.	Nagaland	84.584	92.375	9.646	6.063
21.	Odisha	1454.925	1199.089	256.561	44.229
22.	Punjab	580.08	79.731	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	1861.048	1762.367	0	0
24.	Sikkim	29.519	28.025	3.346	2.047
25.	Tamil Nadu	2481.888	1847.608	378.306	231.303
26.	Telangana	655.801	235.858	99.273	22.496
27.	Tripura	202.113	199.575	22.951	14.832
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4810.149	3817.254	830.707	309.055
29.	Uttarakhand	337.583	323.464	38.736	4.676
30.	West Bengal	2549.991	2452.503	402.889	166.099
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.68	14.754	2.177	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Chandigarh	20.808	16.882	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.934	8.884	1.404	0.695
34.	Daman and Diu	3.717	0.472	0.2711	0.009
35.	Lakshadweep	3.08	1.464	0.233	0.1
36.	Puducherry	39.888	3.732	6.536	0
TOTAL		34427.142	27863.916	2985.8271	1276.96

\* Offtake is against the allocation upto November, 2014

\$ Offtake is up to November, 2014 as against the allocation from April, 14 to March, 15

### Performance of the country in food processing sector

3078. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the country ranks second in the world in production of fruits and vegetables, only 6-7 per cent of this is processed;

(b) if so, the comparative position of the country *vis-a-vis* other countries, including USA and China;

(c) the reasons for this poor performance so far as food processing is concerned; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to develop the Food Processing Industry so as to contain food inflation and food wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the "Vision 2015: Strategy and 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).

(c) Lack of efficient cold chain infrastructure, inadequate processing capacity and access to affordable credit are some of the important reasons of poor performance of food

processing sector. As per the study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) in 2010, the cold storage requirement in the country was of the order of 61.13 million MT. Based on the study and existing capacity, the current gap of cold chain capacity is around 29 million MT. Constraints in terms of supply chain, including Cold Chain, and lack of adequate processing capacity are important factors for low level of processing and higher level wastages of agri-produces. As per the study conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana published in 2010, the magnitude of wastage was ₹ 44,143 crore per annum at 2009 wholesale prices.

(d) It has been the endeavour of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produces, control food inflation and ensure higher returns to the farmers. With a view to promote the sector, the Government has been strengthening infrastructure by supporting creation of Cold Chain, Mega Food Park and setting up/ modernization of Abattoirs under the Central Sector Scheme of Infrastructure Development. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has also launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) - on 1st April, 2012 for promoting the sector through State/ UT Governments. The various schemes under the NMFP, *inter-alia*, include setting up/ modernisation of food processing units, setting up Cold Chain units for non-horticultural products, Primary Processing Centres/ Collection Centres in Rural Areas, setting up/ modernisation of meat shops, Reefer Vehicles, Human Resource Development and Promotional Activities.

#### **Measures to prevent loss of fruits and vegetables**

3079. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though India is the largest producer of several agriculture commodities, there are high levels of losses in the supply chain, mainly fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the magnitude of these losses;

(c) the details of measures taken to set up Mega Food Parks and cold chains, value addition and preservation infrastructure; and

(d) the progress made in this regard in Jharkhand?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) A nation-wide study of quantitative assessment of harvest and post-harvest losses for 46 agricultural produces in 106 randomly selected districts was carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) Ludhiana, an ICAR institution. As per the report released in 2010, the extent of harvest and post-harvest losses in fruits vary from 5.8% to 18% and in case of vegetables from 6.88% to 12.98%. The study has estimated harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was of the order of ₹44143 crore per annum at 2009 wholesale prices.

(c) From time to time the Ministry of Food Processing Industries sanctions Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain Projects in pursuance of Expression of Interest (Eoi). So far, through such Eoi's, Ministry had approved 42 Mega Food Parks and 129 Cold Chain Projects in the country.

(d) A Mega Food Park sanctioned in the name of M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Private Limited at Getalsud, Ranchi. It is in an area of 51.50 acres at an approved project cost of ₹114.74 crore (Approx). Project approved on 27.03.2009. A grant of ₹50.00 crore has been approved by the Ministry to the project and ₹30.00 crore has been released till date. The Ministry has not sanctioned any cold chain project in the State of Jharkhand due to non receipt of eligible proposal.

#### **Facilities to youth to set up food processing units**

†3080. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether special grant is given to the youth to set up food processing units, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether facilities would be provided to encourage the young men and women to set up food processing units, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) In order to facilitate prospective entrepreneurs including youths/women for setting up of food processing units, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) implemented through State/UT Governments during 12th Five Year Plan. Under the Mission, one of the schemes is for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, which aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to entrepreneurs as per following pattern of assistance:

- 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakhs in general areas.
- 33.33% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakhs in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas.
- 50% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakhs for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

All the State/UT Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release of grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries including youths/women under the NMFP. States also have flexibility in selection of location of projects as well as beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material.

(b) Under the above scheme of the Mission, all implementing agencies/ Organizations such as Government/PSUs/Joint Ventures/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/Private Sector/Individuals including youth/women engaged in establishment/upgradation/modernization of food processing units would be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

#### **Cold storage capacity in Tamil Nadu**

3081. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to augment cold storage capacity in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps likely to be taken in the next five years to augment the cold storage facility in the State, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) For setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09 throughout the country including Tamil Nadu. 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. The scheme is available in all States/UTs and rural and urban areas. 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 projects for non-horticulture produce like dairy, meat, poultry, fish etc., financial assistance is provided as (a) Capital Subsidy: Grant-in-aid @35% of the bank appraised project cost for general areas, and @ 50% of the project cost for difficult areas including North Eastern region, subject to maximum of ₹ 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 years 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.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB), under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and scheduled areas is given under the scheme.

Proposals under the Central Sector scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure are invited by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries on all India basis against Expression of Interest in respect of fixed number of slots

approved by the Government and the eligibility for grant-in-aid is determined as per scheme guidelines. The proposals under the scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (for non-horti products) under Centrally sponsored National Mission on Food Processing are invited and approved by the State/UT Governments.

**Employment generation in FPI sector**

3082. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Food Processing Industry (FPI) sector has immense potential in terms of generating employment, country-wide;

(b) if so, the details of job-oriented training programmes being implemented in this sector in the country, including rural and tribal areas, during last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of institutes which provide research facility in food technology, State-wise; and

(d) the details of incentives provided to small and medium entrepreneurs for setting up FPIs or strengthening existing units' capacity during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Food Processing Sector forms an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of employment and value addition. As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for 2011-12, the total number of persons engaged in registered food processing units was 17.77 lakh, constituting 12.13 per cent of employment in registered factory sector. Employment in registered food processing sector has been growing annually on an average rate of 3.79 per cent for last five years ending 2011-12.

(b) With a view to augmenting the supply of trained man power, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) has been implementing Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC) component under the Human Resource Development scheme since 9th Five Year Plan period. In the 12th Five Year Plan, the scheme has been subsumed under

the centrally sponsored National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 1.4.2014. State-wise details of FPTCs assisted by MOFPI and funds released during 2011-12 and committed liabilities of 11th Plan met in 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise FPTCs assisted and funds released under NMFP during 12th Plan in 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has two Institutes engaged in research and development activities in the food processing sector as indicated below:

- (i) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), at Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana
- (ii) Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

In addition, various Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are undertaking research in food technology. Institutions like Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore, Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), Mysore and various State Universities as well as their affiliated colleges are also carrying out research in different sectors of food processing/ technology.

(d) Government has been implementing a Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/ Establishment/Modernization (TUS) of Food Processing Industries for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological up-gradation and expansion of existing units. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakh in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakh in difficult areas. This scheme has been subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 1st April, 2012 which is being implemented through State/Union Territory Governments. The details of Food Processing Units assisted by MOFPI and funds released during 2011-12 and committed liabilities of 11th Plan met in 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 under the scheme are given at Statement-III (*See* below). The details of food processing units assisted through the State/Union Territory Governments under NMFP during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 are given at Statement-IV (*See* below).



14.	Maharashtra	3	16.264	0	4	0	0	0	2.67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7.7	4	30	1	4	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	3	15.902	0	0	0	2	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.00
27.	West Bengal	0	1.59	0	0	0	0	1	3.92
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.96
29.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		36	160.229	8	55.32	3	31.82	1	14.55

\* Amount indicated also includes 2nd installment of grant.

+ During 12th Plan only committed liabilities of 11th plan are being sanctioned.

**Statement-II***State-wise FPTCs assisted and funds released under NMFP during 12th Plan in 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15*

(As on: 18.12.2014)

Sl. No.	State Name	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(In Rupees)
		Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	1	15,00,000	0	0	0	0	
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	15,00,000	0	0	0	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	



12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	4	24,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	1	15,00,000	1	9,00,000	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	11,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	1	15,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	1	54,00,000	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1	3,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	16,00,000	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	6,00,000	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	6,00,000	0	0
36.	West Bengal	5	37,00,000	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	21	1,41,00,000	4	85,00,000	0	0

**Statement-III**

*Details of Food Processing units assisted under TUS by MOFPI and Funds released during 2011-12 and committed Liabilities of 11th Plan met in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
								As on (31.10.2014)	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267	5000.40	221	4245.40	143	2877.00	139	24.66
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

₹ crore

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	460.23	0	0.00	2	69.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	89	2156.20	18	376.12	11	255.00	2	0.61
5.	Bihar	20	388.14	2	36.43	2	27.00	6	0.72
6.	Chandigarh	7	163.08	0	0.00	2	33.00	1	0.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	116	1348.60	149	1753.70	68	801.00	54	6.51
8.	Delhi	28	703.93	9	198.70	6	118.00	2	0.50
9.	Daman and Diu							1	0.25
10.	Goa	6	140.83	1	19.42	5	93.00	8	1.55
11.	Gujarat	271	5318.80	53	858.71	77	1394.00	64	10.87
12.	Haryana	129	2056.70	86	1122.20	34	566.00	25	4.85
13.	Himachal Pradesh	48	1329.50	5	133.45	10	260.00	8	1.52
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	379.15	2	16.43	3	55.00	3	0.48
15.	Jharkhand	10	155.18	4	76.53	2	38.00	5	1.18
16.	Karnataka	168	2703.20	81	1271.00	68	840.00	74	10.84
17.	Kerala	183	3302.70	15	252.44	43	740.00	19	3.28
18.	Madhya Pradesh	79	1235.10	31	422.19	30	405.00	23	3.57
19.	Maharashtra	587	9047.40	137	1864.80	168	2367.00	134	19.07
20.	Manipur	24	484.69	21	467.49	38	944.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Meghalaya	7	390.83	1	5.42	3	72.00	1	0.38
22.	Mizoram	1	11.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Nagaland	7	276.89	2	14.21	2	22.00	0	0.00
24.	Odisha	31	566.96	15	259.00	5	73.00	13	2.53
25.	Puducherry	3	56.30	6	150.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
26.	Punjab	262	3337.60	231	2420.80	83	949.00	40	4.42
27.	Rajasthan	249	3371.20	41	615.63	50	545.00	72	11.80
28.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	229	4101.60	44	689.19	58	997.00	59	11.14
30.	Tripura	3	53.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	238	4545.20	39	622.29	57	1028.00	60	10.46
32.	Uttarakhand	38	1117.10	5	115.49	7	225.00	6	1.56
33.	West Bengal	93	1818.00	8	186.85	18	390.00	25	4.34
34.	MM IV	0	0.00	5	426.28	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		3229	56020.00	1232	18620.00	996	16208.00	844	137.17

**Statement-IV**

*Details of Food Processing units assisted under TUS through the State/Union Territory Governments under NMFP during in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(As on: 18.12.2014)

		2012-13			2013-14			2014-15	
Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Number of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2,38,21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1,26,39,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	8	2,60,79,243	19	1,56,17,126	3	12,95,518		
5.	Bihar	3	57,89,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	1,00,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(In Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	51	17,43,91,000	8	2,03,61,500	0	0
13.	Haryana	9	3,86,64,000	4	1,79,39,000	4	1,95,36,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1,35,25,000	11	4,45,30,000	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4,54,09,000	4	1,70,96,000	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	36	13,92,07,500	14	4,71,10,200	8	1,73,52,500
18.	Kerala	7	2,58,52,000	14	5,38,81,000	2	1,00,00,000
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20	6,25,53,000	23	8,56,01,000	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	58	19,74,59,000	3	1,23,74,000	2	39,91,000
22.	Manipur	2	9,29,000	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	3	35,15,139	8	1,93,99,176	0	0
24.	Mizoram	2	35,27,047	2	40,11,000	0	0
25.	Nagaland	7	89,26,000	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	11	4,49,85,000	11	4,53,91,000	9	2,32,88,880

27.	Puducherry	2	75,00,000	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	3	1,27,23,000	5	88,99,000	1	0
29.	Rajasthan	9	3,22,95,514	39	14,17,12,120	15	5,80,51,933
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1,00,00,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	1,74,74,000	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	3	1,00,00,000	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	1	75,00,000	1	98,71,500	1	1,00,00,000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	36	14,58,27,000	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	4	1,34,88,410	1	75,00,000	0	0
36.	West Bengal	10	3,95,05,223	36	16,25,59,400	16	7,50,00,000
TOTAL		319	1,12,35,84,076	203	71,38,53,022	62	22,85,15,831

**New schemes to expand FPIS**

3083. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) set up in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any new schemes to expand FPIs; and
- (c) if so, the details of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per Annual Survey of Industries of data of 2011-12, the total number of factories in the registered Food Processing Sector in the country was 36,88,1. State-wise distribution of registered Food Processing Industries is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During 12th Plan, Ministry launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) *w.e.f.* 1.4.2012, which is being implemented through State/UT Governments. Under the Mission, one of the schemes is Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, which aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to entrepreneurs as per following pattern of assistance:

- 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakhs in general areas.
- 33.33% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakhs in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas.
- 50% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakhs for North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

All the State/UT Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release of grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries including youths/women under the NMFP. States also have flexibility in selection of location of projects as well as beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material. This scheme of the Mission actually meant for Expansion/Setting-Up of new Food Processing Industries.



**Statement***State-wise estimated number of Factories in registered FPI units for 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	9,359
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	1,212
5.	Bihar	715
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	23
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,028
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8
9.	Daman and Diu	35
10.	Delhi	145
11.	Goa	85
12.	Gujarat	1,924
13.	Haryana	650
14.	Himachal Pradesh	171
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	150
16.	Jharkhand	169
17.	Karnataka	1,979
18.	Kerala	1,437
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	754
21.	Maharashtra	3,113
22.	Manipur	18
23.	Meghalaya	18
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	12
26.	Odisha	875
27.	Puducherry	70

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total
28.	Punjab	2,784
29.	Rajasthan	777
30.	Sikkim	18
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,186
32.	Tripura	55
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,116
34.	Uttarakhand	381
35.	West Bengal	1,600

*Source:* Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2011-12.

#### **Chain of cold storage in rural parts of West Bengal**

3084. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a road-map for setting up of chain of cold storages in rural areas of West Bengal and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been earmarked for this purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cold storages set up with the help of Central funds in rural West Bengal during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) For setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09 throughout the country including rural areas of West Bengal. 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. The scheme is available in all States/UTs and rural and urban areas. 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 projects for non-horticulture produce like dairy, meat, poultry, fish, etc. financial assistance is provided (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 and (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 years 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 North Eastern Region.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB), under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes.

(b) Under the Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the fund allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 160.00 Crore for setting up of integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure, throughout the country. There is no separate State-wise allocation. Under National Horticulture Mission component of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, an allocation of ₹ 42.5 Cr. has been made in respect of West Bengal during the current financial year, out of which 25% is earmarked for creation of post harvest management infrastructure. The budget allocation of National Horticulture Board for the current financial year is ₹ 190.00 crore for setting up cold storages in the country. However, no separate budget allocation for rural West Bengal has been made by them.

(c) During the last five years, 29 cold storages have been set up in the State of West Bengal together under the schemes operated by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, National Horticulture Board and National Horticulture Mission.

#### **Investment in FPIs**

3085. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years, State-wise;

- (b) the total value of these products, State-wise;
- (c) how much quantity of these products was processed, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) the measures the Ministry proposes to take to increase the investment in the Food Processing Industries (FPIs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per National Horticulture Board's data, the production details of fruits and vegetables in the last 3 years' State-wise is given at Statement (*See* below). But, the value of the production of various fruits and vegetables has not been assessed.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data regarding quantity of fruits and vegetables processed State-wise and year-wise in the country. However, as per the study conducted by Institute of Economic Growth on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture, the extent of processing of agro-products including fruits and vegetables was estimated at the level of 6.76% during the year 2010-11.

(d) In order to increase investment in food processing industries, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012, which is implemented through State/UT Governments. Under this Scheme, financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid is provided to the entrepreneurs in the Food Processing Industries. The various components under NMFP, *inter-alia*, include setting up/modernization of Food Processing Industries, setting up of Cold Chain Units for Non-Horticultural Products, setting up of Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas, Modernisation of Meat Shops, Reefer Vehicles, Human Resource Development, Promotional activities and Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs for promoting scientific and hygienic slaughtering *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014.

In addition, the Ministry is also implementing various other Central Sector Schemes namely - (i) Mega Food Park Scheme for creation of modern infrastructure to food processing industries; (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for creation of preservation infrastructure including pre-cooling facilities at production sites, reefer vans and mobile cooling units for the purpose of linking groups of producers to processors and market through well-equipped supply chain.

All these Schemes are mainly intended to increase investment in the food processing industries.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Production in Thousand Metric Tonnes (MT)							
		Fruits				Vegetables			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Advance Estimate)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Advance Estimate)	2012-13	2013-14 (Advance Estimate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.50	30.73	29.72	43.21	44.16	51.790		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9841.07	13939.08	14219.31	12025.28	12104.65	12422.058		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.86	312.24	322.16	83.50	37.56	35.000		
4.	Assam	1851.77	2073.82	2210.24	3045.56	3415.07	3479.936		
5.	Bihar	3946.39	4249.19	4491.24	15552.38	16325.68	16572.701		
6.	Chhattisgarh	1569.18	1702.32	1930.18	4582.63	4993.85	5502.360		
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	-	5.50	5.50	5.500		
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.000		
9.	Delhi	0.99	0.00	-	466.68	439.32	483.678		
10.	Goa	154.67	80.90	81.61	78.20	80.51	80.860		
11.	Gujarat	7522.43	8413.17	8413.17	10049.81	10520.69	11433.580		
12.	Haryana	476.55	516.07	550.00	5068.42	5011.31	6000.000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Himachal Pradesh	372.82	555.71	836.96	1561.51	1521.13	1514.432
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2329.89	1742.14	2073.74	1395.47	1395.47	1395.472
15.	Jharkhand	850.20	889.74	890.04	3902.63	4325.38	4236.730
16.	Karnataka	6428.10	6619.60	6936.90	7662.50	7841.90	7354.880
17.	Kerala	2429.54	2583.92	2584.01	3626.00	3446.91	3445.580
18.	Lakshadweep	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.31	0.33	0.331
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3391.28	5450.00	5691.90	10084.01	12574.00	12966.500
20.	Maharashtra	10538.00	9785.00	10021.00	8778.00	8008.00	10112.000
21.	Manipur	405.85	440.59	525.78	200.32	219.82	274.500
22.	Meghalaya	300.42	316.57	339.36	385.01	403.37	428.043
23.	Mizoram	275.71	292.95	344.43	221.10	236.68	260.522
24.	Nagaland	347.68	275.95	375.74	222.63	207.74	483.390
25.	Odisha	2154.36	2210.42	2148.27	9520.56	9463.99	9433.660
26.	Puducherry	9.23	9.34	10.01	7.49	25.00	14.734
27.	Punjab	1419.86	1502.52	1528.61	3674.53	3782.61	3907.600

28.	Rajasthan	613.93	716.82	444.60	1287.41	873.50	1366.090
29.	Sikkim	22.47	24.02	24.40	127.65	132.51	132.016
30.	Tamilnadu	8535.05	6699.88	7370.04	9068.49	7897.93	8678.490
31.	Tripura	644.35	697.87	638.78	552.55	754.05	760.160
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5795.09	5176.14	5378.33	18563.75	19571.56	20341.035
33.	Uttar akhand	802.12	805.67	805.67	1066.71	1059.57	1059.571
34.	West Bengal	3055.44	3172.50	3194.00	23415.69	25466.81	26014.950
TOTAL		76424.21	81285.33	84410.67	156325.48	162186.57	170248.149

Source: National Horticulture Board

**Pending cases in Supreme Court**

3086.SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in the Supreme Court, if so, the cases pending in the Court for the last three years;

(b) the number of bail applications pending for the last three years;

(c) whether there is any procedure to accord priority to bail application of any person on the basis of his financial or social status; and

(d) if so, the details of such priority cases taken up by the Court during the last three years?

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

(a) As per the information made available by the Supreme Court, details of cases pending and disposed in the Supreme Court during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 1321 bail applications are pending in the Supreme Court for the last three years as on 15.12.2014.

(c) and (d) Instead of giving priority to bail applications on the basis of the financial or social status of a person, all bail applications are given priority as per guidelines and listed before the Supreme Court in the next Advance List. In addition to this, bail applications registered along with fresh matters on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday are listed before the Supreme Court on Monday in the next week and those registered on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are listed on Friday in the next week before the Supreme Court.

***Statement****Number of pending and disposal of cases in the Supreme Court of India*

Year	Number of Cases instituted	Number of Cases disposed	Pendency at the end of the year
2011	77090	73133	58519
2012	76917	68744	66692
2013	76742	77085	66349
2014	81583	83013	64919



Note: The figures relating to the year 2014 are from January 2014 to November, 2014. Out of the 64919 pending matters as on 30.11.2014, 19353 matters are up to one year old thus arrears (cases pending more than a year) are 45566.

### **Fast Track Courts**

3087.SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that half of the Fast Track Courts (FTCs), set up since 2000, are not functional for want of funds;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the FTCs set up and how many of them are functioning as of now;
- (c) the number of cases registered and disposed off in each of these FTCs so far; and
- (d) the measures being taken to make the non-functional FTCs functional?

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

(a) to (d) Setting up of subordinate 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. A statement 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 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). A statement indicating the number of cases transferred to FTCs and cases disposed by these courts is Statement-II (*See below*).

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-I**

*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 mentioned*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Approved no. of FTCs as in 2000	No. of FTCs functional as on 31/3/2005	No. of FTCs functional as on 31/3/2011	No. of FTCs functioning	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	86	108	72	April, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	3	0	March, 14
3.	Assam	20	20	20	20	Oct. 12
4.	Bihar	183	150	179	179	March. 11
5.	Chhattisgarh	31	31	25	21	April, 14
6.	Goa	5	5	5	5	July, 14
7.	Gujarat	166	166	61	61	Feb., 11
8.	Haryana	36	16	6	6	Dec. 10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	9	0	June, 14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	-	-	5	June, 14
11.	Jharkhand	89	89	39	11	March, 14
12.	Karnataka	93	93	87	39	March, 14
13.	Kerala	37	31	38	38	Aug., 13

14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	66	84	84	Dec. 10
15.	Maharashtra	187	187	51	92	June, 14
16.	Manipur	3	2	2	2	Oct. 12
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	3	June, 14
18.	Mizoram	3	3	3	3	March 11
19.	Nagaland	3	2	2	2	Oct. 12
20.	Odisha	72	41	35	30	June, 14
21.	Punjab	29	18	15	20	March, 14
22.	Rajasthan	83	83	83	0	March, 14
23.	Sikkim	3	-	-	1	March, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	49	49	49	32	June, 14
25.	Tripura	3	3	3	2	June, 14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242	242	153	0	March, 11
27.	Uttarakhand	45	45	20	0	July, 14
28.	West Bengal	152	119	109	77	Aug., 14
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	10	March, 14
TOTAL		1734	1562	1192	815	

***Statement-II***

*Number of cases transferred to Fast Track Courts (FTCs), disposed by  
FTCs and No. of cases pending in FTCs*

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Number of cases transferred to FTCs since inception	No. of cases disposed off since inception of FTCs	No. of cases pending in FTCs	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265545	248457	17088	April, 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4162	1660	2502	March, 11
3.	Assam	84098	72240	11858	Oct. 12
4.	Bihar	239278	159105	80173	March. 11
5.	Chhattisgarh	94670	76575	18095	March. 11
6.	Goa	10185	8590	1595	Feb., 14
7.	Gujarat	537636	434296	103340	Feb., 11
8.	Haryana	38359	33590	4769	Dec. 10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54651	47480	7171	Dec. 12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	
11.	Jharkhand	110027	87789	22238	March 11
12.	Karnataka	218402	184067	34335	Aug. 10
13.	Kerala	135839	116843	18996	Aug., 13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	360602	317363	43239	Dec. 10
15.	Maharashtra	423518	381619	41899	Feb. 11
16.	Manipur	3512	3287	225	Oct. 12
17.	Meghalaya	1288	973	315	Oct. 12
18.	Mizoram	1868	1635	233	March 11
19.	Nagaland	845	786	59	Oct. 12
20.	Odisha	73093	67700	5393	March. 12
21.	Punjab	58570	46347	12223	Dec. 10
22.	Rajasthan	149447	123024	26423	March. 11

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	
24.	Tamil Nadu	411957	371336	40621	Aug., 10
25.	Tripura	5812	5591	221	March 11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	March 11
27.	Uttarakhand	112726	103208	9518	June, 12
28.	West Bengal	196240	166711	29529	Aug., 14
29.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	
TOTAL		3592330	3060272	532058	

NA - Not available

#### Digitization of subordinate courts

3088.SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- whether Government proposes to digitize all Subordinate Courts across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Subordinate Courts are the most burdened and pendency in these Courts are mounting day-by-day; and
- if so, to what extent digitization in Subordinate Courts would help in reducing pendency of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Under the eCourts Integrated Mission Mode Project, which is one of the National e-Governance projects being implemented in High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts of the Country since 2007, the Government had approved the Scheme of computerization of 14249 District and Subordinate Courts in the country and for up gradation of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure of the higher courts by 31st 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.

(b) As per the data given by Supreme Court of India in their newsletter 'Court News', the number of cases pending at the end of last 3 years in the District and Subordinate Courts of the country is as under:

Year	Number of pending cases (Civil + Criminal)
2011	26986307
2012	26951461
2013	26839256

(c) The objective of the eCourts project is to provide designated services to litigants, lawyers and the judiciary by universal computerization of district and subordinate courts in the country. The national e-Courts portal (<http://www.ecourts.gov.in>) provides online services to litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments. Further, all the district and subordinate courts computerised under eCourts project have been linked to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), which is a common repository of case records across the country. On NJDG, data entry of decided cases is being undertaken and data pertaining to pending cases is being updated on a daily basis. As on 31st October, 2014, data in respect of more than 3.92 crore cases and more than 60 lakh orders/judgments pertaining to district and subordinate Courts under the jurisdiction of 21 out of 24 High Courts have been uploaded on NJDG.

Although reduction of pendency is not the prime objective of eCourts project, the initiatives being taken under the project will eventually lead to improvement in justice delivery.

#### **Recommendation of CBI to ITAT**

3089.SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has recommended to Chairman, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) to be more vigilant and review the rules and practices related to preparation and delivery of orders under section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken, so far, on the recommendation;

(c) whether members of ITAT, Kolkata are engaged in pre-written judgements in connivance with unscrupulous counsels, resulting into loss of revenue to the exchequer; and

(d) if so, how many such cases have been brought to the notice of Government and action taken against members of ITAT, Kolkata for abnormal practices?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that it has not made any recommendation to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in this regard. Section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, relates to the revision of assessment order by the Commissioners of Income Tax, in the circumstances stated therein. This Section does not relate to the passing of orders by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

#### **Judgements of ITAT, Kolkata**

3090.SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Kolkata are delivering pre-decided judgements under Section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) whether Chairman, ITAT has no rules and practices relating to preparation and delivery of orders;

(c) if so, the details of procedure adopted by members of ITAT, Kolkata in delivering judgment/orders under Section 263 of IT Act, 1961;

(d) whether a large number of cases of quid pro quo by some members have been noticed in the past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against such erring members?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) No, Sir. Section 263 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, relates to the revision of assessment order by the Commissioners of Income Tax, in the circumstances stated therein. This Section does not relate to the passing of orders by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT).

(b) The Income Tax (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1963, framed under Section 255 (5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, prescribe the procedure for processing of appeals by the ITAT.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There is one case relating to a Member of the ITAT who was allegedly caught red-handed by the CBI while accepting bribe and he is under suspension. The

CBI has registered a regular case against him under certain Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The matter is now before the CBI Court.

#### **Pending court cases**

3091.SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases pending in courts in the country which are more than five years old;
- (b) whether Government is going to propose a policy initiative to do away with long vacations in the courts of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) to (c) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information made available by Supreme Court of India, 11,861 cases were pending for more than five years as on 10.12.2014 in Supreme Court. 16.83 lakh cases were pending for more than five years as on 31.12.2013 in various High Courts. In District and Subordinate Courts, 59.80 lakh cases were pending for more than five years as on 31.12.2013.

Holidays in Supreme Court and High Courts are regulated by the respective Courts. Holidays in subordinate courts are regulated by the respective High Courts. The Supreme Court has notified the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 on 27th May, 2014 wherein, *inter-alia*, it is provided that the period of summer vacation shall not exceed seven weeks. It is further provided that the length of the summer vacation and the number of holidays for the Court and the offices of the Court shall be such as may be fixed by the Chief Justice and notified in the official Gazette so as not to exceed one hundred and three days, excluding Sundays not falling in the vacation and during holidays.

#### **Implementation of 197th Report of Law Commission**

3092.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of the 197th Report of the Law Commission of India on the Appointment of Public Prosecutors, which was submitted to Government on 31st July, 2006;



(b) whether the recommendations made therein have been accepted or approved in-principle by Government, if so, the details of the recommendations which have been accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Law Commission in its 197th Report on “Public Prosecutor’s Appointment” has recommended for amendment in section 24 of Cr. P.C., as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and are implemented by the States, therefore, the Report has been referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations for their comments. The Comments of some of the State Governments are still awaited. A decision for accepting the recommendations or otherwise will be taken after receipt of the comments from all the State Governments.

#### **Appointment of Public Prosecutors**

3093.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have not constituted a regular Cadre of Prosecuting Officers as envisaged under Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; and

(b) if so, the names of the States along with a description of their policies for appointment of Public Prosecutors?

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

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **New procedure of self attestation of documents**

3094.SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to do away with the necessity of filing affidavits/documents from a Gazetted Officer or a Notary for a Government related work and instead has adopted the new simplified procedure of self attestation of documents;

(b) if so, whether Government has asked State Governments to promote and adopt the new procedure; and

- (c) if so, the number of States that have agreed to adopt the new procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) It is a constant endeavor of the Government to simplify procedures by introduction of self-certification. For this, all Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments/UTs have been requested to review the existing requirement in this regard and make provision for self-certification, wherever possible.

**Time-bound disposal of court cases**

3095.SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of mammoth pendency and extraordinary delay in disposal of court cases leading to people losing faith in judicial system, Government contemplates time-bound disposal of court cases as per their gravity;

(b) if so, the status thereof and whether Government has held consultations with State Governments, Judiciary and other stakeholders in this regard;

(c) whether Government intends to bring a legislation in this regard, if so, the details thereof and by when; and

(d) whether increasing number of courts and equipping them with latest Information Technology is one of the measures being contemplated, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) In comparison with 2.77 crore cases pending at the end of the year 2010 in District and Subordinate Courts in the country, 2.68 crore cases were pending at the end of the year 2013. However, pendency of cases in High Courts has increased from 42.49 lakh cases in 2010 to 44.56 lakh cases in 2013.

While there is no proposal of the Government to bring a legislation on time-bound disposal of court cases, the Government has taken major initiatives for pendency reduction. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in 2010 to 19,518 in 2013. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹2,198 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/ construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last three years. Under the eCourts Project 13,323 courts have been computerized by 31st October, 2014. Computerization of courts would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers. In order to reduce government litigation in courts the Central

Government has encouraged the States to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms. The Government has also identified the areas prone to excessive litigation for adopting suitable policy and legislative measures to curb such litigation. As a result of the concerted efforts made by all stake-holders the increasing trend of pendency of cases in subordinate courts has been checked.

The Government holds consultations with State Governments and judiciary on various issues from time to time. The last Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts was held on 7th April, 2013.

#### **Allowing regional languages in proceedings of High Courts**

3096.SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2545 given in Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Government has received any comments from Hon'ble Supreme Court during the last six months for allowing regional language in proceedings of High Courts of concerned State;

(b) the as-on date status of action taken by Government for allowing regional languages in proceedings of High Courts of concerned States; and

(c) whether Government intends to amend article 348(2) of the Constitution for the purpose?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on proposals received from State Governments regarding use of regional languages in the proceedings of certain High Courts, Government had taken up the matter with the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court had not accepted the proposals. The Government has abided by the decision.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Lok Adalats**

3097.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lok Adalats have proved that, they can reduce the pendency of cases in courts substantially, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has prepared any action plan to conduct more Lok Adalats in Maharashtra and rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the first National Lok Adalat which was held on 23.11.2014 about 72,10,300 cases were settled, out of which 50,87,394 cases were pending in various courts. The second National Lok Adalat was held on 6.12.2014 and on 13.12.2014 in Goa and Maharashtra. The details of cases settled in second National Lok Adalat are being collected.

(b) and (c) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committee have been organizing Lok Adalats all over the country, including regularly either on daily/ fortnightly or monthly basis in addition to the National and Mega Lok Adalats.

#### **Opening of Additional District Sessions Court in Chhattisgarh**

†3098. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Court functioning at Bhatgaon in the district Baloda Bazar in Chhattisgarh was to start functioning as the Additional District Sessions Court from the 2nd October, 2014; and

(b) if so, by when the said court will start functioning and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No time schedule has been fixed.

#### **Revamping the judicial process to ensure time-bound trial**

3099. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as a positive signal to decongest over-crowded jails in the country, the Supreme Court has ordered the release of undertrials, who have already served half of their maximum sentence, if convicted;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether an estimated two-thirds of around four lakh prisoners in our jails are those awaiting trial with many already having spent years in jails; and

(c) whether Government is also considering to revamp the existing judicial process to ensure time-bound trials?

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

(a) 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.

(b) and (c) As per the prison statistics India, 2013 published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), out of 4.12 lakh different types of prison inmates in jails, 2.78 lakh are undertrials. In order to reduce the number of undertrials in prisons, the Chief Justices of the High Courts have been requested 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 Court for periodic monitoring of the release of undertrials prisoners. The Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers have also been requested to use software applications to generate data of under-trial prisoners and review their cases periodically.

Section 436A of Criminal Procedure Code provides for the right of the under trial prisoner to apply for bail once he/she has served one half of the maximum sentence, if convicted. Further, Section 436 of Criminal Procedure Code enjoins Courts to consider as indigent any person who is unable to furnish bail within 7 days from the date of arrest, and to release him/her on personal bond without asking for any surety.

**Trial of arrested/detained persons within reasonable period**

3100.SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among the worst ranking countries in the world in terms of proportion of undertrials languishing in jails;

(b) whether Government proposes to give people, arrested or detained, the right to trial within a reasonable period of time; and

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

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

(a) to (c) As per the prison statistics India, 2013 published by the National Crime Records

Bureau (NCRB), out of 4.12 lakh different types of prison inmates in jails, 2.78 lakh are undertrials. In order to reduce the number of undertrials in prisons, the Chief Justices of the High Courts have been requested 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 Court for periodic monitoring of the release of undertrials prisoners. The Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers have also been requested to use software applications to generate data of under-trial prisoners and review their cases periodically.

#### **Vacancies in judiciary**

3101.SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at present there are 22.5 per cent of judges' positions vacant in subordinate Judiciary, the situation being worse in High Courts where vacancies are more than 34 per cent;
- (b) if so, the current strength of Subordinate Judiciary and High Courts as against their sanctioned strengths; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or is taking in expediting the process of filling up the vacancies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) to (c) Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the control over District and Subordinate Courts in the States vests with the concerned High Court. As per information available in Court News, a quarterly newsletter of Supreme Court of India, the sanctioned and working strengths of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts were 19,518 and 15,115 respectively as on 31.12.2013; and 4403 posts of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts were vacant on 31.12.2013.

The Sanctioned and Working Strengths of Judges of various High Courts were 984 and 631 respectively; and 353 posts of Judges of High Courts were vacant as on 15.12.2014.

As per the Memorandum of Procedure, initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated

in the next six months in the High Courts. The filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. For filling of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts, the matter is regularly pursued with the High Courts.

#### **Amendment in the Indian Succession Act, 1925**

3102.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any request from the native Christians of Mysore and Coorg to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925;
- (b) whether the Ministry would consider amending the Act to include native Christians of Mysore and Coorg in its ambit; and
- (c) if so, the date by which and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir. From the records available, it may be stated that we have not received any request from native Christians of Mysore and Coorg to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Advisory committees on FDI**

3103.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have constituted a few advisory committees comprising experts from various fields on foreign direct investment, resource mobilization, information technology initiatives, etc., if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are yet to finalise the modalities for investment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has constituted a High Level Committee for mobilisation of resources for major railway projects and restructuring of Railway Ministry and Railway Board. Ministry of Railways has also constituted another High Level Committee for identifying factors, issues and avenues for improving financial health of Indian Railways.

(b) Ministry of Railways in November, 2014 have notified Sectoral guidelines for Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment. These guidelines include permissible activities, salient features pertaining to project development, support from the Government & appropriate model of implementation and limit of permissible Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

### **Representations for gauge conversions in Gujarat**

3104. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received representations for gauge conversion of railway tracks from various organisations/ road users as well as from Government of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the work is likely to start along with probable time-frame for completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Requests for taking up projects from State Governments, elected representatives and other social/commercial organizations/individuals are received at various levels, but a centralized compendium is not maintained. However, such requests are scrutinized and wherever feasible surveys are taken up. Some of the projects surveyed are taken up based on remunerativeness, socio-economic consideration, etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands. The detailed status of gauge conversion proposals falling partly/fully in the State of Gujarat, is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Status
<b>Gauge conversion</b>		
1.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur gauge conversion project (322 km) has been sanctioned at an anticipated cost of ₹ 1152 crore. On Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar section, tender for service building and has been awarded. On Himmatnagar-Udaipur section, earthwork, bridges & ballast supply works have been taken up.



Sl. No.	Name of the work	Status
2.	Bhuj-Naliya with extension of Vayor	Gauge conversion of Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 km) was sanctioned at an anticipated cost of ₹ 238.24 crore. Extension from Naliya to Vayor (24.65 km) was also sanctioned as a new line at an anticipated cost of ₹ 80 crore to be funded by Cement Industries (M/s. Jaypee Cement & M/s. Sanghi Cement). Since both the Cement Industries have expressed their inability to share the cost of the new line project, only execution of gauge conversion of Bhuj-Naliya has been taken up. Detailed estimate for the same has been sanctioned and execution of earthwork, bridges, etc taken up.
3.	Shapur-Saradiya	Gauge conversion of Shapur-Saradiya(46km)hasbeensanctioned as a material modification to Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjaliaya-Jetalsar sanctioned gauge conversion project at an anticipated cost of ₹ 320.26 crore. Detailed Estimate has been prepared.
4.	Mahesana-Taranga Hill	Gauge conversion of Mahesana-Taranga Hill (57.40 km) has been sanctioned as a material modification to Bhildi-Viramgam gauge conversion project at an anticipated cost of ₹ 191.14 crore. Final Location Survey (FLS) completed and detailed estimate has been prepared.
5.	Miyagaon-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya	The project has been sanctioned at an anticipated cost of ₹ 639.25

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Status
		crore. Final Location Survey has been prepared. Detailed estimate with electrification has been prepared.
	Ahmedabad-Botad	Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been sanctioned at an anticipated cost of ₹ 587.18 crore. The project is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). Detailed estimate amounting to ₹ 976 crore has been sanctioned.
6.	Dhasa-Jetalsar	The work has been sanctioned at an anticipated cost of ₹ 376 crore. The project is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). Final Location Survey has been completed. Preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up.
7.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana	Survey taken up.
8.	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey was sanctioned, but was subsequently dropped based on the information received from Vice Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Maritime Board that Khambhat Port will not be developed as a Port due to construction of Kalpsar dam at the location of Khambhat port.
9.	Nadiad-Bhadran	Survey taken up.
10.	Champaner Panimines (49 km.) & Chhuchhapura-Tankhala with extension upto Rajpipla (38 km.)	Survey for gauge conversion of Chocapara-Tanakla (38 km) & its extension upto Rajpipla has been completed. As per survey report, the cost has been assessed as ₹ 848 crore with the negative rate of return of 1.89%. Railway is unable to take up the work due to its unremunerative nature, huge

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Status
		throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of funds. Survey for Champaner-Panimines (49 km.) has been taken up.
11.	Kalol-Kadi-Katosan	Survey taken up.
12.	Katosan-Bahucharaj i-Ranuj	Survey taken up.
13.	Veraval-Talala-Visavadar (Veraval-Dhasa Jn. via Talala-Visavadar-Khijadiya)	Survey taken up.
14.	Pratapnagar-Vishwamitri-Jambusar-Samni & Jambusar-Kavi	Survey completed and as per survey report, the cost has been assessed as ₹ 792 crore with the rate of return of 2.63%. Railway is unable to take up the work due to its unremunerative nature, huge throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of funds.
15.	GC of existing MG line in Ahmedabad area upto Mahesana (Ambliyasana-Vijapur-Gandhinagar Loop)	Survey taken up.
16.	Jhagadia-Netrang (GC) with extension to Nandurbar (NL) via Sagbara-Khopar-Tawda-Shahda-Dondacha	Survey completed as per survey report, the cost has been assessed as ₹ 1436 crore with the negative rate of return of 3.88%. Railway is unable to take up the work due to its unremunerative nature, huge throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of funds.
17.	Bilimora-Waghai with extension upto Manmad	Survey completed and as per survey report, the cost has been assessed as ₹ 3538 crore with the rate of return of 2.27%. Railway is unable to take up the work due to its unremunerative nature, huge throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of funds.

Time frame for inclusion and completion of these projects cannot be given due to a huge shelf of ongoing projects and funds constraints.

**Railway lines for development of DMIC**

3105.SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received any request from Government of Gujarat for development of various railway lines for overall development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor(DMIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when Railways intend to start these projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways have received request from Government of Gujarat for development of rail linkages in the influence area of Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

The details, item-wise are furnished below:-

Rail Linkages Sought		Remarks
<b>Gauge conversion</b>		
Abmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Gauge Conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been sanctioned and included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates etc. have been taken up. Botad-Bhavnagar section is already on the Broad Gauge Network.
Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Dahej -Samni-Bharuch	Already converted to Broad Gauge.
Palanpur- Siddhpur- Mehsana Industrial Area	Viramgam-Samakhiali	There is already an existing broad gauge line. Doubling of this section has been sanctioned in the year 2011-12.
	Maliya Miyana -Navlakhi - Rajkot	Already converted to Broad Gauge.

Rail Linkages Sought		Remarks
	Mehsana-Patan	Already converted to Broad Gauge.
	Mehsana-Viramgam	Already converted to Broad Gauge.
	Viramgam- Surendranagar	Already converted to Broad Gauge. Doubling of the line was sanctioned in 2010-11.
	Samakhiali -Gandhidham-Kandla	Already converted to Broad Gauge & doubled.
	Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra	Gandhidham-Adipur-Mundra & Adipur-Anjar-Bhuj are Broad Gauge lines.
Particulars		Remarks
<b>Doubling</b>		
Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Bharuch-Dahej	The section was recently converted into broad gauge and commissioned. Based on present traffic growth doubling is not justified.
Palanpur-Siddhpur-Mehsana Industrial Area	Pipavav-Rajula-Dhasa-Botad-Surendranagar-Viramgam -Mehsana	The work of doubling of Viramgam - Surendranagar section (65.26 kms.) is sanctioned.
Mundra-Palanpur	Palanpur-Samakhiali - Gandhidham-Mundra	Doubling of Samakhiali - Palanpur section has been included in the Budget 2013-14 and will be implemented by Kutch Railway Corporation. Broad Gauge double line already exists on Samakhiali -Gandhidham-Mundra section.
	Gandhidham-Kandla	Doubling of this section has already been completed.

Particulars		Remarks	
New Rail Lines			
Ahmedabad-Dholera	Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholera-Vataman-Petlad	Survey has been taken up.	
Investment Region	Bhimnath-Dholera	Survey has been completed. In principle clearance has been given for Private Line Model.	
	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey has been taken up.	
Other rail Infrastructure for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)			
Port	Spur Rail Connectivity for Ports	Name of Section	Remarks
Hazira	Surat-Hazira New Rail Link.	Surat Hazira	After the Participative Policy of December 2012, in principle clearance has been given for development of the link on Private Line Model.
Bedi Port	Bedi Port-Jamnagar Station	Jamnagar-Rajkot	Survey has been taken up.
Porbandar Port	Porbandar Port-Porbandar station	Porbandar-Jamnagar	Survey has been taken up.
Chhara Port	Chhara Port-Kodinar (extension of Veraval-Somnath BG line to Kodinar)	Veraval-Rajkot	In principle clearance has been given for development of line on Private Line Model.
Mahuva Port, Kachhigadh Port and Nargol Port Connectivity	Proposal for rail connectivity to Nargol Port under Private Line Model has been received.		

#### **Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor project**

†3106. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor project is operational for laying separate parallel railway lines for Cargo transportation, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the project is likely to be completed on time, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The 1839 Km. long Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni in West Bengal has been sanctioned and implementation taken up. This Corridor is being developed to augment the rail transport capacity to meet the growing requirement of movement of freight traffic on the route.

The Eastern DFC (excluding Sonnagar-Dankuni Section) is likely to be commissioned by 2019. Civil construction works of Khurja-Kanpur Section (343 km) of Eastern DFC have commenced and approximately 25% of work has been completed. Works on 122 km Mughalsarai-Sonnagar Section of Eastern DFC are also progressing well.

3861 Hectare of land out of 5550 Hectare required for the Project have been notified for land acquisition under Section 20 F of the Railway Amendment Act 2008.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **CNG powered trains**

3107.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce CNG powered trains in Railways as green energy initiative, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it will be restricted to local trains like DEMU trains or will be extended to mail/express trains also, the details thereof and by when it will be introduced in superfast trains; and

(c) the comparison of cost with that of engines driven by diesel and electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Railway has plans to convert Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMUs) and diesel locomotives to dual fuel mode (natural gas and diesel). Contracts for conversion of 50 Driving Power Cars (DPCs) of DEMUs to dual fuel mode have been awarded. Presently, four DPCs are running on dual fuel with CNG and more Driving Power Cars (DPCs) are under conversion.

(b) CNG is restricted to DEMUs and not extended to mail/express trains.

(c) In comparison to diesel engine DEMUs, a saving of 6% has been realised by use of CNG engines in dual fuel mode but there is no saving in comparison to electrical engines.

#### **Incidents of Naxalite attacks on trains**

†3108. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of trains being taken as hostage, stopping/looting of trains by the Naxalites occurred in 2014;

(b) the arrangements made by Government for the safety of trains passing through Naxal affected areas; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No incident of trains being taken as hostage and looting of trains has been reported during the year 2014 (Upto November). However, 08 incidents of stopping of trains by Naxalites have been reported during the year 2014 (Upto November) over East Coast Railway.

(b) and (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). However, the Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of the State Governments by augmenting security arrangements in naxal affected areas by way of increasing the strength of Railway Protection Force (RPF) train escorting parties in trains over affected sections and deploying staff for access control duties at important and sensitive stations. The RPF train escorting personnel in Naxalite/Maoists affected areas are equipped with sophisticated weapons, sufficient ammunition, bullet proof jackets, walkie-talkies, dragon search lights, etc. Regular coordination is maintained with GRP and civil police besides sharing of intelligence inputs with Intelligence Bureau and other intelligence agencies of state.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Schemes for railway expansion in Uttarakhand**

†3109. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for railway expansion in Uttarakhand and the details of their cost and the timeframe for their completion,

(b) whether, in view of the fact that the old railway station of Dehradun is burdened beyond its capacity, there is any proposal for its expansion or an additional/alternate railway station in Dehradun to reduce the pressure from the old Dehradun railway station and

(c) if so, the details of its cost and its completion schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) At present, there are 4 new line, 2 gauge conversion and 1 doubling ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttarakhand covering a length of 894 km. The anticipated cost of these projects is ₹ 7031 crore. Till March, 2014, an expenditure of ₹ 1803 crore has already been incurred on these projects. An outlay of ₹ 78 crore has been provided for these projects for the year 2014-15. Target date for completion of these projects has not been fixed, due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal for an additional railway station at Dehradun. However, to ease the terminal capacity of Dehradun station presently constrained by 13 coaches length platform, the work of extension of platform to accommodate 18 coaches has been sanctioned. Route Relay Interlocking (RRI) building has been completed. Civil works have been taken up. No target date for completion of the work has been fixed.

**Increasing frequency of trains running towards South India**

†3110. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the number of passengers travelling by trains in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the booking status on the trains running from Jodhpur, Bikaner to South India shows no room within fifteen minutes of opening of booking, if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to increase the frequency of trains running from Jodhpur, Bikaner towards South India, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) A few surveys have been conducted from time to time, on need basis, for specific purposes in the past. To analyse the number of passengers travelling by trains, Indian Railways have, however, developed a Data Warehouse, which provides this information. This information is analysed in Passenger Profile Management cells on Indian Railways. The overall data regarding passenger traffic is also published in the Indian Railways Year Book and Indian Railways Annual Statistical Statement which is also presented to Parliament along with Railway Budget.

(b) Yes, Sir. In peak seasons and on peak days, a large number of trains indicate this feature, particularly in upper class.

(c) The following three pairs of Express train services have been announced/introduced from Bikaner/Jodhpur covering destinations like Nanded, Bangalore, Chennai etc.:

1. 17623/17624 Bikaner- Hazur Saheb Nanded Express (weekly).
2. 16587/16588 Bikaner-Yesvantpur Express (bi-weekly) w.e.f. 07.12.2014.
3. 16863/16864 Jodhpur-Mannargudi Express (weekly).

#### **Maintenance of requisition registers**

3111. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 739 given in Rajya Sabha on 28th November, 2014 and state:

(a) whether there is mandatory standing orders for maintenance of requisition registers for requisitions received under HOR quota and tickets confirmed against these;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying information on the basis that requests are not compiled;

(c) the reasons for violation of standing orders;

(d) whether on an average more than 50 per cent of berths under HOR quota were confirmed against the requisitions received from Hon'ble MoS, Railway and office of the

MoS during October and November, 2014 in train No. 12559/12560 Shivganga express; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) As per extant instructions, all requests received from various sources for release of berths out of Emergency Quota are preserved for a period of at least three months from the date of journey. However, it is not practically feasible to compile all the requests as a very large number of requests are received for different classes and the voluminous work and manpower involved in this exercise is not likely to give any gainful managerial input commensurate with the work involved.

(d) and (e) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders, which includes Central Government Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court of India, High Court of various States etc. and MPs/MLAs, VIPs & other emergent demands, who are on the waiting list, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota in different trains and in different classes. This quota is released by the staff in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long.

At the time of allotment of berths, preference is given for self travel of high dignitaries. Thereafter, other requisitions received from various quarters are considered and the remaining quota is released taking into account the factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government Duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, job interview etc. The above procedure is followed scrupulously in all cases including Train No. 12559/12560 Shivganga Express.

#### **Developing Model stations with help of China**

3112.SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bengaluru and Bhubaneswar railway stations would be developed as Model stations with the help of China, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have executed agreement with China in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) It has been decided to undertake prefeasibility studies regarding

redevelopment of Bhubaneswar or New Bhubaneswar and Baiyyappanahalli (Bengaluru) stations 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 18.9.2014. Preliminary information has been exchanged between China Railway Construction Engineering Group and Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) in this regard.

### **Training in China**

3113. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to send officials in batches of 20 to China for training, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways and the Government of China have also agreed to work together in heavy haul trains, an area in which China has developed world class expertise, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China where Chinese assistance is being taken for training of Indian Railways' personnel in the area of heavy haul transportation. 100 Indian Railways' personnel are being deputed in 5 batches to Beijing Jiatong University, Beijing, China for this training. The first batch comprising 22 officers has been sent for training from 15.12.2014 to 26.12.2014.

### **Late running of Dehradun Jan Shatabdi Express**

†3114. SHRIMATI MANORAMA D. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that all the trains from Delhi to Dehradun have not been reaching to their destinations on time for the last so many days, leading to severe troubles to the general public, if so, the reasons behind their reaching late;

(b) whether Jan Shatabdi Express (Train No. 12055/12056), in particular, has not been reaching on time on several days during the last two months (October and November) either to Dehradun or Delhi as per its time-table; and

(c) if so, the details of reaching late of each train along with reasons therefor, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railways (IR) runs a total number of 10 Mail/Express train services

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† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

between New Delhi and Dehradun. Out of these 10 train services, 05 are daily, 3 are bi-weekly and 2 are weekly services.

It may be mentioned here that Mail/Express trains terminating upto 15 minutes at their destination are treated as right time over the IR network.

The punctuality performance of 8 train services between New Delhi and Dehradun has remained between 75% to 100% during the months of October and November 2014. However, the following two trains between Delhi and Dehradun have not been able to achieve satisfactory level of punctuality performance only during November 2014:

Sl. No.	Train No.	From/To	No. of days run in Nov. 2014	No. of days reaching Dehradun more than 15 minutes late
1.	12687 Bi-weekly	Madurai-Dehradun (via Delhi)	09	04
2.	12287 weekly	Kochuveli-Dehradun (via Delhi)	05	03

The above mentioned two trains are long distance trains and suffered loss of punctuality in November 2014 on various accounts such as line capacity constraints, alarm chain pulling, cattle run over and asset failures. In addition, 12287 Kochuveli-Dehradun also suffered on account of speed restriction of 75 kmph imposed by Commissioner for Railway Safety between Roha-Savantwadi Road and Madure-Thokur sections of Konkan Railway for undertaking the work of upgradation of track to meet safety standards since 01.11.2014.

(b) and (c) The punctuality of train No. 12055 Jan Shatabdi Express running between New Delhi to Dehradun during the month of October and November 2014 has remained satisfactory. The details are as follows:

Train	Month	No. of days run	No. of days reaching Dehradun less than 15 minutes late	No. of days reaching Dehradun more than 15 minutes late
12055 New Delhi-Dehradun	Oct. 2014	31	31	Nil
Jan Shatabdi Express.	Nov. 2014	30	29	01

**Construction of Dehradun-Kalsi railway line**

†3115. SHRIMATI MANORAMA D. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that funds have still not been allocated for construction of Dehradun-Kalsi railway line even after completion of survey of the railway route, if not, the details thereof and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when the funds for the said project are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) A Re-connaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for new Line between Dehradun to Kalsi via two alternative alignments was completed in 2009-10. The cost of construction of first alignment i.e. 43.5 km long new line from Dehradun-Barwala Kalsi was assessed as ₹557 crores with negative Rate of Return of 3.90% and cost of construction of 2nd alignment i.e. 47 km new line from Dehradun to Haripur Kalsi was assessed as ₹676 crores with negative Rate of Return of 4.08%. The proposal could not be taken forward as Planning Commission did not accord 'in-principle, approval due to unviability of the project.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of principal in Oak-Grove School, Jharipani**

†3116. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee for appointment of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers to the administrative posts in Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similarly a committee has been set up for appointment of Principal in Oak-Grove School, Jharipani under Northern Railway through Union Public Service Commission on the basis of educational qualification replacing the departmental officers of Railways; and

(c) the number of such schools and colleges in Railways which are being administered by the departmental officers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only Oak-Grove School, Jharipani under Northern Railway is administered by the departmental officers.

#### **Pending railway projects in Bihar**

†3117. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many railway projects are pending in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several railway projects are pending in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) As on date, there are 362 major ongoing projects consisting of 154 new line, 42 gauge conversion and 166 doubling projects in various stages of execution in the country, out of which, 34 new line, 6 gauge conversion and 6 doubling projects are falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar.

Indian Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. Therefore, it is not possible to allocate adequate funds to these projects on a regular basis which is a pre-requisite to fix time lines. The other reasons are (i) delays in land acquisition, environment, forestry and wild life clearances (ii) adverse law & order condition and other market forces (iii) failure of contracts etc.

#### **Railways' outstanding dues against Power Houses and SEBs**

3118. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outstanding dues railways have against various Power Houses and State Electricity Boards (SEBs), as on date;

(b) whether Railways are facing financial crisis due to non-recovery of the said dues;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Railways to recover the same;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Railways propose to introduce any concessional scheme for Power Houses and SEBs to encourage them to adopt pre-payment of freight for carriage of coal etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The outstanding dues of Railways against various Power Houses and State Electricity Boards as on 31.10.2014, is as under:-

Name of Electricity Board/ Power House	Amount (₹ in crore)
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	7.86
Bihar State Electricity Board	2.31
Delhi Vidyut Board	114.30
Gujarat State Electricity Board	2.06
Haryana State Electricity Board	5.97
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	0.91
Karnataka State Electricity Board	2.11
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	123.05
Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	7.18
Punjab State Electricity Board	448.40
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	48.21
Tamilnadu State Electricity Board	3.92
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	28.43
West Bengal State Electricity Board	55.52
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	0.22
National Thermal Power Corporation	163.17
Damodar Valley Corporation	20.57
Private Power House- Sabarmati	0.09
Reliance Power Supply Company Ltd	1.06
Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station, Durgapur	2.64
M/S Talwandi Sabo Siding, Punjab	0.68
TOTAL	1038.66



(b) Non-recovery of dues from various Power Houses and State Electricity Boards, adversely impact the Gross Traffic Receipts of the Railways and thereby affect generation of Excess/ Surplus for appropriation to Development Fund and Capital Fund, which support plan expenditure of the Railways.

(c) Steps taken to expedite realisation of outstanding dues are as under:

- Pre payment of freight has been made compulsory for booking of coal for all Power Houses and State Electricity Boards.
- Close monitoring of recovery of outstanding dues from Power Houses/ State Electricity Boards by holding meetings with their representatives, whenever necessary.
- Launching special drives for clearance of outstanding dues by forming teams of Accounts and Commercial officials from time to time.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Prepayment of freight is made compulsory for booking of coal.

#### **Premium Tatkal tickets**

†3119. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new policy and rules of Government, train passengers are being looted by charging higher fares in the name of premium Tatkal tickets, whereas several trains are running with vacant seats; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such kind of injustice with passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to improve the earnings from passenger services, 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).

Tatkal is a facility over and above the normal booking of reserved seats/berths.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Special steps for maintaining cleanliness at Railway Stations**

†3120. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take special steps for maintaining cleanliness at some railway stations, if so, the total numbers of such stations;
- (b) whether stations in Gujarat have been covered under this drive; and
- (c) if so, the details of such stations and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) All the railway stations over Indian Railways, including railway stations in Gujarat, are covered under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', a special cleanliness campaign launched on 2nd October, 2014, the Gandhi Jayanti Day. Further, 50 major stations, including Vadodara in Gujarat, have been identified on provisional basis for outsourcing of cleaning activities/services in order to maintain proper standard of cleanliness.

**Unauthorised persons travelling in sleeper class**

3121. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has noticed the incident of stone pelting on passengers of Kerala Express Train No. 12625 on 12th November, 2014 at Morena by unauthorised passengers who stopped the train by pulling the chain;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware of the troubles and difficulties passengers face from unauthorised passengers in sleeper class coaches; and
- (c) if so, the steps Ministry would take to prevent unauthorised persons from travelling in sleeper class coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The incident of stone pelting on train No. 12625 Kerala Express on 12.11.2014 was a fall out of a serious law and order situation that developed in Gwalior due to cancellation of the Army recruitment drive scheduled at Mela ground, Gwalior from 11.11.2014 to 17.11.2014. Subsequent to the cancellation, a large number of candidates

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

got agitated and resorted to arson and violence in city area of Gwalior. Some of the unruly candidates boarded train No. 12625 Kerala Express at Gwalior and got down at gate No. 449 near home signal of Morena railway station by pulling the alarm chain and pelted stones on the train. Railway Protection Force (RPF), Government Railway Police (GRP) and Commercial staff of Morena railway station immediately reached the spot and brought the situation under control.

(b) and (c) Some cases of persons travelling unauthorisedly in reserved coaches come to notice from time to time. Unauthorised passengers, including waitlisted passengers and passengers holding unreserved tickets, are not permitted to board the reserved coaches without the permission of ticket checking staff. Unauthorised persons are removed from the reserved coach under the provisions of Section 155 of the Railways Act. Ticket Checking staff have instructions to curb entry of unauthorised passengers in the reserved coach/coaches assigned to them. A watch is kept on their working and any negligence in performing their duties, renders them liable for action under the Discipline and Appeal Rules.

#### **Extending train No. 55310 upto Delhi**

†3122. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether passenger train for Delhi leaves Moradabad railway station only after train No. 55310 reaches Moradabad;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not extending the route of train No. 55310 upto Delhi;
- (c) by when this train shall start running between Ramnagar and Delhi; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Train No. 54307 Moradabad-Delhi Passenger leaves Moradabad station at 17:00 hrs while Train No. 55310 Ramnagar-Moradabad Passenger reaches Moradabad at 15:55 hrs. Extension of Train No. 55309/55310 Ramnagar-Moradabad Passenger upto Delhi is operationally not feasible, at present. However, service of Train No. 14555 Bareilly-Delhi Express and Train No. 12039 Kathgodam-Anand Vihar(T) Express is available for Delhi from Moradabad at 17:30 hrs & 18:15 hrs respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Installation of CCTV cameras at reservation counters**

3123.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints of touts selling tickets at reservation counters reported across the country during the current year, so far;
- (b) whether Railways propose to install CCTV cameras at all major reservation centres across the country to prevent black-marketing of tickets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, reservation centre-wise, including reservation centres in Odisha;
- (d) whether any system has been put in place to examine footage of CCTV cameras regularly; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the cases of any abnormality found during examination of CCTV footage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Specific details of the number of complaints of touts selling tickets at reservation counters are not centrally compiled separately.

(b) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to all Zonal Railways to install Closed Circuit Television (CCTVs) at identified major computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centers to keep a watch on the activities at reservation counters.

(c) At present approximately 229 CCTVs have been installed at various PRS locations on Indian Railways. State-wise details of CCTVs installed are not maintained. However, on East Coast Railway and South Eastern Railway, which serve the State of Odisha, Closed Circuit Television Cameras have been installed at two locations and eight locations respectively.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to zonal Railways to monitor the-footage of CCTV cameras on a regular basis and also on a daily basis during peak rush periods by staff concerned designated specifically for this purpose. Reports of the CCTV footage are required to be submitted to nominated officer for taking necessary remedial action. In case any irregularity is noticed, immediate remedial action is taken. Touts detected indulging in malpractices are taken up under the extant provisions of Railways Act 1989.

**Medical college and dedicated industrial rail corridor**

3124.SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Ministry is thinking for setting up of a Medical College at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the Ministry plans for development of the dedicated industrial rail corridor of Meramandali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada which is to be connected with 57 industries based on coal, steel, power, etc. generating freight of 113 metric tonnes per annum (MTPA) and a rail corridor for Nayagarh-Keonjhar belt for the industries based on iron ore; and

(c) whether the Ministry considers to revise the Rail Connectivity to Coal and Iron Ore mines (R2CI) policy to attract private investors for industrial corridors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As per Medical Council of India (MCI) Rules, Public Private Partnership (PPP) Medical College with Government (Railway) Hospital is not permitted. This Ministry has, therefore, dropped the proposal of setting up of Medical Colleges.

(b) No, Sir. However, Government of Odisha has got a study done for development of Rail Corridor for Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada coal bearing area under Non-Government Railway line Model.

(c) The Policy of Participative Models for Rail Connectivity and Capacity Augmentation Projects issued in December, 2012 permits investors to invest in Port, Coal & Iron Ore Mine connectivity Projects and has superseded the R2CI policy.

**Rail Land Development Authority**

3125.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had created Rail Land Development Authority to commercially develop unused lands of Railways in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such projects commissioned so far and how much land has been identified for the purpose; and

(c) the number of projects taken up till now and how many projects have been contemplated in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) has been set up for commercial development of vacant railway land which is not required by Railways for its immediate future operational needs.

(b) and (c) 102 sites measuring 916 hectare of Railway land has been entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial development. The developers for 4 sites have been fixed, but none of the site has been commissioned so far. 8 sites of Maharashtra have been entrusted to RLDA for commercial development.

**Replacement of obsolete equipments, engines, etc.**

3126.DR T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that major problem faced by Railways is that the tracks are old and outdated, which have been the reasons for many serious train accidents in the past;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken;

(c) whether most of the equipment, railway engines and wagons used by Railways are now obsolete and need immediate replacement; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto and the steps taken to replace them in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railway Tracks are changed as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on age-cum-condition basis i.e. on the basis of traffic carried over the track and physical condition of track etc. except Meter Gauge (MG) track which are due for Gauge conversion. In case if any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons including scarcity of funds, materials etc., suitable speed restriction is imposed to ensure safe running of trains.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Replacement of obsolete locomotives, wagons & signaling equipments is a continuous process based on age-cum-condition in Railways under codal life provisions. Regular inspection of equipments is carried out to ensure their fitness for service. Obsolete equipments are condemned and replaced with new technology on age-cum-condition basis subject to availability of funds.

**Pending railway projects in Odisha**

3127.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending and ongoing railway projects in Odisha under East Coast Railway;

(b) the major shortcomings that are coming in the way of their timely completion; and

(c) whether Government of Odisha has written to the Centre for expediting such projects to help timely development of backward regions of the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The details of pending and ongoing major railway projects including New Lines, Gauge Conversions, Doubling, Electrification & Workshops, falling fully/partly in Odisha under East Coast Railway are as given below:-

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (2014-15) (₹ in cr)	Expenditure upto March, 2014 (₹ in cr)	Outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
<b>New Line</b>				
1.	Daitari-Banspani (155 km)	1327	1050.29	11.93
2.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km)	1995	298.3	100
3.	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 km)	639	272.04	100
4.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 km)	1012	283.09	187
5.	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 km)	811	125.73	100
<b>Doubling</b>				
6.	Rajatgarh-Barang (25 km)	276	261.02	11.93
7.	Cuttack-Barang (12 km)	200	187.81	9
8.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 km)	240	212.19	9.55
9.	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km)	213	195.4	10

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Sambalpur-Titlagarh (182 km)	951	174.28	105.89
11.	Raipur-Titlagarh (203 km) incl. NL /-- Mandir Hasaud-Naya Raipur (20 km) & new MM for conversion of Raipur (Kendri)-Dhamtari & Abhanpur- Rajimbranch (67.20 km)	692	158.33	161.42
12.	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka- Jakhapura (180 km)	942	161.25	198
13.	Brundamal-Jharsuguda- flyover connection for joining DN Line	94	1	1
14.	Delang-Puri (28.7 km)	167	75.42	70
15.	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	679	50.23	52
16.	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km)	837	2	1
<b>Electrification</b>				
17.	Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Titlagarh- Raipur (465 Km)	642	139.26	90
18.	Jharsuguda-Sambalpur-Titlagarh Section including Jharsuguda-lb (Bypass line)(238 Km)	281	0.95	27
19.	Sambalpur-Angul (156Km)	238	10.10	25
20.	Singapur Road-Damanjodi (152 Km)	129	0.01	2.05
<b>Workshop</b>				
21.	Augmentation of infrastructural facilities of coaching depot, Bhubaneswar	12.89	6.52	1.83
22.	Augmentation of coaching infrastructure, Puri	17.12	10.03	1.83
23.	Maintenance facilities for main line electrical multiple units (15 rakes), Khurda Road.	9.71	6.53	0.50
24.	Augmentation of periodical overhauling capacity for outturn of 150 coaches per month, Mancheswar.	38.62	16.87	1.98



1	2	3	4	5
25.	Second electric loco shed to home 200 electric locos, Bondamunda.	111.92	1.00	5.00
26.	Extension of washing pit line to cater 26-coach length trains, Rourkela	8.60	0.04	0.00
27.	Integrated washing pit lines (2 Nos), Mancheswar.	15.24	0.72	0.00
28.	Electric loco shed - Augmentation of holding capacity from 100 AC locos to 150, Angul	22.14	1.57	2.50
29.	Satellite depot for maintenance of track machines, Balangir.	2.61	0.05	0.49
30.	Coaching Depot - Conversion of pit line No. 16 to integrated washing pit line, Puri	4.33	0.00	0.00
31.	Setting up of wagon manufacturing factory, Sitapali.	176.73	0.00	2.00

(b) Completion of projects have been delayed as Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. As such it is not possible to allocate adequate funds to all projects on a regular basis which is a pre-requisite for fixing time-frame for completion of the projects. Moreover, forestry clearances, adverse law & order condition also come in the way of timely completion of some of the projects.

(c) Yes, Sir. Letters have been received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha to expedite completion of Projects, specially Khurda-Bolangir new line and doubling of Delang-Puri.

#### **Development of underdeveloped railway regions**

3128.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop underdeveloped railway regions by way of constructing railway lines and bringing them at par with well developed regions in this sector;

(b) if so, the details of such projects that are proposed to be developed to address social afflictions; and

(c) the status of development of such regions in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) No mandate is available to Indian Railways to develop underdeveloped railway regions by way of constructing railway lines. Some of the railway projects are taken up on socio-economic considerations which also connect backward and underdeveloped areas of the country.

#### **Trains run by Railways to boost domestic tourism**

3129.SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains being run by Railways to boost domestic tourism in the country;

(b) whether Railways have received any proposal to link certain places of tourists' interest with the Special Tourist Train Circuit;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposals; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Railways for promotion of tourism by providing connectivity to more number of tourist destinations across the country by including these places in Special Tourist Train Circuit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railways promotes tourism by providing connectivity through trains to tourist destinations across the country. In addition, exclusive tourist trains/packages are also operated. The details of exclusive tourist trains presently in operation are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Promotion of tourism by linking tourist places with tourist trains is a continuous process based on market demand, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(d) Pilgrim special tourist trains were announced in Railway Budget 2014-15 with the purpose of connecting various pilgrim destinations across India. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) have operated 7 Pilgrim special tourist trains from 25.10.2014 to 19.12.2014 and further 3 trains are planned till 12.1.2015. IRCTC

plans to continue operating these trains in 2015-16. New pilgrim destinations covered are Bijapur, Solapur, Badami, Melmaruvathur, Vaitheeswarankoil, Thiruvankadu, Keelaperumpallam, Thirunallar, Alangudi, Surianarkoil, Kanjanur, Thirunageshwaram, Thingalur, Parasnath, St. Francis Xavier (Old Goa), Mecca Masjid (Hyderabad), Nanded Sahib, Nanak Jhira Gurudwara, Sri Patna Sahib, Kanchipuram etc.

**Statement**

*Details of Exclusive Tourist Trains presently in Operation*

Train	Itinerary
Palace on Wheels	Delhi - Jaipur - Sawai Madhopur - Chittorgarh - Udaipur - Jaisalmer - Jodhpur - Bharatpur - Agra - Delhi.
Royal Rajasthan on Wheels	Delhi - Jodhpur - Udaipur - Chittorgarh - Sawai Madhopur - Jaipur - Khajuraho - Varanasi - Agra - Delhi.
Deccan Odyssey	<p>Itinerary 1: Mumbai - Sindhudurg - Goa - Vasco-Kolhapur - Aurangabad (Ellora) - Jalgaon (Ajanta) - Nasik - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 2: Mumbai - Aurangabad (Ellora) - Jalgaon (Ajanta) - Udaipur - Sawai Madhopur - Jaipur - Agra - Delhi.</p> <p>Itinerary 3: Delhi - Sawai Madhopur - Agra - Jaipur - Jodhpur - Udaipur - Vadodara - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 4: Delhi - Sawai Madhopur - Agra - Jaipur - Vidisha - Jalgaon (Ajanta) - Aurangabad (Ellora) - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 5: Mumbai - Jalgaon (Ajanta) - Chandrapur - Aurangabad (Ellora) - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 6: Delhi - Sawai Madhopur - Agra - Jaipur - Delhi.</p> <p>Itinerary 7: Mumbai - Shirdi - Rahuri - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 8: Mumbai - Nasik - Shirdi - Rahuri - Mumbai.</p> <p>Itinerary 9: Mumbai - Jalgaon (Ajanta) - Vidisha - Sawai Madhopur - Jaipur - Bharatpur - Agra - Delhi</p>

Train	Itinerary
Golden Chariot	Itinerary 1: Bengaluru - Mysore - Hassan - Hospet - Badami -Goa - Bengaluru. Itinerary 2: Bengaluru - Chennai - Pondicherry- Thanjavur -Madurai - Trivandrum - Alleppey - Ernakulam - Bengaluru
Maharajas' Express	Itinerary 1: Delhi - Agra - Sawai Madhopur - Jaipur - Bikaner -Jodhpur - Udaipur - Mumbai. Itinerary 2: Mumbai - Bhusawal - Udaipur - Jodhpur - Bikaner - Jaipur - Sawai Madhopur - Fatehpur Sikri - Agra - Delhi. Itinerary 3: Delhi - Jaipur - Sawai Madhopur- Fatehpur Sikri -Agra - Gwalior - Khajuraho - Varanasi - Lucknow - Delhi. Itinerary 4: Delhi - Agra - Sawai Madhopur - Jaipur- Delhi
Mahaparinirvan Express	Delhi - Gaya (Gaya, Bodhgaya, Nalanda & Rajgir)- Varanasi (Varanasi & Sarnath) - Gorakhpur (Gorakhpur, Kushinagar & Lumbini) - Gonda (Sravasti) - Agra - Delhi
Steam Express	Delhi - Rewari - Alwar - Rewari - Delhi
Bharat Darshan	Itineraries planned and operated by IRCTC based on demand, popularity and operational feasibility.
Pilgrim Special	Itineraries planned and operated by IRCTC based on demand, popularity and operational feasibility on pilgrim circuits like Devi circuit, Jyotirling circuit, Jain circuit, Christian circuit, Muslim / Sufi circuit, Sikh circuit, Buddhist circuit, Famous temple circuit etc and other circuits, as announced in Railway Budget 2014-15.

#### **Thrust areas for development of Railways**

3130.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified certain thrust areas in the railway sector for development during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the progress achieved therein during the first two years of the Plan;

(c) the growth rate of Railways during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the desired target growth rate during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) whether Government is considering to set year-wise target for growth rate instead of Plan period, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Twelfth Plan aims at faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The thrust areas identified are new and faster capacity addition including Dedicated Freight Corridors, Port Connectivity projects and improved productivity of the existing network and assets to increase transportation output for meeting the expanding requirements of the economy.

(b) The progress achieved during the first two years of the Twelfth Plan are given below:-

Item	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Freight Traffic Loading</b>		
Originating Tonnage (Million Tonnes)	1008	1053
NTKM (Billion)	692	652
<b>Passenger Traffic</b>		
Passenger Originating (Million)	8421	8425.6
Passenger Kilometers Originating (Billion)	1098	1110
<b>Creation of Fixed Assets</b>		
New Line (km)	501	450
Gauge Conversion (km)	605	404
Doubling (km)	705	708
Railway Electrification (km)	1317	1350
<b>Rolling Stock Acquisition</b>		
Coaches	4023	3887
Locomotives	678	687
Wagons	16894	9326

(c) The growth rate of Railways during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan are given below:-

Item	10th Plan Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) (%)	11th Plan Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) (%)
<b>Freight Traffic Loading (Terminal Year)</b>		
Originating Tonnage (Million Tonnes)	8.14	5.8
NTKM (Billion)	7.35	6.1
<b>Passenger Traffic (Terminal Year)</b>		
Passenger Originating (Million)	4.21	5.5
Passenger Kilometers Originating (Billion)	6.96	8.8

(d) The steps being taken to sustain growth and for efficient handling of freight traffic include proliferation of heavier and longer trains, decongestion measures for routes and terminals and creation of capacity. For passenger traffic, action includes enhancing capacity and speeds of trains, running of double decker trains and terminal improvement works. Measures to improve safety and technological upgradation are also an ongoing activity.

(e) Based on the overall Plan period targets, yearly targets of traffic output, infrastructure creation, asset renewals etc. are set.

#### **Train reservation quota for freedom fighters**

†3131. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the freedom fighters have to face hardships in getting railway reservations, despite the facility of free travel in trains given to them;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to provide them special facility or quota for reservation in trains;

(c) whether Government proposes to consider their requests for reservation in trains on priority basis; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Representations regarding difficulties in getting reserved accommodation on trains are received from various segments of passengers, including freedom fighters, from time to time.

(b) to (d) A separate reservation quota has not been earmarked on trains for Freedom Fighters. However, they can avail the General Quota which is booked on first-come-first-served basis. In addition, while travelling alone, freedom fighters can also avail the senior citizens' quota which is provided on a large number of trains. For emergent travel, freedom fighters may also send their requests for allotment of accommodation under emergency quota which is considered based on the prescribed guidelines. In order to facilitate booking of tickets, separate counters are earmarked at various computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centers for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, former Members of Parliament, MLAs, accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift is not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including handicapped persons, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requisitions for all these categories of persons.

#### **Privatisation of services at railway stations**

3132. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that privatisation of services at railway stations are being planned and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): At major railway stations, Indian Railways have outsourced certain cleanliness related activities like mechanized cleaning, rag picking, garbage disposal, one time cleanliness, operation and maintenance of pay and use toilets, parking, catering etc. to private firms on contract basis.

#### **Accidents on tracks**

3133. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents on tracks have increased during the last five years, if so, the number of accidents taken place during this period; and

- (b) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Number of consequential train accidents (excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users), have decreased from 100 in 2009-10 to 93 in 2010-11, 77 in 2011-12, 69 in 2012-13 and 71 in 2013-14. In the current year from April to November, 2014, such consequential train accidents have, however increased from 48 to 63 in comparison to the corresponding period of pervious year due to increase in derailments.

(b) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being progressively installed to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD). Certain Safety devices/systems are under development stage and these include Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), etc.

#### **Railway projects for Odisha**

3134. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all railway projects announced during 2009 and onwards for Odisha have been taken up for execution, if so, the details and the present status of each project;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, so far;
- (c) by when the said projects are likely to be completed; and
- (d) the steps being taken to expedite and complete the pending/delayed projects within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) All projects sanctioned since 2009 falling partly/fully in Odisha have been taken up for execution, except the new line work of Raipur-Jharsuguda (310 Km) and two Workshop projects. The details of major projects including New Lines, Gauge Conversions, Doublings, Electrification and Workshops sanctioned since 2009 falling partly/fully in Odisha are as under:



Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Cost (2014-15) (₹ in cr.)	Expr. Upto March 2014 (₹ in cr.)	Outlay for 2014-15	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>New Line</b>						
1.	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km) with new Material Modification for Digha-Egra (31 km)	2010-11	651	7.81	5	Final Location Survey completed Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Land Acquisition is slow as land records are not available in Odisha. Digha-Egra (31 km) new line sanctioned in Feb.'11 at a cost of ₹298.52 cr. Final Location Survey completed and land plans prepared.
2.	Raipur-Jharsuguda (310 km)	2013-14	2161	0.1	0.1	Expenditure can be incurred after obtaining clearance from Planning Commission and approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
<b>Doubling</b>						
3.	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 km)	2009-10	942	161.25	198	Daitari-Banspani, Flyover works between Jakhapura-Sukinda Road

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						completed and commissioned. Jakhapura-Haridaspur 3rd line (25Km) has been taken up.
4.	Brundamal-Jharsuguda-flyover connection for joining DN Line (6.6Km)	2009-10	94	1	1	Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Tender opened for earthwork and minor bridges where land is available.
5.	Delang-Puri (28.7 km)	2010-11	167	75.42	70	Delang-Sakhigopal (12.4 km): Section completed and work of Sakhigopal-Puri (16.3 km): has been taken up.
6.	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	2010-11	679	50.23	52	Earthwork and Bridge work have been taken up.
7.	Champajharan-Bimlagarh (21 km)	2010-11	177	54.96	8	Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Track-linking in Bimlagarh-Patasahi(8km) has been completed. Earthwork and Bridge work in remaining section have been taken up.
8.	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km)	2012-13	258	1.19	5	Preliminary activities like preparation of design, plans have been taken up.
9.	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km)	2012-13	837	2	1	Preliminary activities like preparation of design, plans have been taken up.

**Electrification**

10.	Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Titlagarh-Raipur (465 Km)	2011-12	642	139.26	90	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work entrusted to CORE and RVNL.
11.	Jharsuguda-Sambalpur-Titlagarh Section including Jharsuguda-Ib (Byepass line) (238 Km)	2012-13	281	0.95	27	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work entrusted to CORE.
12.	Sambalpur-Angul (156 Km)	2012-13	238	10.10	25	Detailed Estimate sanctioned and work has been entrusted to East Coast Railway/Construction.
13.	Singapur Road-Damanjodi (152 Km)	2013-14	129	0.01	2.05	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work entrusted to CORE.

**Workshops**

14.	Wagon Factory, Sitapali	2012-13	176.73	0	2	Execution of this wagon factory has not been taken up due to slow growth in freight traffic- <i>vis-a-vis</i> capacity for manufacturing already available.
15.	Wagon Repair Shop, Kalahandi	2013-14	-	-	-	Proposal has not been taken up due to operational constraints for functioning of a wagon repair workshop at Kalahandi.

(c) Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. As such it is not possible to allocate adequate funds to all projects on a regular basis which is a pre-requisite for fixing time-frame for completion of the projects.

(d) Contractual and departmental machinery have been geared up to complete the projects. Coordination with State Government, at various levels, meeting with local public representatives at site to sort out local problems, regular review meeting at higher levels, are conducted to speed up the completion of projects.

**Gauge conversion work between Sengottai and Punalur**

3135. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether broad gauge conversion work between Sengottai and Punalur under Southern Railway is not moving at the desired pace due to poor allocation of funds;

(b) if so, whether Railways are considering to allocate more funds to prevent cost escalation as well as to complete the project on time;

(c) whether the doubling work between Chennai and Kanyakumari is also not moving fast due to shortage of funds; and

(d) if so, whether Railways are considering to make an additional allocation of funds for the above project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Gauge conversion of Sengottai-Punalur section has been taken up as a part of Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar gauge conversion project. On this project, Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (61 Km), Tirunelveli-Tenkasi-Bhagvatipuram (86 Km), Virudhunagar-Tenkasi (122 Km) and Quilon-Edamann (52 Km) sections *i.e.* a total of 321 Km out of 357 Km have been completed. On balance portion *i.e.* Bhagvatipuram-New Ariyankavu-Edamann (36 Km), earthwork, bridges and tunneling works have been taken up. However, this being a ghat section involving tunnels and deep cuttings, the progress of work is slow.

An outlay of ₹ 35 crore has been provided in Budget 2014-15. No commitment of funds in future can be made at this stage as funds to the projects are allotted on year to year basis.

No specific target date for completion of this work has been fixed.

(c) and (d) On Chennai-Kanniyakumari route, double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai-Chengalpattu and Dindigul-Madurai sections. Doubling of Chengalpattu-Villupuram-Dindigul (376 Km) has been sanctioned. However, Madurai-Kanniyakumari (245 Km) doubling has not been sanctioned. Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. As a result, it is not possible to provide adequate funds to all the projects on a regular basis which is affecting most of the projects including this doubling. No commitment for more funds can be given at this stage as funds are allotted to projects on year to year basis.

### **Finger Print Examiner**

3136. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of duties assigned to Finger Print Examiner (FPE) in Railways;
- (b) the sanctioned strength for the post and how many are in position at present;
- (c) whether due to shortage of staff in that cadre, the work is getting affected adversely; and
- (d) whether, keeping in view the work load, the sanctioned strength of the cadre would be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The duties of Finger Print Examiner (FPEs) in Railways are as under:

- Verification of thumb impressions on the Service Records with those recorded on the health certificates of the employee;
- Verification of thumb impressions on the Special Contribution to Provident fund applications and gratuity bills with those obtained on Service Records, before and after payment;
- Checking of thumb impression on the paid vouchers for some consecutive months;
- Verification of thumb impression on paid vouchers with those recorded in the Service Records;
- Verification of thumb impressions on Privilege Ticket Orders with those recorded in the Service Records;

- Verification of thumb impressions on the pay sheets of the staff employed in small road-side and flag-stations.
- Occasionally witness payments independently in the course of surprise check and compare the thumb impressions of the payees with those recorded in the previous month.

(b) The sanctioned and working strength of Finger Print Examiners (FPEs) on Railways is 43 and 24, respectively, at present.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Due to increase in payment of salary through banks and recruitment of literate candidates (minimum requisite qualification being 10th pass), the need for verification of thumb impression on service records, paid bills, Privilege Ticket Orders etc. has drastically reduced. Keeping in view the existing workload, the strength of the cadre is adequate.

#### **Vacant posts of General Managers**

†3137. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zonal headquarters and production units in Railways and the number of zonal railways where the posts of General Managers are lying vacant at present;

(b) whether any case of adverse effect on working of Railways due to non-posting of General Managers on vacant posts for a long time, has come to the notice; and

(c) whether Government would formulate any policy so that selection process for filling up the post of General Managers or above, is completed before being vacant in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The position at present is as under:-

Name	Posts	Vacancies
Railway Zones	17	04
Production Units	06	02
Others	03	02

In order to ensure smooth functioning of the Railways, General Managers of other Railways, etc. are looking after the work of the vacant posts.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per extant policy, process for selection of General Managers is initiated in advance. However, appointments are sometimes not finalized in time due to unforeseen administrative factors.

#### **Licences for stalls and trolleys**

†3138. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been issued for stalls and trolleys by Railways to religious and social organizations in addition to commercial agencies for selling their publications;

(b) whether no such licences have been issued to Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist, Christian, Jain and Parsi religious minority organizations for selling their publications;

(c) whether facility to sell their publications has been provided only to some particular religious institutions; and

(d) if so, whether it will be ensured under proposed new policy to issue licences for selling of books on the principles and sources of inspiration of social justice, in addition to the books of all religions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Licenses have been issued by Railways as per extant policy to Philanthropic and Social organisations. Initial allotment of these stalls is for a period of five years. The eligibility/principles criteria for allotment are (i) the philanthropic and social organizations must have their own publication of books and periodicals (ii) Such organization should be registered as a Society or a Trust or a Company (iii) Certificate of registration of the organization with Income Tax Department regarding its registration under section 12(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (iv) Gazette Notification (for Section 3 5AC) or Exemption Certificate (for Section 80G) from the Income Tax Department.

Licences have been given to philanthropic and social institutions who fulfilled the above mentioned eligibility criteria, subject to availability of space.

#### **New railway zone in Seemandhra area**

3139. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any action on establishment of a new railway zone in Seemandhra area, and other issues as provided in the Andhra Pradesh

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reorganisation Act, 2014, and also as was assured by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014 during passage of the Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A committee of Senior Officers from Railways has been constituted to examine the point nos. 8, 10 and 11 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, pertaining to the Indian Railways. Before taking a decision on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry has asked the Committee to consult the various Stake holders including the Members of Parliament, State Governments, etc.

**Privatization and modernization of passenger services**

3140. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister while flagging off first passenger train from Meghalaya to Assam has announced for privatization and modernization of passenger services at railway stations better than airports as most travellers by rail are poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto along with the details of stations identified in first phase;

(c) whether privatized and modernized shopping outlets, luxury hotels and restaurant would be within reach of the poor people; and

(d) if so, how Government would provide these services to poor passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister spoke on the lines of modernisation of some railway platforms and privatisation with a view to generate income and enhance services at railway stations. He further said that railway platforms should be better than airports in view of the fact that it was used by the very poor amongst others.

(b) to (d) It was announced in Railway Budget 2014-15, to develop at least 10 major stations of Metro Cities and important junctions to international standards on the lines of newly developed airports. Six stations, viz., Habibganj (Bhopal), Chandigarh, Bijwasan (New Delhi), Shivaji Nagar (Pune), Anand Vihar (Delhi) and Surat are entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC). Gandhinagar station



has also been taken up by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). Two stations, viz. Baiyyappanahalli (Bengaluru) and Bhubaneswar/New Bhubaneswar are identified for undertaking prefeasibility studies by the Chinese Railways at their cost under a Memorandum of Understanding dated 18.9.2014. The development is envisaged at no cost to Railways by leveraging land and air space in and around the stations. Train operations would remain with the Railways and only identified services would be provided and managed by private agencies. Moreover, while the stations are planned to be equipped with modern facilities and amenities, these would cater to all classes of passengers.

**Doubling of Allahabad-Varanasi and Varanasi-Chhapra  
railway section**

3141. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned the doubling of Allahabad-Varanasi and Varanasi-Chhapra railway sections recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether survey for the doubling of above sections has been completed, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, by when survey would be completed; and
- (d) by when, the above rail sections would be double laned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table (*See below*)

***Statement***

- (a) to (d) 1. Allahabad and Varanasi are connected through two routes viz. Allahabad-Varanasi *via* Jhansi and Vindhyachal and *via* Phaphamau. Janghai, Bhadoi and Lohta. The position of doubling projects on these routes is as under:
- (i) Allahabad-Varanasi route *via* Jhansi and Vindhyachal - Survey for doubling has been taken up.
  - (ii) Allahabad-Varanasi route *via* Phaphamau. Janghai, Bhadoi and Lohta-Doubling on Allahabad-Phaphamau and Janghai-Bhadoi- Lohta section has been sanctioned and execution has been taken up. Survey for doubling in remaining sections has been taken up.

## 2. Varanasi-Chhapra:

- (i) Varanasi- Aurnihar section (35 km.): Sanctioned as a part of Manduadih-Aurnihar (39 km) doubling project and execution taken up.
- (ii) Aurnihar-Gazipur (40 km): Sanctioned in the Railway Budget 2014-15. Final Location Survey completed and detailed estimate prepared.
- (iii) Gazipur- Ballia (29 km): Survey has been taken up.
- (iv) Ballia-Chhapra (65 km): Sanctioned and execution taken up.

Time-frame for completion of sanctioned projects and surveys cannot be fixed due to large shelf on ongoing projects and limited availability of funds.

**Journey by railway saloon**

3142. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of officials entitled for performing journey by railway saloon along with the purpose of journey which has been allowed for entitlement of railway saloon by officials and Ministers, as per rule;
- (b) whether some officials and Minister/Minister of State, Railways have performed journeys during current year for unofficial purpose;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, official-wise and Minister-wise;
- (d) whether Prime Minister had sought details of unofficial journeys by railway officials and MoS, Railways and has directed them to deposit the fare of unofficial/unauthorized journey by saloon; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, official-wise, Minister-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railway Minister/Minister of State and Railway officers are entitled to undertake journeys in railway inspection carriages/saloon for official purposes.

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

**Textile Parks**

3143. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to establish more Textile Parks in different States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the funds allocated in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the further action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), proposal has been invited to set up more textile parks as per guidelines. ₹1900 Cr. has been provided in the XII Plan for setting up new park and meeting committed liabilities. As SITP is a demand driven Scheme being implemented in Public Private Partnership mode (PPP) by Industry Associations/Groups of Entrepreneurs by forming Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), no State-wise allocation of funds has been made. All the States are being pursued for availing assistance under the scheme and setting up textile park in their State.

**Employment opportunities in textile sector**

3144. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that textile sector is generating employment opportunities next to agriculture sector of the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the efforts taken/being taken by Government for overall turnaround of textile sector to compete with developed nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Textile sector is one of the major sectors providing employment. 43.31 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers are employed in handloom sector as per last Handloom Census (2010). Generation of employment at 121.20 million has been projected by 2017 (end of the 12th Five Year Plan).

- (b) To enable the textile sector to face global competition and overall turnaround, Government has launched several initiatives namely Technology Upgradation Fund

Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Development of Technical Textiles, Schemes for the Development of the Handloom, Handicraft and Powerloom Sectors, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT), Schemes for promoting the usage of Agrotextiles and Geotextiles etc.

**Leasehold mills in possession of NTC**

3145. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the Guidelines/Policy and Regulations framed in respect of the leasehold mills in possession of NTC;
- (b) the details of mills developed or dealt with by NTC under the Policy/Guidelines and regulation framed by the UPA Government; and
- (c) the name and number of freehold lands of NTC previously containing sick mills which were nationalized and which have subsequently been transferred or sold by NTC and the consideration received by NTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present there is no such policy.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*National Textile Corporation Limited*

Details showing Freehold Land Sold

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Acres	Value (₹ in crores)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Natraj Mills, Nirmal	70.00	3.31
2.	Netha Mills, Secunderabad	12.00	66.62
4.	Tirupati Mills, Reningunta	6.86	0.94
6.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	201.02	51.19
	TOTAL	289.88	122.06

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Acres	Value (₹ in crores)
<b>Karnataka</b>			
7.	Mysore Mills, Bangalore	20.57	117.08
8.	MSK Mills, Gulbarga	165.20	17.08
9.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	28.38	81.17
	TOTAL	214.15	215.33
<b>Kerala</b>			
10.	Alagappa Mills, Algappanagar	1.96	0.49
11.	Kerala Luxmi Mills, Trichur	14.19	2.15
	TOTAL	16.15	2.64
<b>Delhi</b>			
12.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	4.54	67.01
	TOTAL	4.54	67.01
<b>Punjab</b>			
13.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	8.28	1.05
14.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	7.05	0.56
15.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	7.69	12.50
	TOTAL	23.02	14.11
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
16.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	26.64	13.53
17.	Edward Mills, Beawar	18.28	5.85
18.	Bijaynagar Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar	7.83	1.95
	TOTAL	52.75	21.33
<b>Gujarat</b>			
19.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	8.72	18.2
20.	Jhangir Mills, Ahmadabad	10.02	19.05
21.	Himadri Textile Mills Ahmd.	7.31	11.2
22.	Viramgam Textile Viramgam	29.16	3.56
	TOTAL	55.21	52.01

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Acres	Value (₹ in crores)
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
23.	Savatram Ram Prasad Mills, Akola	0.10	0.09
24.	Fnlay Mills, Achalpur (Plot No.1,2 & 6)	7.69	1.63
25.	Model Mills, Nagpur	38.54	177.43
26.	RSRG Mills,Akola (Plot No.3)	21.76	19.66
27.	Indu Mills No. 2, Mumbai (surrendered to MAHADA under IDS)	10.64	0
28.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3, Mumbai	4.91	421.00
29.	Indu Mills No. 3, Kalachowki, Mumbai (surrendered to MAHADA under IDS)	5.40	-
30.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	10.28	2.56
31.	Challisgaon Mills, Challisgaon	13.38	3.70
32.	Apollo Mills, Mumbai	10.82	452.41
33.	Madhusudan Mills, Mumbai	6.81	32.85
34.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai	17.66	719.72
35.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Mumbai	11.11	276.6
36.	Elphinstone Mills, Mumbai	8.07	447.81
37.	Bharat Mills, Mumbai	8.37	1505
38.	New Hind Mills, Mumbai (surrendered to MAHADA under IDS)	8.33	0
39.	Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad	5.33	11.74
40.	Podar Process, Mumbai	2.39	474
41.	Nanded Mills, Nanded	91.04	32.98
42.	New City Tex. Mill Mumbai	0.00	2.25
43.	FSI Sale (2 Lac Sq.Mtr.)	0.00	224
	TOTAL	282.63	4805.43
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
44.	Indore Malwa, Indore	19.92	91.03
45.	Bengal Nagpur Mills,	5.81	12.51
	TOTAL	25.73	103.54

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Acres	Value (₹ in Crores)
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
46.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	11.07	47.09
47.	Omparasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	14.25	4.50
48.	Kalleswarar 'A' Mills (site No.2)	0.18	0.54
49.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Coimbatore	16.17	15.82
50.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Cmb.	0.84	1.89
51.	Kothandaram Mills, Madurai	2.66	11.7
52.	Krishnaveni Mills, Coimbatore	4.52	5.2
53.	Balramvarma Mills, Shencattah	20.22	1.72
54.	Sri Sarda Mills, Coimbatore	3.41	3.32
	TOTAL	73.32	91.78
<b>Pondicherry</b>			
55.	Sree Bharti Mills	15.12	13.08
56.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	53.30	32.54
	TOTAL	68.42	45.62
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
57.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	4.76	11.94
	TOTAL	4.76	11.94
<b>West Bengal</b>			
58.	Luxmi Narayan Textile Mills, Rishra	12.30	8.84
59.	Rampooria Textile Mills, Serampore	24.29	1372
60.	Bengal Luxmi Tex. Mills, Serampore	27.72	17.00
61.	Bangashri Textile Mills, Sukhchar	26.71	61.12
62.	Central Cotton Textile Mills, Belur	12.06	13.4
63.	Shree Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Palta	11.34	15.41
64.	Bengal Fine Tex Mills No.1 Konnagar	14.58	8.75

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Acres	Value (₹ in Crores)
65.	Kannoria Industries	4.01	2.81
66.	Manindra B.T. Tex. Mills, Cossimbazar	27.64	10.00
67.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Kolkata	4.98	13.31
	TOTAL	165.63	164.36
<b>Bihar</b>			
70.	Gaya Cotton Textile Mills, Gaya	29.30	9.21
	TOTAL	29.30	9.21
<b>Odisha</b>			
71.	Orissa Cotton Textile Mills, Bhagatpur	62.17	1.15
	TOTAL	62.17	1.15
GREAT GRAND TOTAL		1367.66	5727.52

#### Supply of cotton to textile sector

3146.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken measures to ensure adequate supply of cotton to the textile sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total increase registered in the export of cotton textile during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of the target fixed and achievements made for the export of readymade garments during the said period; and
- (d) the reasons for non-achievement of targets, if any, and the steps being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) For the Cotton Season 2014-15, production of cotton is estimated at 400 lac bales, which is higher than the expected consumption for the current year at 311 lac bales. This indicates that supply of cotton to the textile industry is adequate. Further arrivals of cotton is being monitored on a daily basis through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI).



(b) Position of increase in the export of cotton textile during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:-

Commodities	Export Date (Value in ₹ cr.)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr-Sep)
Cotton Yarn	14261.69	19222.85	27617.48	11098.01
Cotton Fabrics, Made ups	21557.94	25629.34	31045.83	16784.04
RMG Cotton including accessories	46193.28	45938.39	55092.95	27849.35

(c) The details of target fixed and achievements made for the export of readymade garments during the said period is given below:-

In USD Million											
2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
Targets	Achieve- ments	% age	Targets	Achieve- ments	% age	Targets	Achieve- ments	% age	Targets	Achieve- ments	% age
28130	32945.16	117.12	31000	34930.05	112.67	34000	39450.63	116.03	37000	14153.80	38.25

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

#### Incentives to cotton producers in Gujarat

3147.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- the production of cotton in Gujarat during the last four years, year-wise;
- the quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. during the said period; and
- the incentives being given and are proposed to be given to the cotton producers of the State by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Details of the cotton produced in Gujarat during the last four years and quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) during the said period is given below:-

Purchased in lakh bales of 170kg each

Cotton Season	Total Production in Gujarat	Total Procurement of Cotton by CCI in Gujarat
2010-2011	106.20	2.34
2011-2012	122.00	2.17
2012-2013	93.00	0.02
2013-2014	124.00	0.75

(c) Steps undertaken to promote cotton farming include:-

- (i) Fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for cotton and undertaking MSP operations as per requirement;
- (ii) Under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Commercial Crops (CC) (Cotton) programme, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides assistance for production and distribution of seeds, field demonstrations, farmers' training, use of water saving devices, integrated pest management etc. NFSM-CC (Cotton) is being implemented in 15 major cotton growing states including Gujarat and also provides assistance for trials on High Density Planting System (HDPS), frontline demonstrations on inter-cropping, Extra Long Staple (ELS)/Desi Cotton, besides programme on Insecticides Resistance Management (IRM) and Online Pest Monitoring & Advisory Services (OPMAS) through State Departments of Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc.

#### **Pension scheme for old age weavers**

3148.SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering introduction of a pension scheme for providing assistance to old age weavers; and

(b) whether Government would take necessary steps for providing financial assistance of ₹600.00 lakhs for setting up of Handloom and Handicraft Museum at Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of India has not received any such proposal for consideration at present. However, a Handicrafts Museum has been set up at the State Institute for Development of Arts and Crafts (SIDAC), Bhubaneswar in the year 2004 with financial assistance by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts.

#### **Setting up of mega clusters in Karnataka**

3149.PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an initiative to set up new mega clusters in Karnataka under the 'Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme' in the recent future, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the performance and impact of existing clusters in Ilkal and Molakalmuru on the local livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The mega handloom clusters are taken up as per the Budget announcements. In the Budget 2014-15, two mega handloom clusters, one each in Tamil Nadu and Bihar were announced.

(b) The State Government of Karnataka has informed that in the Ilkal and Molakalmuru handloom clusters sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, various interventions like skill up-gradation, technology up-gradation, product diversification, margin money to weavers etc. were implemented, which resulted in increase in wages of weavers from ₹150/- to ₹250/- per day in Ilkal cluster and ₹200/- to 250/- per day in Molakalmuru cluster. In both the clusters, social and economic conditions of the weavers improved.

#### **Promoting handicrafts**

3150.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified major clusters in West Bengal and rest of the country for promoting handicraft, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the promotional incentives Government proposes to provide in these clusters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In addition to five major clusters namely

Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur - Bhadohi, Srinagar and Jodhpur identified earlier, the Government has identified three more Mega Clusters at Bareilly, Lucknow and Kutchh respectively this year.

The following incentives will be provided in these clusters:-

1. Infrastructure support.
2. Design support.
3. Training support.
4. Marketing support.
5. Technology upgradation support etc.

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**RE. DEMAND TO HAVE A DISCUSSION ON AN  
IMPORTANT ISSUE UNDER RULE 267 - *Contd.***

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point. I had raised an issue yesterday. I think, I raised the issue under Rule 267. There is a news report regarding the Hindu Mahasabha's declaration to construct statues of \*. But while I went through the verbatim debate, I found out that the word \* was expunged. I want to know whether this word \* is unparliamentary or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and come back to you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नियमों के अनुसार जब प्राइवेट मेम्बर डे हो और उसके लिए समय आवंटित हो, तो क्या सरकारी कार्य लिया जा सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that issue.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I only want to listen 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I am coming to that point only. I know what you have said is correct. During Private Members' Business between 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., we do not take up Government Business.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार की नीयत हाउस को *sine die* करने की है। अतः आप इसे Monday को ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप सुनिए। But, Nareshji, there is a convention in this House itself, not only in this House but also in the other House where I was a Member for a considerably long time.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** कान्वेंशन्स सुपर है या रूल्स सुपर हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, I am coming to that. I will answer every point raised by you. The House is supreme.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी इस बारे में बता दें कि हाउस *Sine die* हो रहा है या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House can decide whether a particular item has to be taken up or not. The House can take a decision on this. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. Since you have raised it, ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, यह important Bill है, इसे विशेष परिस्थितियों में लिया जा सकता है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, आप शुरू करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह आधे घंटे में हो जाएगा। आप जल्दी शुरू करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot take it up like that also. I cannot take up a particular item simply because a Member has said; I want the consent of the House for taking it up. Secondly, to the extent time is given for this Government Business, to the same extent, time will be extended for the Private Members' Business. That is the decision. So, I hope the House has consented for taking up this issue.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, half-an-hour is sufficient.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, cutting the time of Private Members' Business is not a good precedent. We can take it up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you cannot say this. It is the decision of the House. I put it to the House. The House has given consent. Now, you are criticising the decision of the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir; we should take it up on Monday.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir, the House has not given the consent. The consent of the House has not been sought. You are telling ...(Interruptions)... but you have not sought the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. I know the procedure. I had asked and I hope it was the consent of the House. Then, I did not get objection. But if you question, if you object, I have no problem. In the morning, there was an informal meeting of the leaders. In that meeting, this issue was informally discussed. There also, there was a consensus among the leaders that it could be taken up. I have specifically said ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, आप जल्दी शुरू करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप इसे जल्दी शुरू करा दीजिए, ताकि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स कार्य जल्दी शुरू हो सके। ...*(व्यवधान)*... it can be done in one minute, and after that, we can start the Private Members' Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it cannot be done in one minute. How can you do it in one minute? See, I cannot say whether this will be complete within one minute or two minutes or five minutes. But one thing is very clear that if you take half-an-hour or 45 minutes or whatever time for this Business, same time will be extended for the Private Members' Business. On that condition, I am taking it up. I hope the House agrees. Shri Arun Jaitley to move the motion.

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## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, यह तो महज एक औपचारिकता है। हम इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम इसको पास कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने चुनाव से पहले वायदा किया था कि हम काला धन वापस लाएंगे, अगर आप काला धन वापस ले आए होते, तो शायद आपके बजट में घाटा भी नहीं हुआ होता। आपके बजट में तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए का घाटा है। यह तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए का घाटा तुरंत पूरा हो गया होता और जो आपने वायदा किया था कि हम देश के हर व्यक्ति के खाते में 15 लाख रुपए जमा करेंगे, वह वायदा भी पूरा हो गया होता। आज मैं आपसे बड़ा साफ जानना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप सदन में

सत्यता घोषित कर दीजिए कि अब काला धन काला सपना हो गया है, काला धन कभी वापस नहीं आएगा। क्योंकि जिनके एकाउंट में काला धन होगा, इतनी कार्यवाही के बाद वे एकाउंट्स खाली हो गए होंगे और अब किसी के एकाउंट्स में काला धन नहीं होगा।

मेरा दूसरा कहना यह है कि आप खर्चों में कटौती करिए। घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए आप टैक्स मत लगाइए। आपने पेट्रोल, डीजल पर सेस लगा दिया और एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है कि हम वह कवर कर लेंगे। आप खर्चे क्यों नहीं घटाते? जो नॉन परफॉर्मिंग एसेट्स हैं, आप उनको ठीक करें और घाटा कम करने के लिए अपने खर्चे कम कीजिए। हम आपको इसके लिए कब मना करते हैं, हम तो चाहते हैं कि खर्चा घटे। आप जो GST लागू करना चाहते हैं, GST लागू करने से पहले आपने राज्यों से सहमति ली है और बहुत से राज्यों ने सहमति दी है और कुछ राज्यों ने नहीं दी है। यह GST कोई नई चीज नहीं है, यह विदेशों में बहुत पहले लागू हो चुकी थी। इससे पहले जब देश में वैट लागू किया गया था, तब भी हम लोगों से कहा गया था कि जब वैट लागू हो जाएगा, तो पूरे देश में समान दरें हो जाएंगी और राज्यों में सेल्स टैक्स का जो अंतर होता है, वह अंतर खत्म हो जाएगा, लेकिन वैट के बाद अंतर कहां है? आज दिल्ली का वैट कुछ है, उत्तर प्रदेश का कुछ है और हरियाणा का वैट कुछ है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जब आप GST लागू करें, तो उस GST से राज्यों की आय गिर जाए और सबसे खतरनाक चीज यह है कि आप जो बोर्ड बना रहे हैं, जिसके सामने राज्य अपनी अपील करेंगे, उस बोर्ड में आपने केन्द्र के ही सब प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त कर लिए हैं। तो राज्यों के अधिकारों में कटौती न हो, मैं इस पर भी आपकी गारंटी चाहता हूं और मैं इस विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दो बातें वित्त मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि यह सरकार जब बनी थी, तब यह वायदा किया था कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए का अवमूल्यन रुकेगा। चुनाव में तो यहां तक वायदे किए गए थे कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपया 40 रु. पर आ जाएगा। लेकिन यह आज की डेट में बढ़ता ही चला रहा है और 63 से ऊपर पहुंच गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रुपए का अवमूल्यन जारी क्यों है? यह डी-वैल्यूएशन क्यों हो रहा है और इसको वे क्यों नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। कृपया इसका जवाब दें, क्योंकि इसकी वजह से तमाम चीजों पर फर्क पड़ता है और हमें तमाम चीजें महंगी मिलती हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि एक दिन पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर साहब से सवाल पूछा गया था, तो वे कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दे पाए थे। आज जिस तरह से तेल की कीमतें गिर रही हैं, आज Brent crude में इंडियन बॉस्केट 57 डॉलर पर पहुंच गई है। अगर हम हिसाब से जोड़ें, तो 45 रुपए लीटर पेट्रोल मिलना चाहिए और 39 रुपए लीटर डीजल मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार 60 रुपए से ऊपर पेट्रोल पर चार्ज कर रही है और 50 रुपए से ऊपर डीजल पर चार्ज कर रही है। इससे जनता में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। मैं ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से इन दोनों चीजों का एक्सप्लेनशन चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, there is very little time for this. I would like to make only three-four points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take two or three minutes only; not more than that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, our economics is not in a good position. It is in an alarming position. It is reported in the media that depreciation of the currency, Rupee, has happened. As per the media reports, foreign institutional investment worth around four to five thousand crores of rupees flew out of the country recently, and, the stock market or stock exchange is showing negative signs. All this shows that there is an alarming situation. I think, the Finance Ministry should take serious note of this situation and evaluate the reasons behind all this.

Secondly, Sir, it is true that the Government has reduced the price of petrol and diesel several times but this is all due to the international situation. Thanks to the international situation, the crude oil price has been decreased. But that decrease in the crude oil price is not reflected as such in the price of petrol and diesel. Instead of that, the Government has increased excise duty on the crude, which is not in the interest of the country. My request is that it should be addressed and the Government should be ready to take action to withdraw the increase in excise duty on the crude oil. Then, Sir, the Reliance sold the Compressed Natural Gas to Indian companies at the rate of 5.3 or 5.6 dollar per unit, but the same company sold this natural gas to Bangladesh at the rate of 2.34 dollar per mmbtu. They have extracted this CNG from India and as per the media reports, they have sold it to Bangladesh at the rate of 2.34 dollar per mmbtu. So, it is a serious issue, Sir.

Then, Sir, my third point is with respect to the serious cut in the social expenditure. As *The Hindu* reported, there is around 20,000 crore rupee' cut in the rural expenditure, 7,000 crore rupees' cut in the health expenditure and 11,000 crore rupees' cut in the education expenditure. I think this is not the right direction. It should be taken care of.

Then, my next point is, as per the Report of the Finance Committee, it has been submitted in this House, the total uncollected tax is around 6.76 lakh crore rupees. That is the cumulative uncollected tax. It is the figure as per the Report submitted to this House. I will quote from the Report. "Year-wise position of cumulative arrears for the last five years is as under. 2010-11, ₹ 2,48,927 crores; 2013-14, ₹ 5,80,325 crores; 2014-15, ₹ 6,75,431 crores. These are the tax arrears. The present year's tax arrears amount to ₹ 1,49,128.56 crores. And, Sir, undisputed taxes are there for around 80,000 crore rupees. There is no stay by any court or any tribunal. This is only the lapse on the part of the Revenue Department



to collect these taxes. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... And, the revenue foregone is around 6.76 lakh crores. The Finance Minister has readymade answer for revenue foregone. That is why I am not going to enter into that side. But this issue of uncollected tax is a very serious one. Instead of doing something in that direction, the Government is ready to sell the shares of the public sector industries in this country. Actually, these public sector companies have the cash reserve of around 6.76 lakh crores. This is a big cash reserve that these public sector companies have. The Government should take steps for properly utilising this cash reserve to strengthen the public sector industries in this country. That is why I am opposing this Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Take only two minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to make only two points. The allocation for the social sectors has been drastically reduced which will affect the future of this country. I think the Finance Minister would consider that the social sectors, especially health and education, have not been taken care of as it was done in the Budget. But, infrastructure sector has been focused much. I think development of infrastructure alone will not help our economic development. Moreover, ours is a populous country and people are very much depending on the Government for such cares as health and education. So, I think, the learned Finance Minister will not affect these social sectors. He has to consider on that, Sir.

Secondly, he has, to re-consider the idea of GST as a Constitutional body since it comprises the States also even in fiscal matters. Moreover, this idea of GST will affect manufacturing States like Tamil Nadu and many others. So, I think, he has to reconsider that idea and evaluate something which will take the States also into consideration. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. You have just two minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Leader of the House and Finance Minister has mooted the Appropriation Bill for 2014-15. My State of Odisha is just a consumer State; it is not a manufacturing State. Similarly, there are many States in the country which are not manufacturing States, which are consumer States. From that point of view, I would like to request the Government, while you are going to take a final say on GST, to take care of States like Odisha which is only consumer States, not manufacturing States. They should be given justice.

Then, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is in a mind to strengthen MNREGA and National Rural Health Mission or want to reduce both MNREGA and the

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

National Rural Health Mission. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Finance Minister, whether they are going to stop this Scheme. MNREGA is not at all a scheme. It is an Act of Parliament. There has been a debate here that some blocks and some districts, that are getting MNREGA now, are going to be reduced. In your own constituency, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the report is right, there is not a single block which is included. That is our hunch. So, we should be very transparent on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are studying about my constituency also!

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: This is the thinking of the people outside, those who have sent us here. What are their apprehensions? The apprehensions should be clarified when we are passing the Appropriation Bill here. That should be done only through this House. Sir, it is high time that Government thought about farmers. The package should be there since we have discussed the prevailing agrarian crisis in this House. But a concrete and solid reply has not been made by the Government side. What will actually happen to the farmers? Today, the cotton price is ₹ 4050. It has gone high by only ₹50. Our Budget is lost. Farmers are lost, Sir. The Budget will look nice if it has control on our population. Sir, I repeat again that this is the kingpin for any Government to come or go. We have to check population for that. Those who are having one child, girl child, and are in Government service, in many States, Governments are giving them two increment. Those who are parents of two children, are also getting increment. But, those who did not get service, those who are jobless and supported the cause of this country, should be given some sort of incentive.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a big issue.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, Sir. It is the only issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, a big issue. I agree.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is a big issue, the main issue. The Budget will look nice. The Government will never say that we have funds. The funds will come, only when we control, Population.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very important point.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I request the hon. Finance Minister to see that at least some incentive is given to those who are not in service. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Bandyopadhyay please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Let me finish this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, you can have another discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... For that, you can have another discussion.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Those who are father and mother of one child, should be given incentive. It is high time, the Government took a decision on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give a notice for that subject. We can have another discussion.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I will not cross the time-limit. I have only one point to make. My point is that you are wedded to market economy. So, when the international prices go down, our prices of petroleum, POL also go down. But why does the Government always enhance the excise duty and does not allow the benefit to pass on to the consumers? That is my short point.

Since you are wedded to the market economy - I am not wedded to market economy but many people are and the Government is - when the prices go up, you increase the price. But if the prices go down, you want to cash it. That I do not like. I would request the Finance Minister, through you, to withdraw the excise duty and let the Government pass on the benefit to the consumer. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. The last but not the least!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have only one clarification to seek from the hon. Finance Minister. GST was an idea first proposed when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was Prime Minister. It was taken forward when Dr. Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister. For over six years, efforts were made to build a national consensus. First, Dr. Dasgupta was Chairman of the Steering Committee of State Finance Ministers and, thereafter, Sushil Modi was Chairman. However, Sir, because of the attitude of the Government of Gujarat particularly, GST could not come into being. The question I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is: Other than the fact that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has become the Prime Minister of India, what has changed that all of a sudden the Finance Minister is claiming that all States are on board on GST? Do we take it that the objections of the Government of Gujarat were more political and as soon as your Government came into power those objections to GST vanished? I am at a loss to understand this complete turnaround in the attitude of the Government of Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I correct my statement. Shri D. Raja is the last speaker. He had given his name. I am sorry. I correct my statement. Shri D. Raja. He speaks on every subject.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. This is not an appropriate time to discuss the entire state of economy and the conditions of Indian economy. But I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to certain crucial issues.

Ever since the new Government took over, the value of Indian rupee has been depreciating. It has not gone up. What is the reason? The Finance Minister needs to address it.

Secondly, non-performing assets of banks have gone up in a huge way. It is a big challenge to our entire economy.

Thirdly, as everyone else has pointed out, the spending on popular welfare schemes is going down. For instance, spending on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the food security scheme is likely to go down. If it is not there, you reassure the House that it would not happen. Spending on social sector is also a matter of concern. During one debate you asked, "Is it the position of the Left or the CPM to decontrol petrol and diesel?" We are not for decontrolling of diesel and petrol. And we are not for giving absolute power to oil marketing companies. It is the national responsibility of the Government to control fuel prices. We are going to discuss excise duty separately. I am not entering into a debate on that. But this is an issue which the Finance Minister needs to address.

After you came to power, the Planning Commission was almost dismantled. My question is: What will happen to the Scheduled Caste Component Plan? What will happen to Tribal Sub Plan? If the Planning Commission is dismantled, how will the concerns of these sections be addressed?

Finally, Sir, I come to public sector undertakings. All the Finance Ministers have claimed that public sector is the strength of our economy. But now public sector is being weakened or undermined. As Finance Minister, what is your take on the question of public sector undertakings? You will also continue the same disinvestment programme so that the public sector loses its due place in the entire economy. I don't think public sector can be undermined like this. There is a need to strengthen the public sector and expand the public sector. While you reply, you address some of these crucial issues because these issues do matter to our economy. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, please give me only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I said he was the last speaker. I already announced it that he was the last speaker. I cannot change it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, kindly give me only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Two Members from your party had spoken on it. That is enough. Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to a large number of Members, who have spoken on it, and who have addressed the larger and legitimate issues of the economy. I will try to briefly answer each one of them in the short time which is available to me. The question of GST has been raised by various Members. The Government is actively working along with the States as far as the GST reform is concerned. The GST will be the single most important tax reform since Independence. Its potential is to convert the entire country into a single market and to allow a seamless travel of goods and services being taxed at the destination point. Therefore, the day-to-day harassment, tax on tax, which is charged because of multiple taxations, etc., will be eliminated and in terms of governance, both for the States and the Centre, it will be a win-win situation.

Sir, several questions have been raised with regard to the States. A question was raised by Mr. Naresh Agrawal about the functioning of the GST in the Council and the arrangement that I have arrived at with the States, the specifics, will be in the Constitution Amendment Bill, which we will introduce. To strengthen the principle of cooperative federalism, there is going to be a great participation of the States. In fact, two-third of the representation would be of the States and one-third would be of the Centre. Therefore, to say that Centre will decide everything is not a correct impression. Decisions will be taken by a 75 per cent majority. So, both have to work together in the spirit of cooperative federalism to arrive at that.

Now, there were several issues, particularly issues which Mr. Siva raised with regard to manufacturing States. It is said that the consuming States will benefit. The manufacturing States said that they may have some problem initially. Without going into the details till the Constitution Amendment Bill is formally introduced - and we are trying to expeditiously introduce it - we have provided more than adequate protection to all

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

**3.00 P.M.**

States that in the initial years, any loss of revenue, as far as any State is concerned, will be compensated by the Centre and, therefore, I do not foresee such a situation. This will check evasion; this will check taxation on taxation; this will increase the volume of trade; and, this will increase India's GDP. That is what the experts feel. And, therefore, I don't envisage a situation where any State is going to be a loser. In fact, a part of the revenue in respect of services, which come within the exclusive taxation domain of the Centre, will be shared with the States. So, wherever, there is going to be some loss initially, not only has the Centre assured -- and this assurance is not a verbal assurance; it will be a Constitutional assurance -- that this will be compensated, but we also have made sure that the possibility of any loss to a State really does not take place.

Now, in this situation, I have consulted all the States. Recently, I had a meeting with most of the States on 11th. A small group of State Finance Ministers sat with me till late midnight. Then, after two days, I showed them the draft Constitution Amendment Bill. They had corrections to suggest to that. And, finally, I do not intend to pass it in this Session. It has already gone through the Standing Committee mechanism. It is a collective Bill which every political party and every State Government has to accept. We will probably take it up in the next Session as far as passage is concerned.

Mr. Jairam Ramesh asked a question as to what has changed between then and now as far as Gujarat is concerned. I can give a political response to the political nature of the query, but I won't do that. I will give a fiscal response since it's a fiscal Bill.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** दोनों तरीके से जवाब दे दीजिए।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, States have greater confidence in cooperative federalism, when the present Government says so, because we have been gracious to the States. But, the fiscal response is, the manufacturing States, and that's what Mr. Siva said just now ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I said that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You said about the consuming States. The manufacturing States, the agricultural-producing States like Punjab and Haryana, and the octroi-affected States like Maharashtra and Karnataka, all wanted their specific concerns to be addressed. Therefore, when the architect of the GST is presented, we have tried to address the concerns of each of those States. I have specifically spoken in the meeting itself even in

the smaller group, to the Ministers of these States who had this fear because they were not consuming States either in terms of manufacture or in terms of agriculture, they were producing States, and given them sufficient cushioning that none of them will suffer a loss. So, as regards the fear of the unknown, as in the case of VAT, which may exist in this case we have given a sufficient cushioning as far as that is concerned.

Consumer States are going to benefit from the year one. There is a suggestion made by Shri Naresh Agrawal with regard to rationalising expenditure. Now, cutting down too much expenditure may also impact the overall size of the economy, it may contract the economy. But, at the same time, expenditure has to be rationalised. Now, it depends on where we are speaking, and which audience we are addressing. Today, you suggested that expenditure be rationalised. Somebody else doesn't want it to be cut at all. Therefore, this balancing act will have to be done as far as the Government is concerned.

A question has been raised with regard to the dollar appreciation against the rupee. Now, there is a serious challenge as far as emerging markets are concerned, particularly because of the strength of the dollar. The rupee seems to be doing much better compared to other currencies of trading countries that we have. It has been strengthened *vis-a-vis* them, but because of the current strength of the U.S. economy and the dollar, emerging market economies have suffered a lot. Last four days were particularly volatile because two days ago, the U.S. Fed was to announce its policy and in that policy they were to indicate their future interest rates. So, a section of the market anticipating that there may be an indication that the interest rates are going to be increased from a negligible figure, there was a turmoil and there was a volatility as far as the emerging market economies were concerned world over. So, the Yen faced the crisis, the Ruble faced the crisis and various other countries faced the crisis. Compared to them, rupee was one of the more stable currencies. For two days it witnessed volatility, and after the expiry of two days there is a sobering effect as far as the Indian currency is concerned. I do not see any crisis with regard to the real value of the rupee itself.

As far as petroleum prices are concerned, we have reduced them eight times, and if there is a reduction in the global crude prices, it will be passed on to the consumer. But it is very easy to be populist. Don't levy a tax, but keep providing the services. This is an economy which is unknown to me. So, if you want me to maintain the social sector expenditure, if you want me to maintain all the expenditure, somebody has to foot the bill, and the bill only can be borne by raising income tax levels.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: By increasing the excise duty, you are getting additional revenue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please allow me to complete. Shuklaji, I can also mention that we have marginally raised the excise duty, and eight times reduced the rate so that we have adequate money to supplement the social sector schemes. So, many of us representing the political parties which are ruling in the States, I can give you the rate at which some of the States have increased the VAT, and the tax on VAT as far as petroleum products are concerned.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): They have raised it in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Not only Madhya Pradesh but the State Governments of the party which you belong to. Therefore, as against the VAT the Centre has passed on most of the benefits as far as the States are concerned. There is a clear accounting. The Centre has no intention of anywhere profiteering out of it. The oil companies have to write off their under-recoveries also. The oil companies can't continue to be merely crediting the under-recoveries to their accounts. Therefore, to balance that the oil companies did not raise it in the same percentage when the oil prices were \$114 per barrel. Therefore, as prices are coming down, the burden is being passed on. You mentioned about natural gas. The UPA Government had fixed the price at 8.4 dollars. The Election Commission and the Supreme Court had intervened at that stage. It was left to the new Government. We had appointed a committee. The committee went into all the facts. We want to balance investment in the natural gas exploration sector along with the real price, as far as natural gas is concerned, so that there is no excessive burden on consumers. But, at the same time, prices can't be such that it is a disincentive to investment also. And, therefore, as a balance of these factors, after taking all factors, including international prices, into consideration, the committee had recommended a price of 5.61 dollars, which has been implemented and which is far below 8.4 dollars as far as the UPA Government is concerned.

Now, there are various myths being spread. One myth is that MNREGA has been cut down. The UPA provided ₹ 33,000 crores for MNREGA. The NDA Budget this year provided ₹ 34,000 crores. Over ₹ 23,000 crores, as of last week, had been disbursed. The States have over ₹ 3,000 crores as surplus at this stage. And the balance, in the four months to come, is going to be disbursed to the States. But though the entire money is going and being spent, a myth is being spread about the expenditure. Yesterday, I saw an email being sent through the social media about a fake Parliament Question and a fake Answer. It was, "Does the NDA Government intend to reduce the age of retirement



to 58?'. The answer was, "Yes". No such question has been asked, and no such answer has been given. The Government does not intend to do it. But it is a structured part of a political conspiracy that these myths are spread. So, there is no question of any age being reduced.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** यह तो शुरू बी.जे.पी. ने किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** 60 साल तो हमने किया था।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सोशल मीडिया पर जो फेक न्यूज है, वह बी.जे.पी. ने चुनाव में शुरू की थी। अब उसी पर यह शुरू हो गया।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, let me come to this whole question of uncollected tax or taxes foregone. First of all, let us be clear, Mr. Rajeeve, that this theory of taxes foregone, which your Party always raises, is actually an anti-people theory. I will use your phrase.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, today, let us concentrate on uncollected taxes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: First, let me answer the question on taxes foregone. You raised it when the UPA was in power and you have raised it when we are in power. And that is because, along with the Union Budget, a booklet comes out. Now, take the case where there is a taxation on a certain product and you give a relief to that section of people. For instance, for the Provident Fund you pay, you get a relief; for an insurance policy you buy, you get a relief; for medical expenditure, you get a relief. Now, your entire campaign is that these are taxes foregone. So, you want us to withdraw all those concessions, all those incentives which are made, which are contained in that booklet. Now, on various products, excise duty chargeable may be 'X'. That is the maximum. But the excise duty actually being charged is 'Y'. So, you want products to be taxed more so that they become costlier and they are not sold in the market. So, consumers will have to pay more.

So, first of all, let us be clear that this myth of taxation foregone is not a benefit or some corporate fraud which has been taking place; these are benefits being given by Governments throughout. Custom duty chargeable on an item is 'X', but if you allow that raw material to come expensive into the country, the final product would be costlier. So, the bound rate is 'X', but the applied rate is less. So, that is in the category of taxes foregone.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, direct tax?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, as far as direct tax is concerned, Section 80 relief given to Income Tax payees is a direct tax. So, when I said, on a housing sector investment for one-and-a-half lakh, the relief given would be two-and-a-half, the tax on one lakh is tax foregone. We are happy to forego that tax because it is a pro-people foregoing. But you raise it, and to use the Marxian phraseology, it is an anti-people argument to say, tax the people more, tax them at a higher rate, in order to run the State. We don't subscribe to that ideology.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. It is tax exemptions given to big business houses, corporate houses. That is what we have been raising.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let us be very clear.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: From the records, we see several categories, Corporate taxes, exemptions, etc. Everything is there in the booklet.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: For instance, you are giving exemption to people to set up an industry in North East, in hill States, in Jammu & Kashmir. There is a tax exemption today. Obviously, it is the corporates who are setting it up. So, why should you say that in these vulnerable States, people must not go and get exemption? Because they have such a long distance to travel for raw material and for their products, the distance itself adds to their disadvantage. So, do you want us to withdraw all the concessions being given to these areas? These are the ones. Now, I come to export incentives, the largest chunk is export incentives. Exports create a large number of jobs in India. Indian products are sold globally. Do you want us to withdraw all those incentives, so that there is no export from India? Well, please seriously re-consider the position you have taken. As far as uncollected taxes are concerned, these are assessment orders which are passed and every effort is taken to attach their properties and claim it. Some people still evade the law and, therefore, they remain on the assessment book, and you are to continue to levy taxes as far as these people are concerned. Now, you have raised an issue as far as SC/ST expenditure is concerned. Irrespective of the structure of the alternative, that is going to remain. NPAs have not increased from banks in the NDA Government. The UPA came to power with 2 per cent NPAs. It left power with 6 per cent NPAs as far as banks are concerned and we are struggling to bring the NPAs down. As far as your PSUs are concerned, PSUs must be in a position, on an equal footing to compete with the private sector. And, therefore, no Government, not at least our Government, is against the very idea of PSUs. They have an important role to perform. They can be withdrawn from sectors where it is not necessary but then PSUs have to be run professionally. PSUs have

to become competitive. You cannot tell the common citizen that I will tax you because I want to do a loss-making business. There is a distinction between the two and I do hope that the policy of our Government is clear as far as PSUs are concerned. Sir, with these few responses, I commend to this hon. House to take into consideration.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now this Tribal Sub-Plan ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, I have already mentioned.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, one clarification on GST, on what he said. Sir, the only clarification I want to have, through you, from the hon. Finance Minister on GST is that hon. Finance Minister gave the Finance Ministers of The Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers of 29 States a patient hearing and a lot of time, including my State. Sir, the question is after that the Finance Ministers of The Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers were given an assurance. They had two three very key points. Quickly, the first point was on the compensation on CST which was due to them and there were the other points on petrol, aviation, etc. Sir, will the hon. Finance Minister please enlighten me and clarify, these Finance Ministers who were promised another meeting, whether that meeting took place or only two or three Ministers were called like the Finance Minister of Gujarat, the Finance Minister of Punjab and a meeting was held because those other Finance Ministers are feeling slighted before this Bill comes up. Because, they still would have some issues. I would be happy if the hon. Finance Minister clarifies. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, one great advantage of having a quiz master in the House is that you can convert the House into a puzzle. Now, the simple issue is, first of all let me remind him that amongst States which have conventionally supported the GST idea....

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** “मास्टर” वर्ड पार्लियामेंट्री है, जो उस दिन कार्यवाही से निकाला गया था।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह दूसरे संदर्भ में था।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** जब देरेक को एतराज़ नहीं है तो आपको क्यों है? वह तो खुश हो रहे हैं।

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Derek has a sense of humour, some people do not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am grateful to Derek. Among States which have historically been amongst the strongest supporters of GST was West Bengal. When the idea of GST was mooted, Dr. Asim Dasgupta was Chairman and he did a commendable

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job as far as the Empowered Committee is concerned. I have discussed all issues before me. My predecessor, Shri Chidambaram, had discussed all issues. His predecessor had also discussed all issues. If I read the unanimous resolutions of the Empowered Committee which were passed, including on petroleum and on composition and thereafter my consultations with the GST Empowered Committee, the decisions we are taking are entirely in line with that. I had a series of meetings with them. Then a smaller Group of Ministers, not selected by me, let me correct Shri Derek's instructions to that effect, representing a cross section of political parties, along with the Chairman of the Empowered Committee, came and met me. We sat till very late in the evening. We corrected it. Sir, those who had an early flight to take, had stayed back till the next morning and joined that meeting. A consensus was reached. They still insisted that the draft be shown to them. This was on Friday evening. On Saturday and Sunday, I drafted the Constitutional Amendment. On Monday, they again came, and a few more people came, including from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The draft was shared with them. They asked for a correction in that draft. I accepted those corrections and it is only then that we are moving further. I have then written to the Finance Minister of one State, after I received a letter from him, that he is welcome to come and meet me independently even if he was not able to attend the meeting and discuss all issues. We are still willing to defend all issues and discuss all issues with any State. We have absolutely no preconceived notions. All concerns have been taken into consideration.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he has clarified that the meeting was not called. I am only asking this. So, the Finance Minister has clarified that the meeting was not called. The meeting of the Empowered Committee was not called. It was done with a small group of two or three Ministers; whereas 29 Ministers were called. There is the issue of ₹ 73,000 crore which is still leftover from CST. Will the Finance Minister consider addressing that? There is ₹ 73,000 crore, which has been left out.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me correct Shri Derek. His figures are completely wrong on all counts. First of all, it was not two-three people. It was far more than them. The meeting was a continuation of the Empowered Committee. They said that a smaller group would come and meet you. A smaller group comprising cross sections came and met me. That continued for two days, Friday and Monday. The amount that he is mentioning as ₹ 73,000 crore is also quantified. That figure is also wrong. I have already made a statement that it was the UPA's commitment to pay a certain amount. The UPA, for reasons best known to them -- I do not want to get into them -- could not pay till their last Budget. I have undertaken to pay and I have already announced in the Lok Sabha,

when this discussion was on, that the first instalment I intend paying before the 31st March this year itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITELY: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Private Members' Resolution and further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda on the 1st August, 2014 regarding agrarian crisis. The mover, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda had not concluded his speech. Therefore, he can continue his speech.

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## PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

### **Agrarian crisis and suicides by the farmers in Vidarbha Region**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before Mr. Darda starts, I would like to seek a clarification. Is it Private Members' Resolution or Members' Private Resolution? We are not private Members here, Sir. It is a private Resolution. Why do we insist on calling it Private Members' Resolution?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you prefer it as Members' Private Resolution!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I hope you will make that change because I have never understood it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will consult with some experts in English language and come back to you. Now, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, माननीय सदस्य, श्री रमेश जी, ने जो सूचना अभी दी है, उसके बारे में आपको निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Like, Shri Naresh Agrawal would say, I want a ruling from you now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before Dardaji starts, I would like to tell the House that whatever time we had taken extra from the time allotted for the Private Members' Resolutions, this time will be extended accordingly.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** : माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने विदर्भ के बारे में प्रस्ताव पर फिर से चर्चा करने की अनुमति दी है।

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please address the Chair.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2014 को इस पर चर्चा आरम्भ की गई थी। इस चर्चा के दौरान विदर्भ में संकट से जूझ रहे विदर्भ के किसानों की परेशानियों का जिक्र किया गया था। इसके बाद 5 दिसम्बर को पूर्ण चर्चा आरम्भ हुई थी, लेकिन सदन में अवरोध के कारण चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, परन्तु आज फिर मुझे मौका मिला है। इसके लिए मैं आप सबका आभारी हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैंने प्रस्ताव पर भाषण के दौरान विदर्भ के किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की समस्या, बीज की समस्या, खाद, लोन तथा डिस्ट्रेस सेल आदि समस्याओं को उठाया था। विदर्भ की जमीन सिंचित नहीं होने के कारण वर्षा पर आधारित रहती है, जिसके चलते किसान अक्सर फसल सूखने जैसी समस्याओं से दो-चार रहते हैं। पूरे विश्व में विदर्भ आत्महत्या के लिए जाना जा रहा है और इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद आज वहां सिंचाई के साधनों का अभाव है। वहां विकास नहीं हो रहा है और इन समस्याओं के समाधान का केवल एक ही उपाय है, जिसमें बी.जे.पी. सरकार भी विश्वास रखती थी और अब भी रखती है और जिसका छोटे राज्यों में विश्वास भी है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि विदर्भ राज्य का निर्माण किया जाए। इस समस्या का केवल यही एक निदान और समाधान है, जिसकी घोषणा सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी करनी चाहिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री दर्डा जी, जो बोल रहे हैं, यह तो उस दिन भी, जिस दिन चर्चा हुई थी, उस समय उन्होंने बोला होगा। इसलिए अब इसे फिर से डिबेट में क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** : सर, मैं उसे फिर से रिपीट नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : He is continuing his speech.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा :** नरेश जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि कृपा कर के आप मेरे भाषण के बीच अवरोध पैदा न करें और मुझे आप समर्थन दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Dardaji, you please continue.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा :** धन्यवाद सर।

सर, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद से विदर्भ के लिए कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स, सिंचाई योजनाएं या विकास की योजनाएं घोषित की गईं तथा कितनी परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया गया और कितनी योजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है?

महोदय, आज विदर्भ सूखाग्रस्त है। इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा सूखे से जूझ रहे हैं। पिछले एक महीने के अंदर नरेश जी, मराठवाड़ा में 418 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। जबकि विदर्भ में 915 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। अभी तीन दिन पहले सूखे से फसल नष्ट होने के कारण अकोला जिले के मानरखेड़ गांव के 76 वर्षीय किसान काशीरा इन्दोरे ने खेत में चिता जलाकर अपनी जान दे दी। मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ के सभी गांवों पर सूखे का असर पड़ा है। इस सूखे की वजह से वहां पर एक अनुमान के मुताबिक 60,000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र से सिर्फ 4,500 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता राशि मांगी है, जो कि पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं सरकार से विदर्भ के लिए कम से कम 25,000 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की मांग करता हूं।

महोदय, मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ, दोनों क्षेत्रों में 30 से लेकर 90 प्रतिशत तक वर्षा में कमी हुई है। परियोजनाओं पर काफी समय से काम चल रहा है, लेकिन वे अभी तक फाइलों में दबी पड़ी हैं। कैग की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में 77 परियोजनाएं 30 साल से चल रही हैं और 195 परियोजनाएं 15 साल से चल रही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं पर 60,235 करोड़ रुपए का कॉस्ट overrun हो चुका है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा में कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं? जब भाजपा अपोजिशन में थी, जो कि आज सरकार में है, उस समय मुख्य मंत्री जी सदन में जो कह रहे थे, आज मैं उनको स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं। तब विदर्भ के किसानों के लिए, particularly कॉटन ग्राउंड्स के लिए मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 6000 रुपए करने की बात उन्होंने कही थी और उसके लिए उन्होंने आग्रह भी किया था। किसानों के लिए जरूरी है कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारण के लिए स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की सिफारिशें लागू की जाएं तथा मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस, जो कि इनपुट प्राइस है, उसमें 20 प्रतिशत अधिक किसानों को प्रोडक्शन के लिए डिस्ट्रेस सेल के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। इसका अर्थ यह है कि अगर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस का निर्धारण हो जाता है और उसके रेट फिक्स किए जाते हैं, तो उनको 20 परसेंट से अधिक बढ़ाकर देना चाहिए। किसानों के प्रोडक्शन की डिस्ट्रेस सेल न हो, इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, पिछले 17 सालों में विदर्भ में 3 लाख से अधिक किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। सूखा, अकाल, ओलावृष्टि तथा अनेक आपदाओं से जूझ रहे विदर्भ को उसके भाग्य के भरोसे छोड़

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

दिया गया है। विदर्भ के किसानों की आत्महत्याओं के बाद कैंसर से मरने वालों की अगर हम पूरे देश की फिगर्स देखें, तो वह नंबर दो पर है। वहां की मिट्टी एक जमाने में बहुत उपजाऊ हुआ करती थी, लेकिन आज वहां की मिट्टी और पानी में केमिकल्स से लेकर अनेक रसायनों का जहर और प्रदूषण मिल चुका है। हम एक तरफ गंगा और यमुना की सफाई की बात कर रहे हैं। दोनों हमारी पवित्र नदियां हैं। उनकी सफाई होनी चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री, गडकरी जी भी विदर्भ से आते हैं। वे भी गंगा और यमुना की सफाई की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इनकी सफाई तो कीजिए, पर साथ ही साथ विदर्भ और महाराष्ट्र की जितनी भी नदियां हैं, नाले हैं, उनको भी साफ किया जाए, ताकि जो तरह-तरह की बीमारियां फैलती हैं, उनको रोका जा सके।

महोदय, इसके बाद विदर्भ में एक्सीडेंट्स से मरने वालों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है। इस देश में करीब साढ़े तीन लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी मौत एक्सीडेंट्स से होती है। इसमें भी आप देखेंगे कि विदर्भ में यह संख्या बहुत बड़ी है। उसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर रोड़ज ठीक नहीं हैं और सम्पर्क के मार्ग नहीं हैं। महोदय, विदर्भ की अजीब स्थिति है। लोग कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह मर रहे हैं और इन सबकी मौत किसी भी सरकार के लिए आंकड़ों से अधिक नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है। आखिर कब तक ऐसा होता रहेगा? आज विदर्भ के किसान अखबारों की सुर्खियां बन रहे हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री विदर्भ से आते हैं। गडकरी साहब भी विदर्भ से हैं। हमें इन लोगों से उम्मीद है। ये लोग विदर्भ के भाग्य को बदलने की अपनी अहम भूमिका को बार-बार उजागर कर चुके हैं। पहले इन सभी लोगों ने, इन सभी नेताओं ने अलग विदर्भ की मांग का समर्थन किया था और सारे विदर्भ की जनता ने इसलिए इन्हें सपोर्ट भी किया था कि वे विदर्भ को अलग राज्य बनाकर उसका विकास उत्तराखंड और अन्य छोटे राज्यों की तरह करेंगे, लेकिन अब पता नहीं इन्हें क्या हो गया है कि इन्होंने यू टर्न ले लिया है। आप विदर्भ को यह बात कैसे समझाएंगे कि आपने यू टर्न क्यों लिया है? विदर्भ के कुछ जिले, गढ़चिरौली वगैरह नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं। यहां की per capita income 30,000 रुपए से भी कम है, जबकि महाराष्ट्र की एवरेज per capita income 98,000 के ऊपर है। Human Development Index में विदर्भ के 11 जिले महाराष्ट्र के बाकी जिलों से काफी नीचे हैं। विदर्भ के सारे जिलों में infant mortality rate, malnutrition और maternal mortality rate देश के अन्य हिस्सों की तुलना में सबसे ज्यादा है। यह भी एक चिंता का विषय है कि infant mortality rate धारवी आदि इलाकों में, जो कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, बहुत ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा अगर आप अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में देखेंगे तो malnutrition mortality rate है, वही भी बहुत अधिक बढ़ चुका है।

विदर्भ में जंगल हैं, खनिज हैं, national resources हैं। यह सब होने के बावजूद भी वहां डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। विदर्भ का सिर्फ 41 परसेंट potential क्रिएट किया गया है, जब कि बाकी महाराष्ट्र में यह 80 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा है। यहां पर न तो सिंचाई की परियोजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है और न ही किसी अन्य प्रोजेक्ट पर काम हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कितनी सिंचाई की परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है तथा सिंचाई के संबंध में आवश्यकता क्या है?



इसी के साथ यहां पर industrial development के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं सोचा गया है। उत्तराखंड तथा नए राज्यों में disturbed areas में सरकार ने holiday scheme लाकर वहां के औद्योगिक विकास के अहम भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन सरकार को विदर्भ में मानव जीवन के मूल्यों का कोई अहसास ही नहीं है। सरकार के पास विदर्भ के विकास के लिए पैसा ही नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि वर्धा-नांदेड़-यवतमाल रेलवे लाइन की आधारशिला 2008 में रखी गयी थी, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि घोषणा और photo के बाद इस योजना के विकास का कोई भी काम नहीं हुआ है। जिस गति से इस योजना पर काम चल रहा है, उस गति से इस प्रोजेक्ट को कम्पलीट करने में 108 वर्ष लग जाएंगे। इस योजना के लिए भारत सरकार ही पैसा नहीं दे रही है तथा न ही राज्य सरकार के पास कोई पैसा है और न ही वह कोई इंटरेस्ट दिखा रही है। यह योजना नक्सल प्रभावित इलाकों में विकास के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित हो सकती है तथा किसानों को अपने प्रोडक्ट्स शहर तक ले जाने में काफी सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है। अगर इस योजना को पूरा करना है और गति देनी है तो इसके लिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि सरकार द्वारा विशेष राशि देकर, जो प्रोजेक्ट अनाउंस किया गया था, उसे कम्पलीट किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं दो-तीन और बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा तथा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में, जिसके अंदर नासिक भी है, अहमदनगर भी है, इन दिनों लाखों हेक्टेयर भूमि पर खड़ी फसल या तो drought की वजह से तबाह हो गयी है या ओलावृष्टि की वजह से। यवतमाल, अकोला, वर्धा, बुलढाना, अमरावती, जालना, परभनी, बीड तथा नासिक आदि में स्थिति बहुत ही गंभीर है। मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ और पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र के लगभग 130 तालुका में 50 लाख हेक्टेयर खरीफ तबाह हो चुकी है। हार्टिकल्चर की लगभग दो लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि बरबाद हो चुकी है। जैसे कि मैंने आपसे कहा था कि विदर्भ में 915 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है और मराठवाड़ा में 418 किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में 25 हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब से ड्राई फार्मर्स को और 50 हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब से इरिगेटिड क्षेत्रों में कम्पनसेशन देने की आवश्यकता है।

इनके साथ ही लांग टर्म बेसिस के आधार पर कुछ कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। सरकार को किसानों को निश्चित मासिक भत्ता देने की जरूरत है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि भत्ता देने के अलावा किसान मंडियों को मजबूत किया जाए तथा मंडियों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी की जाए जिससे किसान distress sale न करें। इसके साथ ही नेशनल फार्मर्स इन्कम कमीशन की स्थापना की जाए, जो समय-समय पर किसानों की आय और आवश्यकता के बारे में रिपोर्ट दे।

आज सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में पूरे महाराष्ट्र का 96 प्रतिशत बैकलॉग अकेले विदर्भ में है। मेरी मांग है कि इसे पूरा किया जाए तथा स्टेट के टोटल फण्ड में से 28 प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर के लिए दिया जाए। डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो फण्ड है, उसमें से 32 प्रतिशत फण्ड भी विदर्भ के लिए दिया जाए, जैसा कि नागपुर पैक्ट में promise किया गया है। विदर्भ के स्टेटहुड के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जाए। प्रधानमंत्री जी, मैं फिर एक बार आपसे गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि विदर्भ राज्य तुरन्त बनाया जाए। इसकी घोषणा की जाए और विदर्भ किसानों को मरने से बचाया जाए। वहां के किसानों का भी विकास हो, उसकी उन्नति हो। इसी के साथ, मैं फिर एक बार आग्रह करूंगा कि

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

जो किसानों की परिस्थिति है, इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएं, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में वे सुख-शांति और समृद्धि के साथ अपने जीवन को बिता सकें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much, Mr. Darda. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad; he is not present. Then, Mr. Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I must thank Mr. Darda for having brought this Resolution in this House. It is a very timely Resolution. He has confined himself to Vidarbha, but if you go through the Bill, ...*(Interruptions)*... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दर्डा साहब जो रिजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, इसको अगर पढ़ें, तो लगता है कि विदर्भ की बात को लेकर इसके अंदर A से लेकर XIV तक जो 14 पैराग्राफ्स हैं, इनको अगर देखा जाए, तो इसमें पूरे देश के किसानों की बात कही गई है। जो drought-prone area है, जो देश में सूखा एरिया है, उसके बारे में बड़े विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है और कुछ non-irrigated areas आज भी रह गए हैं। हम देश की आजादी की 67वीं सालगिरह मना चुके हैं। मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि हाथ की पांच उंगलियाँ एक नहीं हो पाईं, वैसे ही हमारे देश के हर राज्य में, उसी प्रांत के अंदर हर हिस्से में एक जैसी परिस्थिति नहीं है। हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में क्या प्लानिंग की, क्या योजना बनाई कि देश के कुछ इलाके पिछड़े रह जाते हैं? मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ, वहां कालाहांडी और नवापाड़ा दो जिले बन गए हैं और उसके साथ ही गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने के.बी.के. को एक Special Region बनाया है। बात यह है कि उन्होंने सभी किसानों के लिए यहां agrarian crises का मुद्दा रखा है। यहां पर किसानों की कॉटन की बात चल रही थी और पिछली बार जब हम सदन में बिल के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे थे, तो मैंने फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर कहा था कि फर्टिलाइजर को कैसे टाइमली पहुंचना चाहिए? सर, हर किसान का हर crop के लिए एक time-bound schedule होता है। यह शैड्यूल पूरे देश में at a time नहीं होता है और किसी भी राज्य में at a time नहीं होता है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में सबसे पहले मानसून केरल से शुरू होता है। यह मानसून दस दिन, पन्द्रह दिन, बीस दिन या एक महीने में, धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ता जाता है। इसी तरीके से किसान भी अपना प्रोग्राम बनाता है, लेकिन उसको टाइमली चीज नहीं मिल पाती है, यह और एक मुद्दा है।

सर, जब से यह शीतकालीन सत्र शुरू हुआ है, आपने देखा होगा कि यहां किसानों के कुछ मुद्दे कॉटन को लेकर जीरो ऑवर में उठाए गए हैं, मुझे यह देखकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, please allow me for two-four minutes. Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, I want the whole House to join me and think क्या ऐसी बात है कि 1974 तक 14 बिल, 9 लोक सभा में और 5 यहां, कुल मिलाकर 14 बिल और रिजोल्यूशन प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स से लिए गए हैं। उनको स्वीकृति मिली और वे पास किए गए थे। लेकिन 1974 के बाद ऐसी क्या बात हो गई है कि हम प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे में ऐसे कोई रिजोल्यूशन और बिल लाते हैं, जिनकी आवश्यकता सारे देश को है और जिसको सरकार भी मानती है कि यह बहुत सही चर्चा हो रही है, तो उसको accept करके

मेम्बर को क्या फर्क पड़ जाएगा अगर हम बोल दें कि आप जो यह रिजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, हम इसके साथ हैं और हम सरकार की तरफ से इसके ऊपर एक बिल ला रहे हैं। इसलिए, हम सबकी सहायता चाहते हैं और consensus view लेना चाहते हैं। इसलिए सर, मैंने कहा था कि cotton growers की स्थिति आज बहुत उद्वेगजनक है। यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। मैं इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। पिछली बार इन्होंने कहा कि सदन में जितनी चर्चा ज्यादा होगी, तो उससे हमें भी फायदा होता है तथा जानकारी मिलती है और उससे पूरे देश को फायदा होता है। मंत्री महोदय, जैसा आपने कहा, इसीलिए हम यहां पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह कॉटन की बात टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री के तहत आती है, लेकिन आज चाइना ने इंपोर्ट बंद कर दिया है। मैं आज भी टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर से कह रहा था और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से भी निवेदन किया है कि इसके ऊपर कुछ पैकेज दिया जाए। राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, इस मुद्दे पर किसानों की बात सभी की जुबान से आती है, तो यह सदन राजनीति से ऊपर का सदन है, जहां हम इस राज्य सभा में बैठकर चर्चा करते हैं। इसलिए इसको ग्रहण कर लेना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हम 2001-02 में फर्टिलाइजर्स की कम्पनियों को 12,695.02 करोड़ रुपए सब्सिडी देते थे, मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है, मेरे पास हर साल की रिपोर्ट है। हमने 2013-14 में 71,280.23 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दी है। मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप कम्पनियों को पैसा मत दीजिए। किसान के Bank Account में जमा किया जाए क्योंकि वे लोग फर्टिलाइजर्स का प्राइस डिसाइड करते हैं। किसान अपने पसीने से पैदा करता है.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, please two minutes more. किसान जो अपने पसीने से पैदा करता है, Minimum Support Price के लिए उसकी राय नहीं ली जाती है। अगर किसी साबुन फैक्ट्री में साबुन बनता है, किसी साइकिल फैक्ट्री से साइकिल निकलती है, तो उसका जो भी रेट लिख दें, उस पर कोई सवाल नहीं करता। उससे कोई सवाल-जवाब नहीं करता। वह रेट लेकर हम भी जाते हैं और खरीदकर ले आते हैं। चाहे उसमें inclusive of tax लिखा हो, उसके बावजूद भी हम खरीद कर लाते हैं, लेकिन किसान के बेटे से नहीं पूछा जाता कि उसका जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस होगा, उसमें उसको हिस्सेदारी क्यों नहीं दी जाएगी?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you; thank you.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : इसीलिए यदि आज हम किसान की इस तकलीफ का समाधान नहीं करते हैं, तो यह देश कभी-भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है और हम भी इसको जस्टिफाई नहीं कर सकते कि हमने भी सदन में जाकर अपना कार्य संपन्न किया है। कृषि मंत्री महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप इसके लिए टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर से और प्रधानमंत्री से बात करेंगे। आज गुजरात में भी, उनके राज्य में क्या हाल हो रहा है, यह हम सब टीवी पर देख रहे हैं। इसीलिए आज इसके ऊपर किसान की बात हो...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Thank you very much. The point is taken.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** : देश में जितने भी drought prone areas हैं, उनके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्पेशल प्रोग्राम्स सम्मिलित किए जाएं। मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी के माध्यम से विदर्भ के किसानों पर एक संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है और मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारा देश किसानों का देश है और देश में कृषि पर आधारित लोग हैं। आज पूरे देश में किसानों की जो हालत है, उसको देखते हुए अगर हमारे देश का किसान अनाज पैदा नहीं करेगा, तो लोगों को खाद्यान्न कैसे मिलेगा? इसके बारे में सरकार को चिंता करनी चाहिए। जैसे विदर्भ क्षेत्र है, उसी तरह से बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र है, क्योंकि वहां पर भी वर्षा पर आधारित खेती होती है। अगर वर्षा नहीं होती, तो किसान सूखे की चपेट में आ जाता है और उसकी फसल तथा खेती बरबाद हो जाती है। जो विदर्भ के जिले हैं, इन्होंने अकोला, अमरावली से लेकर गोंदिया, चंद्रपुर तक कुल मिलाकर ग्यारह जिले बताए हैं, उसी तरह से बुंदेलखंड में मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिले आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी, ललितपुर, जालोन, बांदा, चित्रकुट, महोबा, हमीरपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में छतरपुर, पन्ना, सागर, दमोह, टीकमगढ़, दतिया, ग्वालियर आदि एरियाज में किसान परेशान रहते हैं। यहाँ हर तीसरे वर्ष या तो सूखा पड़ जाएगा या अतिवृष्टि हो जाएगी या पाला पड़ जाएगा या ओला पड़ेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, हम माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि इसमें कुछ संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। जैसे पाला है और अतिवृष्टि है, इनसे किसानों की जो फसलें और खेती बरबाद होती हैं, उसको दैवी आपदा नहीं माना गया है। इसकी वजह से किसानों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। अभी पिछले साल अतिवृष्टि हुई थी, केन्द्र सरकार की टीम बुंदेलखंड गई थी, उन्होंने कहा कि यह भारत सरकार के मानक में नहीं है, इसलिए आपको मुआवजा नहीं दे सकते हैं। भारत सरकार की तरफ से गाइडलाइन दी जानी चाहिए कि पाला और अतिवृष्टि को भी दैवी आपदा में लिया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, किसानों की फसल के लिए जो सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत है, वे जंगली जानवर हैं। इनमें नीलगाय और अन्य जंगली जानवर हैं। किसान, जो किसी तरह से अपनी फसल उगाता है, उस फसल को ये जंगली जानवर खा जाते हैं। रात में किसान को अपने खेत में रहकर उनको देखना पड़ता है। हमारे किसान ऐसी तमाम घटनाओं के शिकार हो जाते हैं, जब जंगली जानवर उन पर आक्रमण कर देते हैं।

मान्यवर, आज जो विदर्भ की स्थिति है, वही स्थिति आज बुंदेलखंड की भी है। यहां पर किसानों के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिया जाना चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि जब किसान हमारा अन्नदाता है, तो किसानों के लिए खाद और बीज का इंतजाम निःशुल्क होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही उनके

लिए सिंचाई और बिजली का इंतजाम भी होना चाहिए। केवल तभी किसान इसकी भरपाई कर सकता है।

आप एक तरफ तो उद्योग-धंधों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यदि किसान अपनी खेती करने के लिए कोई ऋण ले लेता है, पर उसकी खेती घाटे में चली जाती है, सूखा पड़ जाता है, ओला पड़ जाता है या पाला पड़ जाता है और वह समय पर अपना ऋण अदा नहीं कर पाता है, तो बैंक उसको ऋण देने से मना कर देता है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ अगर कोई उद्योगपति ऋण लेता है और वह फेल हो जाता है, तब उसे दोबारा या तिबारा भी ऋण स्वीकृत हो जाता है। यह दोहरा मापदंड है। जिस तरह से उद्योगपतियों को छूट मिली हुई है, उसी तरह से किसान को भी छूट मिलनी चाहिए कि अगर वह ऋण नहीं दे पाया, तब भी उसे दोबारा ऋण दे करके उसकी खेती को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया जाए।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि अभी बताया गया कि विदर्भ में बहुत से किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वे खेती से निराश हो चुके हैं। हम स्वयं वहां यह देखते हैं कि जब लोग कृषि से परेशान हो जाते हैं, तो व्यापार या रोजगार की तलाश में बड़े शहरों की ओर पलायन करने लगते हैं। अगर आज हम विदर्भ या बुन्देलखंड में सर्वे करवाएं, तो मालूम होगा कि वहां से 60% लोग पलायन करके नौकरी या व्यापार की तलाश में अपने घरों से बाहर चले जाते हैं। उनके लिए पढ़ाई-लिखाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके पास कोई संसाधन नहीं हैं। उनके पास सिंचाई के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं, बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। किस तरह उनके बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करेंगे? कैसे उनको रोजगार मिलेगा? इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मैं बुन्देलखंड के बारे में एक और बात बताना चाहता हूं। बुन्देलखंड, जो मध्य प्रदेश का एक भाग है और इसका कुछ एरिया उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है, वहां दस्यु समस्या हमेशा बनी रहती है। जब रात में किसान अपने खेत में पानी लगाने जाता है, तो वहां उसका अपहरण कर लिया जाता है। कई बार डकैत उससे खाना मांगते हैं और दिन में पुलिस उसके पास पता लगाते हुए आती है और पूछती है कि क्या तुमने डकैतों को खाना दिया है? इस तरह रात में तो डकैत उन्हें परेशान करते हैं और दिन में पुलिस परेशान करती है। इससे किसान को दोहरा नुकसान होता है।

हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग करेंगे कि वहां पर पर्याप्त संख्या में केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल की व्यवस्था की जाए। वहां बहुत बड़े एरिया में ऊबड़-खाबड़ और अनुपजाऊ जमीन है। उस जगह पर केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल का ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खुलवा दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे एक तरफ तो किसानों की सुरक्षा होगी और दूसरी तरफ उनको छोटा-मोटा रोजगार भी मिलेगा। इस तरह उस एरिया का भला हो सकेगा।

इसके अलावा हम कहना चाहते हैं, बुन्देलखंड दलहन और तिलहन के लिए बहुत मशहूर

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

है। वहां पर उत्पादित दालें और तिलहन पूरे देश में जाते हैं। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करेंगे कि वहां के लिए विशेष पैकेज देकर, विशेष योजना बनाकर, विशेष वेराइटी के बीज, खाद और सब्सिडी देकर दलहन और तिलहन का उत्पादन करवाया जाए और उसकी उपज को किसानों से खरीदा जाए, जिससे पूरे देश में इसकी पैदावार बढ़ सके।

मान्यवर, हम आपको बताना चाहते हैं कि बुन्देलखंड में विदर्भ जैसे हालात हैं। गरीब लोग मजदूरी की तलाश में जब वहां से बाहर जाते हैं, तो उनके पास कोई राशन कार्ड भी नहीं होता है। रहने के लिए उनके पास मकान नहीं होता है। आज़ादी के इतने साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी वहां का किसान अपने खेत में जाकर घास-फूस का घर बनाता है और वहीं पर रहता है। वहां के लिए कुछ ऐसा इंतजाम होना चाहिए कि जिन किसानों के पास कोई मकान नहीं है, उन किसानों को मकान उपलब्ध करवाया जाए। उसको इन्दिरा आवास के अंतर्गत पैसा नहीं मिलता है, चूंकि उसके पास बी.पी.एल. कार्ड नहीं होता है, क्योंकि जिसके पास जमीन है, उसको बी.पी.एल. कार्ड नहीं दिया जाता। अगर उसे बी.पी.एल. कार्ड नहीं दिया जाता तो गरीबी के आधार पर उसके लिए कम-से-कम कोई दूसरी आवास योजना चलाई जानी चाहिए।

मैं माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई देता हूं, उन्होंने 'लोहिया आवास योजना' चला करके, ऐसे गरीब किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम किया है, उनको मकान देने का काम किया है। इसी तरह से पूरे देश में किसानों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए योजनाएं चलाई जानी चाहिए। वहां पर मकान के लिए उन्हें 2.5 लाख रुपये दे रहे हैं, जबकि इन्दिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत मकान के लिए केवल 70,000 रुपये मिल रहे हैं। 70,000 रुपये में कुछ नहीं होता है। 70,000 रुपये में तो ईंट और बालू भी नहीं आती है। महंगाई के आधार पर इसके रेट भी बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए।

आज किसानों की हालत बहुत पतली है। भूमिहीन किसानों को फसल ऋण की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। साख की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए नई बढ़ी हुई नाबार्ड निधि की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। भंडारण में वृद्धि करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। जैसा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में वादा किया था, सरकार को शीघ्र ही एक मूल्य स्थिरता कोष की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। कृषि उत्पादों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय बाजार की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। साथ ही सूखा-संभावित क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई एवं जल संभर योजनाएं शुरू करनी चाहिए। आज किसानों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं भी एक किसान हैं, इसलिए हम माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके लिए अनुरोध करेंगे। बुन्देलखंड और विदर्भ, पूरे देश में ये दो स्थान ऐसे हैं, जहां पर अगर वर्षा नहीं होती है, तो वहां का किसान तबाह और बरबाद हो जाता है। तो वहां के लिए विशेष पैकेज देकर, सिंचाई की निःशुल्क व्यवस्था कराकर, बिजली की व्यवस्था कराकर, खाद-बीज का निःशुल्क इंतजाम कराकर वहां के किसानों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, मैंने जो बात कही है कि

जिस तरह से आप उद्योगपतियों को ऋण देते हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वैसे ही बिना ब्याज का ऋण किसानों को देने की योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए। इस संकल्प के माध्यम से मैं यही मांग करता हूँ और यह जो संकल्प यहां रखा गया है, उसको बल देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विजय दर्डा जी की तरफ से यहां जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

सर, हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। किसान से लगा हुआ मजदूर है और मजदूर से लगा हुआ किसान है। ये दोनों ही देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में बहुत बड़ी भागीदारी करते हैं। दर्डा जी ने यहां विदर्भ की बात उठाई, लेकिन यह पूरे देश की समस्या है। आज की परिस्थितियों में किसान के लिए यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है। किसान, जो हमारा अन्नदाता है, अगर वह खुश नहीं है, वह ठीक नहीं है, तो देश के अन्य समाज के लोग भी खुश नहीं हैं।

सर, आज खेती-किसानी एक लाभ का धंधा नहीं रह गया है। आज गांव से अलग हट कर किसान शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहा है। उनके बच्चे खेती-किसानी से हटते जा रहे हैं और जो खेती का रकबा है, वह हर साल कम होता जा रहा है। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित होना चाहिए। किसान भगवान पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश का ज्यादातर किसान वर्षा पर आधारित खेती करता है। ईश्वर ने अगर अच्छी बारिश की, तो किसान खुश हो जाता है। देश की भौगोलिक स्थितियां ऐसी हैं कि कहीं सूखा पड़ता है, कहीं अतिवृष्टि होती है, तो कहीं पाला गिरता है और परेशान किसान होता है। हमने, मानवता ने भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां इतनी खराब कर दी हैं कि हमारे जो नदी-नाले हैं, उनको हमने अतिक्रमण के कारण या रेत के उत्खनन अथवा अवैध उत्खनन के कारण इस तरह की स्थितियां ला दी हैं कि हमारी नदियों ने भी अपने रास्ते अलग कर लिए हैं, उनकी धाराएं अलग दिशाओं में बहती हैं, इसके कारण भी कहीं न कहीं खेती पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है।

सर, किसान इसलिए भी परेशान है कि अगर उसकी खेती में अतिवृष्टि या सूखा होता है, तो अनावारी जो घोषित की जाती है, किसान को उसकी फसल का जो मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, उसे जितना नुकसान होता है, हमारी गलत नीतियों के कारण उतना उसको नहीं मिलता। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप अनावारी का जो प्रतिशत निर्धारित करते हैं, उसमें भी कहीं न कहीं आज की परिस्थितियों के हिसाब से बदलाव करने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि, पहले प्रति एकड़ फसल कुछ और होती थी तथा आज हमारा किसान वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से जो फसलें पैदा करता है, आज प्रति एकड़ फसल कुछ और हो रही है, आज वह ज्यादा उत्पादन कर रहा है। इसलिए, यह अनावारी का प्रतिशत जो आप निर्धारित करते हैं, इसमें भी कहीं न कहीं बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है।

[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू]

4.00 p.m.

सर, आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, क्योंकि उसकी लागत का मूल्य उसको सही तरीके से नहीं मिल रहा है। जो समर्थन मूल्य दिया जाता है, वह सही तरीके से नहीं होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। जिस दिन प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शपथ ली थी, उस दिन हमारे प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के भाव 4,800 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थे और आज उसकी कीमत लगभग आधी हो गयी है। यह 2,000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। कपास के भाव यहां यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट के समय 7,000 रुपये होते थे, लेकिन आज 3,000-3,500 मिलते हैं और कभी ज्यादा अच्छा कपास हुई, तो 4,000 रुपये मिलते हैं। इस कारण आज किसान बहुत ज्यादा परेशान है और कई जगह आत्महत्या वह करता जा रहा है। मैं अपने एरिया की एक बात बताती हूँ। एक आदिवासी किसान की ढाई बीघा जमीन है। उसको बिजली का बिल 84,000 रुपये का आता है। उसे अपनी लड़की की शादी करनी है। तो उसके पास आत्महत्या के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है। उस किसान ने आत्महत्या कर ली। यह मैं आज से एक-दो साल पहले की बात बता रही हूँ। एक किसान की जमीन तीन बीघा है और उसे बिजली का बिल 94,000 रुपये का आता है। वह किसान क्या करेगा? पानी नहीं है, खेती के लिए समय पर बीज नहीं मिलता है, पेस्टिसाइड नहीं मिलता है और किसान परेशान होता है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आज मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर हालत इतनी ज्यादा खराब हो रही है कि लोग यूरिया के लिए, पेस्टिसाइड के लिए दर-दर भटक रहे हैं और किसानों को सरकार के माध्यम से जो पेस्टिसाइड मिल रहा है, वह पेस्टिसाइड पुलिस की कस्टडी के अन्दर बांटा जा रहा है। आज मध्य प्रदेश के हर जिले में यही हालत हो रही है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि किसान की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए आपको कहीं-न-कहीं बड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। जैसे हमारे भाई ने कहा कि हम उद्योगपतियों की ओर ध्यान देते हैं **...(समय की घंटी)...** अगर वे कर्जा लेते हैं और समय पर नहीं चुकाते हैं, तो हम उन्हें माफ कर देते हैं, लेकिन आज हम किसानों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। आज किसानों की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अविनाश पांडे (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, माननीय विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी द्वारा रखे गए प्राइवेट रेजोलूशन पर, जो कि विशेष रूप से विदर्भ के लिए केन्द्रित किया गया है, मैं पूर्ण रूप से उसका समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर, समय के अभाव के कारण ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि विदर्भ जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और जहां का प्रमुख व्यवसाय खेती है और वहां के किसान सबसे ज्यादा अपनी खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं, लेकिन आज वहां पर इरिगेशन की जो सुविधा है, वह अपर्याप्त है और वहां पर किसानों को जो मदद दी जा रही है, वह भी अपर्याप्त है। इसके कारण आपने वहां पर अधिकांश रूप से देखा होगा कि वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। देश में जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रमाण विदर्भ का है। जब तक वहां के किसानों



की परिस्थिति सुधारने के लिए वहां पर खेती के लिए सिंचाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, मैं समझता हूं कि तब तक यह जो किसानों के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा आघात हो रहा है, वह नहीं रुक पाएगा। मैं माननीय विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी के इस रेजोल्यूशन को समर्थन देते हुए अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) :** माननीय सहसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, being a son of Telangana, my heart goes out towards the gravity of the complications prevalent in Vidarbha. Vidarbha and Telangana are twin sisters, just separated by Godavari. By the grace of hon. Leader of the Indian National Congress, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, our State could become the 29th State of the Indian Union whereas Vidarbha, with all the facilities, is still under severe complications of agrarian crisis and socio-economic crisis. Like in Vidarbha, even in Telangana, the suicide of farmers, about 500, has been *suo motu* taken notice by the National Human Rights Commission. The funeral pyre of a farmer in Nagpur area of Vidarbha, who had been cultivating cotton for quite long, has not only alerted the Supreme Court but also attracted the global media. This agrarian crisis has to be looked into in a very comprehensive manner so as to protect the roots of the Indian Economy, that is, agriculture. Vidarbha is having the second capital of Maharashtra State and now, Vidarbha's son, the son of Nagpur, is Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Even at this hour, if it is neglected, it is going to be a very grave problem for Vidarbha. Just besides Godavari, Gadchiroli is a place wherein we, the people of Telangana, have a lot of relatives. Also, Washim, Akola/Buldhana, likewise towards Nagpur, we were always having the connectivity. So, the complication which is having an impact on Vidarbha will also, automatically, have an impact on Telangana. So, I plead the Union Government to take note of the crisis which is going on and to take comprehensive remedial measures. With this, I support the motion of Vijay Dardaji, which indicates the complications and also the remedies that are possible to be worked out. So, I request, through you, Sir, to the Union Agriculture Minister, to take up the issue in a very comprehensive manner so as to relieve the complications for the future generations. Thank you very much.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem. Just two minutes, please. Time is running out and the Minister has to reply.

**चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दर्डा साहब के दर्द में अपने आपको शामिल करते हुए मैं न सिर्फ विदर्भ के किसानों के दर्द में सरकार को शामिल करना चाहता हूं, बल्कि आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के कराहते हुए किसानों के दर्द में भी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को शामिल करना चाहता हूं।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तरह का हिन्दुस्तान है। एक हिन्दुस्तान तो वह है जहां गरीब किसान की बेटी प्रसव पीड़ा में कराहती रहती है और उसे दाई भी मयस्सर नहीं होती है और एक हिन्दुस्तान वह है जहां दौलतमंद के कुत्ते की अगर तबियत खराब होती है तो उसे दो डॉक्टर देखने आते हैं। असमानता की यह खाई, आर्थिक असमानता की यह खाई, सामाजिक असमानता की यह खाई जो हालात पैदा कर रही है, उसका शायद इस सरकार को गुमान भी नहीं है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, जिनकी वेश-भूषा और भाषा किसानों से लबरेज है, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब “जय जवान, जय किसान” का नारा दिया गया था तो लगा था कि मुल्क में एक इन्कलाब आएगा और वह किसान जो बुनियादी सुविधाओं से वंचित है, जिसको उसकी फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, उस किसान को इंसाफ मिलेगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मक्का किसान पैदा करता है, लेकिन जब वह मक्का कारखाने वाले के यहां चली जाती है और वह “कॉर्न फ्लेक्स” बन जाती है, तो 10 रुपये किलो की वह मक्का एक हजार रुपये किलो हो जाती है और उसकी वह कीमत किसान तय नहीं करता, बल्कि वह फैक्टरी वाला तय करता है, किसान की मक्का की कीमत व्यापारी तय करता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आलू दो रुपये किलो और चिप्स सौ रुपये किलो। असमानता की इतनी बड़ी खाई। उसे पैदा करने वाला कराह रहा है। उसके पास मकान नहीं है, उसके इलाज के लिए अस्पताल नहीं है, उसके बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल नहीं हैं, इसके बाद भी वह हिन्दुस्तान का बहुसंख्यक हिस्सा है। हिन्दुस्तान के 76 फीसदी लोग खेती पर मुनहासिर हैं। जितने लोग यहां बादशाह बनकर आते हैं, वे किसानों के वोट से आते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से मुल्क तक यह बात पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि अफसोस की बात यह है कि किसानों के साथ नाइंसाफी होती है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसान को बीमे का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलेगा तो यह किसान के साथ नाइंसाफी है। इस देश में तबला बजाने वालों को बीमे का मुआवजा मिल जाता है, लेकिन किसान को नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप किसान को बिना ब्याज ऋण नहीं देंगे, तो किसान कभी सक्षम नहीं होगा। आपको गांवों को सुविधा-संपन्न बनाना होगा। महोदय, यह इतना बड़ा विषय है और आपकी मेरे साथ ज्यादाती है, इसलिए अब मैं अपने आपको यहीं रोकता हूं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि कृषि मंत्री जी कुछ बुनियादी और इन्कलाबी परिवर्तन लाएंगे और किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाएंगे।

چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : مانینے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، درڈا صاحب  
کے درد میں اپنے آپ کو شامل کرتے ہوئے میں نہ صرف ودریہ کے کسانوں  
کے درد میں سرکار کو شامل کرنا چاہتا ہوں، بلکہ آپ کے مادھیم سے ہندستان کے

کراہتے ہوئے کسانوں کے درد میں بھی مائینے کرشی منتری جی کو شامل کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مائینے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، دو طرح کا ہندستان ہے۔ ایک ہندستان تو وہ ہے جہاں غریب کسان کی بیٹی پرسو پیڑا میں کراہتی رہتی ہے اور اسے دائی بھی میسر نہیں ہوتی ہے اور ایک ہندستان وہ ہے جہاں دولت مند کے کتے کی اگر طبیعت خراب ہوتی ہے تو اسے دو ڈاکٹر دیکھنے آتے ہیں۔ اسمانتا کی یہ کھائی آر تھک اسمانتا کی یہ کھائی، ساماجک اسمانتا کی یہ کھائی جو حالات پیدا کر رہی ہے، اس کا شاید اس سرکار کو گمان بھی نہیں ہے۔ میں مائینے کرشی منتری جی، جن کی ویش بھوشا، بھاشا اور دیش، یہ سب کسانوں سے لبریز ہے، ان سے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب "جے جوان جے کسان" کا نعرہ دیا گیا تھا کہ ملک میں ایک انقلاب آئے گا اور وہ کسان جو بنیادی سویدھاؤں سے ونچت ہے، جس کو اس کی فصل کا اُچت دام نہیں مل رہا ہے، اس کسان کو انصاف ملے گا۔

مائینے آپ سبھاادھیکش جی، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائینے کرشی منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مکا کسان پیدا کرتا ہے، لیکن جب وہ مکا کارخانے والے کے یہاں چلی جاتی ہے اور وہ "کارن فلیکس" بن جاتی ہے، تو دس روپے کلو کی وہ مکا ایک ہزار روپے کلو ہو جاتی ہے اور اس کی وہ قیمت کسان طے نہیں کرتا، بلکہ وہ فیکٹری والا طے کرتا ہے، کسان کی قیمت ویاپاری طے کرتا ہے۔

مائینے آپ سبھاادھیکش مہودے، آلو دو روپے کلو اور چیس سو روپے کلو! اسمانتا کی اتنی بڑی کھائی! اسے پیدا کرنے والا کراہ رہا ہے۔ اس کے پاس مکان نہیں ہے، اس کے علاج کے لئے اسپتال نہیں ہے، اس کے بچوں کو پڑھانے کے لئے اسکول نہیں ہے، اس کے بعد بھی وہ ہندستان کا بھوسنکھیک حصہ ہے۔

[चौधरी मूनवर सलीम]

पंजस्तान के 76 फ़िस्द लूग क़ेहती पर मन्हस्त्र ह्यै- ज़त्ते लूग यहाँ ब़ादशह बन्कर अते ह्यै, वु क़सानु के वुठ से अते ह्यै, लिकन म्यै अप के मादहम से मलक तक यै बात पंजताना च़ाबता ह्यै क़े अफ़सुस क़ी बात यै ह्यै क़े क़सानु के स़ातह ऩान्साफ़ी हुती ह्यै-

मान्तिह अप स़ेबादहिक़श महुदह, म्यै अप के मादहम से मान्तिह मन्तरी ज़ी से यै क़ेना च़ाबता ह्यै क़े अग़ क़सान कुबिमे क़ा अज़त म्वाउस्ह न्है मले ग़ा तु यै क़सान के स़ातह ऩान्साफ़ी ह्यै- अस द़िश म्यै ट़बले ब़जाने वालु कु बिमे क़ा म्वाउस्ह मल ज़ाता ह्यै, लिकन क़सान कु न्है मलता ह्यै- अग़ अप क़सान कु ब़ग़िरब़ाज के लुन न्है द़िये ग़े, तु क़सान क़ेही सक़्म न्है हुग़ा- अप कु ग़ाज़ु कु सुयिदाह सम्यै बनाना हुग़ा- महुदह, यै अतना ब़ड़ा व़शे ह्यै अर अप क़ी म्यैरे स़ातह य़ादती ह्यै, अस लूे अब म्यै अप के यैही रुक़ता ह्यै- म्यै अमिद क़रता ह्यै क़े क़रुशी मन्तरी ज़ी क़ेह ब़न्यादी अर अन्क़लाबी त़बदिली लान्तिह ग़े अर क़सानु कु फ़ान्दे पंजतानिह ग़े-

”ख़तम शुद”

**कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन पहले और आज जो चर्चा हुई है, हम लोगों ने एक दिन “देश में व्याप्त कृषि संकट” विषय पर जो चर्चा की थी, इस रिजोल्यूशन में भी हम सब लोग लगभग उसी बात को दोहरा रहे हैं। इसमें अलग से एक बात यह जरूर आई है कि विदभ अलग राज्य बनाया जाए। मैं इस पर कोई टिप्पणी इसलिए नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि इसकी प्रक्रिया अलग है।

माननीय महोदय, जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा है, उनके मुख्य विषय का पहला बिन्दु, किसानों की आत्महत्या है। इस पर हमने उस दिन पूरे आंकड़े दिए थे। पूरे देश में आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। हमने एक आंकड़ा यह दिया था कि वर्ष 2013 में पूरे देश में कृषि से संबंधित जितने परिवार हैं, उनमें से 11,772 लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं की थीं। कृषि कारणों से कितनी आत्महत्याएं हुईं, इस संबंध में राज्यों से जो रिपोर्ट्स आईं, उनमें महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने वर्ष 2013 में 511 आत्महत्याओं का जिक्र किया था। उससे पहले 2012 में 407 आत्महत्याओं का जिक्र किया गया था। अब आत्महत्या कितनी है, कम हो या ज्यादा, निश्चित रूप से यह चिंता का विषय है। लेकिन पूरे देश में 2012 में जो सभी राज्यों ने 921 आत्महत्याओं की रिपोर्टिंग की थी, उसमें से 407 महाराष्ट्र के अंदर थीं। 2013 में 642 आत्महत्याओं की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों ने दी थी, उसमें 511 महाराष्ट्र में थीं। अब निश्चित रूप से यह चिंता का विषय है और फिर उसमें विदर्भ की बात थी। जिले-वार मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन विदर्भ की उन्होंने बात की है, तो मेरे सामने कुछ और आंकड़े हैं जो मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने एक योजना चलाई थी, एक पैकेज भी दिया था और उसमें विदर्भ का भी इलाका था, जो 2011 में समाप्त हो गई। लेकिन एक जो दूसरी विदर्भ ग्रांड सिंचाई विकास कार्यक्रम की योजना है, उसके लिए 3,250 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है। उस आवंटन

के अंतर्गत 2012-13, 2013-14 और 2014-15 में जो 562 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज हुए थे। अभी भी उसमें 26 करोड़ रुपए बचे हुए हैं। वहां पर जल्दी से खर्चा नहीं हो रहा है, जबकि उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है। जल्दी खर्चें हों और यहां से पैसा जाए, लेकिन वहां खर्चों की गति ठीक नहीं है। यह निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है कि एक तरफ विदर्भ के अंदर ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं और उसी जिले के लिए एक अलग से स्पेशल योजना है और उसके तहत इस बारहवीं योजना में 3,250 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन है और उसमें 562 करोड़ रुपए जा चुके हैं। उसके खर्चों की रिपोर्ट आने की गति बहुत कम है। किन्तु जब महाराष्ट्र में नई सरकार आई उसके तुरन्त एक सप्ताह के अंदर में गया था और वहां के कृषि मंत्री जी तथा सारे अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की थी। उसमें विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के बारे में हम लोगों ने काफी चिंता की थी। योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन ठीक प्रकार से उन क्षेत्रों में नहीं हो रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि पूरे देश की यहां चर्चा हो रही थी, तो पूरे देश के अंदर आप देखेंगे कि 2013-14 और 2014-15 में जो कृषि विकास की योजनाओं के लिए राशि जा रही है, उसमें जो खर्च अभी तक के हैं, 30 सितम्बर तक की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, सबसे ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र के अंदर 1,449 करोड़ रुपए भी अभी तक खर्च नहीं हो पाए। यानी, खर्चों की स्पीड महाराष्ट्र के अंदर सबसे कम है और यह निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है और इसको तेज करना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार और हम जितने महाराष्ट्र के जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, हम सबको मिलकर उस गति को तेज करना पड़ेगा। मैंने बताया कि मैंने एक बैठक वहां पर ली है। वहां के कई माननीय संसद सदस्यों से मेरी बात हुई कि मंगलवार को जब सदन समाप्त हो रहा है, हम लोग एक तिथि तय करेंगे और एक बार सभी सांसद और वहां के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री और कृषि मंत्री के साथ बैठकर बात करेंगे। जो योजनाएं देश में चल रही हैं, अलग से उनके पैकेज के पैसे भी पड़े हुए हैं और आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि रिलीज के मद में जो 2013-14 में पैसे गए थे, एक सप्ताह पहले तक उसके यूटिलाइजेशन की रिपोर्ट भी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तो उसकी भी मैंने चर्चा की। इसमें बुंदेलखंड का मामला भी आया था। मैं बुंदेलखंड के लिए भी बताना चाहूंगा कि उसके लिए भी ऑलरेडी पैकेज घोषित है, उस पैकेज के खर्चों की जो स्पीड है, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। उसके पैकेज के पैसे भी पड़े हुए हैं। हमारी विनती यह है कि मैं स्वयं भी, मेरा मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारें तथा हम इन क्षेत्रों के जितने जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, उन्हें इस ओर देखना चाहिए, नहीं तो इन क्षेत्रों में निश्चित रूप से जो पैकेज हमारे पहले से हैं, उनके पैसे यहां पड़े हुए हैं। सिंचाई की जो अन्य सारी योजनाएं हैं, उसकी मद में जो पैसे जा रहे हैं कृषि विकास की अन्य योजनाओं की मद में, उसके भी खर्चों की गति कम है, उस गति को तेज करना चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों को भी जो उसमें राज्य का बजट देना होता है तो कृषि की मद में अधिक बजट दें, इसके लिए उनसे आग्रह करना चाहिए। इससे अलग हटकर कपास के विषय में भी हमने पिछले दिनों चर्चा की थी कि समर्थन मूल्य एक विषय है लेकिन जो आज समर्थन मूल्य है उस मूल्य पर भी किसानों की खरीदारी नहीं हो रही है। यह संकट जरूर सामने आया था और जब यह संकट आया था और भले ही यह मेरा मंत्रालय नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने कपड़ा मंत्री जी, उनके सचिव, सब को बुलाया था और हम लोग बैठे थे और आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि इसमें क्रय केन्द्रों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले वर्ष महाराष्ट्र में 17 केन्द्र थे, इस वर्ष 64 खोले गए हैं, गुजरात में 19 थे, अब 60 हो गए हैं। अब क्रय केन्द्र चाहे एफ.सी.आई. खोले, चाहे सी.सी.आई. खोले लेकिन राज्य

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

सरकार उसके लिए मशीनरी मुहैया कराती है। गुजरात में इनकी संख्या 19 से 60 हुई और वहां की सरकार के साथ बैठक के बाद 120 करने की योजना बनाई गयी है। इसी प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र के अंदर भी इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने की योजना है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि अगर किसी भी माननीय सांसद को ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, ये सेंटर्स बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है। इनकी संख्या 17 से 64 कर दें, तो भी उससे क्या होगा? वहां खरीददार 4,050 पर लेने के लिए नहीं हैं, जबकि पिछले साल यह 7,000 तक गया है।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** मेरा कहना यही है कि उसे समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने उस बारे में साफ-साफ कहा था कि राज्यों में क्रय केन्द्र बढ़ाए गए हैं, इस के बावजूद यदि किसी माननीय सांसद को लगता है कि हमारे राज्य के किसी हिस्से में यह खुलना चाहिए, तो वे हमें जानकारी दें, उनके यहां क्रय केन्द्र अवश्य खुलेगा। यह बात मैंने पिछली बार भी कही थी और आज भी कह रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम चर्चा बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन पहले से तय समर्थन मूल्य जितना भी बढ़ा है, वह उन्हें मिले, यह सुनिश्चित कराने में हम सब की भूमिका हो। हम यहां सिर्फ बोल दें, भाषण देकर चले जाएं, उससे बात नहीं बनेगी। हमारे क्षेत्र में क्रय केन्द्र नहीं है, उसके लिए प्रयत्न करना, को आर्डिनेशन करना, यह भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है। इस दृष्टि से मेरा निवेदन है और मैंने लोक सभा में भी कहा है कि अब सत्र समाप्त होने वाला है और हम सब लोग अपने क्षेत्रों में जाएंगे, जहां भी हमें आवश्यकता महसूस होती है, तो हमें प्रयत्न करके इस काम को कराना चाहिए। हमारा मंत्रालय इसके लिए तैयार है।

महोदय, हमारे किसानों के लिए कृषि बीमा योजना बनाई गयी है। किसानों का जो नुकसान होता है, उस नुकसान का उसे पूरा बीमा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसमें बहुत सारी विसंगतियां हैं। मैं चुनाव घोषणा के पहले अभी जलगांव में गया था। वहां के किसानों की केले की फसल का नुकसान हुआ था। उनका मौसम आधारित बीमा होता है। उनका वर्ष 2012 में नुकसान हुआ था। मैंने उनसे जानकारी ली तो पता चला कि उसमें कंपनी इस प्रकार से काम करती है कि जितने क्षेत्र में नुकसान हुआ, उसकी रिपोर्टिंग नहीं करती है, जबकि प्रीमियम सब से लेती है। यह किसानों के साथ बहुत बड़ी धोखाधड़ी है। इसीलिए मैंने सभी माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है और कई माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों ने अच्छा प्रारूप बनाकर भेजा है। हमने इस बारे में तीन बैठकें की हैं और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष में निश्चित रूप से हम एक नई कृषि बीमा योजना लाएंगे।

जहां तक सूखे का सवाल है, इस बारे में भी हम लोगों ने काफी चर्चा की है। अभी महाराष्ट्र से रिपोर्ट आई है कि उनके यहां बागवानी का नुकसान हुआ है। उन्होंने जितना नुकसान बताया था, उसे हमने मानकर आधी राशि भेज दी है। कुछ राज्यों ने सारे नुकसान के बारे में रिपोर्ट भेजी है, उस संबंध में हमारी जांच चल रही है। हम उसमें भी उनकी मदद करेंगे।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू :** आप पानी का जो प्रति एकड़ आकलन करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। अभी मैं कर्णाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र की बात कर रहा हूँ। जब सूखे के बारे में राज्य सरकार नोटिफिकेशन करती है तो राज्यों के पास एस.डी.आर.एफ. फंड का पैसा होता है, जिससे वह उनकी मदद करते हैं। इसमें 75 प्रतिशत राशि भारत सरकार देती है और 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार देती है। उसके बाद यदि लगता है कि समस्या उनके नियंत्रण से बाहर है, गंभीर आपदा है, तो वह नोटिफिकेशन करती है।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू :** तेलंगाना में Nation Human Rights Commission has *suo moto* issued notification...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, तेलंगाना ने घोषणा की है, लेकिन नोटिफिकेशन करके यहां नहीं भेजा है। जिन राज्यों ने सूखे को लेकर नोटिफिकेशन करके स्मरण-पत्र भेजा है, मैं उनकी चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। फिर हुदहुद, बाढ़ और कश्मीर के विषय पर भी हम काफी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र और दूसरे राज्यों में सूखे की चर्चा की बात इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने नोटिफिकेशन किया और स्मरण-पत्र भेजा है, वहां हमारी टीम गयी है और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़कर इन राज्यों के बारे में उस टीम ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है। हमने कर्णाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा का एन.डी.आर.एफ. में भेजा है। गृह मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में उसकी मीटिंग होगी और उसमें गाइडलाइन के मुताबिक पर्याप्त राशि मिलेगी। हमारी टीम महाराष्ट्र होकर अभी आई है, कुछ पेपर्स उनके यहां से आने बाकी हैं, जिसके लिए राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि वे भेजेंगे। जैसे ही उनके पेपर्स आ जाएंगे, तो हम पूरा आकलन करके उनको एन.डी.आर.एफ. में भेजेंगे।

सर, योजनाएं कौन-कौन सी चल रही हैं? इसके बारे में मैंने बताया कि बहुत सारी योजनाएं, जो पचास से ज्यादा योजनाएं चल रही थीं, उसमें ओवरलेपिंग होती थी। उसमें मिशन दस योजना और राज्य आधारित एक कृषि विकास योजना की बात आई और जैसा एक सवाल किसी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि इसके अलावा इस सरकार ने क्या किया? उसके बारे में भी हमने उस दिन बताने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से किसानों के सामने संकट यह है कि उनके खेतों पर उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है। देश में जो साठ प्रतिशत जोतदार हैं, जो छोटे-मंझोले किसान हैं, वे उनसे, गांवों में जिन संपन्न लोगों के पास ट्र्यूबवेल्स हैं, उनसे डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ रुपए घंटे के हिसाब से अपने खेत में पानी पटवाते हैं। जो आप यूरिया की चर्चा कर रहे थे कि 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये हम कंपनियों को दे रहे हैं, जो कंपनियों को नहीं मिलना चाहिए, यह सरकार इससे सहमत है और जितनी भी सब्सिडी कंपनियों को दी जाती है वह किसानों को मिले, भूपिन्दर जी, सरकार इस बात को करना चाहती है, बिल्कुल दृढ़ संकल्पित है और सरकार इस काम को करेगी।

महोदय, आज किसान को पता नहीं है कि उसके खेत में कौन सी बीमारी लगी है, उसे वहां क्या दवा देनी है, कितनी खाद देनी है, अंधाधुंध उसका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम पंजाब के लोग भुगत रहे हैं, पूरे देश के लोग न भुगतें, इसके लिए सरकार ने 568 करोड़ रुपए के



[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

परिव्यय से “सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड” की एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना का अनुमोदन किया है और राशि राज्यों को आवंटित भी कर दी है। इसी प्रकार से जो मोबाइल सॉयल हेल्थ लेबोरेटरीज़ हैं, उनके लिए भी राज्यों को 56 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अगले तीन वर्ष के अंदर हर जोतदार, हर किसान की पॉकेट में सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड हो, ताकि उसे पता चले कि उसे अपने खेत में कितनी दवा देनी है, कितनी खाद देनी है और इस कार्ड का हर तीन साल में रिन्युअल किया जाय। तो इस वित्तीय वर्ष में इस सरकार ने यह योजना प्रारंभ कर दी है। इसी प्रकार से जो आपने मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड की बात की है, इसके लिए मेरा कन्सेप्ट नोट 500 करोड़ रुपए के आवंटन का तैयार हो गया है। इन सब विषयों पर हमने उस दिन भी विस्तार से चर्चा की थी।

महोदय, अंत में मैं बताना चाहूंगा, जो मेरा अंतिम बिन्दु है, क्योंकि जिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस रेजोल्यूशन को रखा है, वे बार-बार सिंचाई की बात कर रहे थे। आज हम उस विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र के अंदर सिंचाई की योजनाओं का क्या हाल हुआ, क्योंकि उस दिन हमने अपने भाषण में उसका पूरा वर्णन कर दिया था कि हम शाहपुर गए थे और जिस डैम से पूरा पानी मुम्बई और नवी मुम्बई को मिलता है, उसके 15 इलाकों के किसी खेत को पानी नहीं मिलता है। हमारी सरकार ने एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना “प्रधानमंत्री सिंचाई योजना” चलाई है और इस सिंचाई योजना के तहत हम देश की हर जमीन, हर खेत को पानी पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। हमने उसका कन्सेप्ट नोट तैयार किया है कि जितनी छोटी और मंझोली योजनाएं हैं, हम जिला-स्तर पर कमेटी बनाएं और जैसे “प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना” का क्रियान्वयन राज्यों के माध्यम से होता है, उसी तरह जिला स्तर पर कमेटी बनाकर और राज्य स्तर पर सेंक्शन करने की कमेटी बनाकर “प्रधानमंत्री सिंचाई योजना” के तहत देश के सभी खेतों पर पानी पहुंचाएंगे। ऐसा सरकार ने कन्सेप्ट नोट बना लिया है और इसी वित्तीय वर्ष में हम उसको प्रारंभ करने जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मेरी विनती यही होगी कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इसकी भावनाओं से हम सब सहमत हैं। इसको लेकर हमारी बहुत सारी योजनाएं भी चल रही हैं। हमारी सरकार ने कृषि को प्राथमिकता पर रखा है और कई नई योजनाएं चालू की हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि कुल मिलाकर योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन ठीक से हो, राज्य सरकारें भी इसमें ज्यादा बजटीय आवंटन करें और हम सब लोग भी योजनाओं के तेजी से क्रियान्वयन को लेकर आगे बढ़ें। तो निश्चित रूप से हम सब मिलकर इस काम में लगेंगे, कही राजनीति नहीं होगी, अगर किसी का मन भी होगा तो वह नहीं कर पाएगा,.... महोदय, क्योंकि सवाल किसान का है और किसान को प्राथमिकता देना, सबके स्वभाव में है। इनकी समस्याओं का समाधान इ रिजोल्यूशन से नहीं, बल्कि किसानों के हित की जो योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं को जमीन पर पहुंचाने से होगा। लैब में एक से एक अच्छे बीजों को हम ईजाद कर रहे हैं और पौधों का इलाज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह जानकारी लैंड तक नहीं पहुंच रही है। आज देश में 650 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की क्या हालत है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। किसी के पास ट्रैक्टर नहीं है, तो किसी के पास मोटरसाइकिल नहीं है, किसी की जीप खड़ी है और उस पर दूब उग रही है, किसी की बाउंड्री नहीं है और कहीं वैज्ञानिक नहीं हैं। इसलिए आधारभूत



संरचना उपलब्ध करानी होगी और लैब के अंदर जो नई-नई तकनीक ईजाद की जा रही हैं और उच्च पैदावार वाले बीज तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, वे भी गांवों तक पहुंचाएं और यह तब संभव होगा, जब हम सब मिलकर, राज्य की सरकार और देश की सरकार, यह एक सरकार है, यह किसी दल की नहीं है और इस भाव से हम सब काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हम इन संकटों पर विजय पाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्षों में, पिछली सरकारों ने भी काफी काम किए हैं, जिनके परिणाम भी आए हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से चुनौतियां बढ़ रही हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार हमें अपनी क्षमताओं को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को वापस लिया जाए और हम सब मिलकर किसान की चिन्ता करें, इसी चिन्ता के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी को किसी बहुत ही निजी और जरूरी कार्य की वजह से, यहां से जाना पड़ा। उसके लिए हम क्षमाप्रार्थी हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का जो भाषण मैंने सुना, मैं उसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देता हूं, परन्तु उसमें दो-तीन बिन्दु हैं, जिसके ऊपर उन्हें विशेष तौर पर विचार करना चाहिए। पिछले, एन.डी.ए. सरकार के बजट में प्राइम स्टेबिलाइजेशन फंड का प्रोविजन किया गया था। मंत्री जी ने उसके बारे में कहा भी है, लेकिन क्या कारण है कि तब से लेकिन आज तक आपका कंसेप्ट नोट तैयार नहीं हुआ और क्या कारण है कि प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन फंड से किसानों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल पाया? केन्द्र आपने खोल दिए, लेकिन केन्द्रों को खोलने के बाद, वहां पर पैसा उपलब्ध कराया या नहीं कराया और खरीद की व्यवस्था वहां कराई या नहीं कराई? आप खुद इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि धान, सोयाबीन और कपास, दोनों मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइम से कम भाव में बिक रहे हैं। कभी जसदन में, गुजरात के एक किसान ने आत्महत्या की। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह गम्भीर विषय है। इसी के साथ-साथ विदर्भ का जहां तक संदर्भ है, इसके दो प्रमुख कारण हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are you seeking any clarification?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, Sir. It is clarification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please do that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is clarification and it is also on behalf of ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. The debate is over and the Minister has replied. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can only seek clarification, if any.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Okay, Sir. I will seek a clarification.

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, विदर्भ में सबसे बड़ी समस्या, गिरता हुआ जल स्तर है। आप जब कह रहे हैं कि हर खेत को हम पानी देंगे, तो हर खेत को पानी देना तभी संभव है, जबकि सर्पेस इरिगेशन के साथ-साथ, ग्राउंड वाटर इरिगेशन पर भी आप ध्यान दें और विदर्भ में जो अधिकांश आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, उनका मूल कारण यह है कि ट्यूबवैल लगाने के बाद, गिरते हुए जल स्तर के कारण ट्यूबवैल फेल हो रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि आप कृषि मंत्री के नाते, सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वाटर कमीशन के साथ बैठकर बात कीजिए और प्रयास कीजिए कि जो हमारे ग्रेएरियाज हैं, जो हमारे डार्क एरियाज हैं, उनमें ग्राउंड वाटर को कैसे रीचार्ज किया जा सकता है, उनमें कैसे aquifers में रनऑफ को डाला जा सकता है। इसकी टेक्नोलॉजी है। टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से जब तक हम मैसिव प्रोग्राम, भारी प्रोग्राम विदर्भ में नहीं चलाएंगे, तब तक आप इसमें सफल नहीं होंगे। विदर्भ की ये सारी समस्याएं हैं, इनके ऊपर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय ...(व्यवधान)...  
just one point, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय एक छोटा सा क्लैरीफिकेशन पूछने के लिए दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. No more clarifications.  
...(Interruptions)... The Minister is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your seats.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले भी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि विदर्भ के लिए अलग से पैकेज दिया हुआ है। वर्ष 2012-13 में 3,250 करोड़ रुपए केवल सिंचाई के लिए दिए गए थे, जिनमें से 562 करोड़ रुपए अभी तक रिलीज हो चुके हैं और वे पूरे खर्च नहीं हुए हैं। अभी भी वहां 2,600 करोड़ रुपए मौजूद हैं, जो सिर्फ सिंचाई के लिए हैं। मैं फिर कह रहा हूं कि इसके क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। जमीन पर कितना हुआ है, हम उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाएंगे, लेकिन पूरे महाराष्ट्र के विषय में, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले वर्षों में वहां सिंचाई की योजनाओं में यह बहुत जमीनी स्तर पर नहीं हुआ है। हम उस पर कोई कमेंट नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि क्या हुआ, नहीं हुआ, क्या उसमें गड़बड़ी हुई, लेकिन जमीन पर नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, जहां तक मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड का सवाल है, प्रधानमंत्री सिंचाई योजना का हमारा जो कॉन्सेप्ट नोट बना है, उसमें 1,000 करोड़ रुपया है। यह अभी बना है, लेकिन मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड - हमने एक किसान मंडी यहां शुरू की है और उत्पादक संगठन बना रहे हैं,

ताकि उनको सही मूल्य पर मिले। लगभग ढाई सौ से ज्यादा बन चुके हैं और उसमें हम इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। हम उसके कॉन्सेप्ट नोट की बात...अब कहीं धोखे से हो गया हो, लेकिन उसको हमने शुरू किया है और राज्यों को भी कहा है कि आप किसान मंडी की स्थापना करें, हम तकनीकी सहायता देंगे। फिर जो मंडी कानून हैं, उनमें कई सुधारों की बात भी हमने की है। हमने एक काम और किया है कि agro technology के आधार पर ई-मार्केटिंग से सबको जोड़ा जाए और सौभाग्य से कर्णाटक यह काम पहले से कर रहा था। किसकी सरकार है, मैं उसमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन वह पहले से कर रहा था, तो उसमें सुधार करके सब राज्यों को ई-मार्केटिंग से जोड़ने के लिए, किसान मंडी बनाने के लिए और उनका मूल्य अगर बाज़ार में डाउन होता है, तो उचित मूल्य देकर खरीदने की प्रक्रिया हमने शुरू की है और पहली किसान मंडी की स्थापना हमने दिल्ली में की है, लेकिन राज्यों के अंदर इसे राज्यों के माध्यम से करना है क्योंकि मार्केटिंग राज्य का विषय है और हम उनसे लगातार बात कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Since Mr. Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, the Mover of the Resolution, is not present in the House, I am now putting the Resolution to Vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please; the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The question is:

“Having regard to the fact that:-

- (a) Vidarbha is suffering from another agrarian crisis and persistent suicides by the farmers;
- (b) the region comprises eleven districts viz., Buldana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli;
- (c) in the past 17 years, close to 3 lakh farmers have committed suicide and every hour two farmers take the extreme step somewhere in India and most of them happen to be from Vidarbha;
- (d) Vidarbha is mainly a rainfed farming region, the crops being dependent on vagaries of monsoon which makes living of the farmers unstable and difficult, because of uncertainty in yield and income;
- (e) due to lack of agro-based and cottage industries, employment and monetary returns are meager;
- (f) 85 per cent of the fields in Vidarbha are non-irrigated and on an average, a farmer produces an average of three quintals (cotton) per acre and earns around ₹ 15,000 for it but his input costs are anywhere between ₹ 10,000 to 1,50,000 per acre; and

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

- (g) loss making agrarian activity due to hostile pricing of cash crop and open exploitation of trade is main cause of prevailing debt and despair among farmers of Vidarbha,

this House is of the opinion that:-

- (i) the Centre should suspend immediately the farmers debt recovery proceedings in Vidarbha and save them from the dreaded recovery agents;
- (ii) a package of ₹ 25,000 crore should be provided to Vidarbha which would take care of the huge backlog for the region, help sustainable crop promotion, support mega micro irrigation schemes and other infrastructure development in the region;
- (iii) the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for cotton and soyabean should match the cost of production with a 50 per cent profit margin, new crop loan to be given to farmers after waiving their existing debt dues and to bring new technology in agriculture and irrigation;
- (iv) a separate fund of ₹ 200 crore should be created to provide financial assistance to farmers' widows and higher education facilities to their wards as thousands of farmers' widows from Vidarbha have huge expectations of a relief and rehabilitation package;
- (v) the Government should immediately establish a price stabilization fund a national market for farm produce, micro irrigation and water shed schemes in drought prone regions, crop loan facilities to landless farmers, fresh increased NABARD fund for credit restoration as well as initiatives to increase warehousing and rural connectivity along with lifting APMC restrictions on marketing agricultural produce in Vidarbha as promised by Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech;
- (vi) the Union Finance Ministry should institute a credit line for banks to extend a 20 year loan to Vidarbha farmers on the lines of land development loans in the 1950s which should take care of the farmer's consolidated debt and cover three other components - the farmer's consumption needs over the next 12 months, his investment on land development and his margin money for crop loan and insurance;
- (vii) the loan should be at zero per cent interest, with a moratorium of five years for repayment for which the centre can access the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank to fund the term loans;

- (viii) as a follow-up to debt consolidation, the Centre and Maharashtra Government should put in place a strategy to make farming in Vidarbha a viable proposition, besides irrigation works and horticulture programmes, the key issues of farm products marketing and access to markets at a feasible remunerative price should also be taken care of;
- (ix) the other issues like the farmer's exposure to risks arising from rainfall variability, pests, weather changes and technology upgradation (Bt cotton, for instance) and, above all, input quality should be looked at simultaneously;
- (x) the Centre and State should recognize the role of NGOs and offer full support in terms of finances, logistics and organizations as the farmer reposes more confidence in the NGOs than in Government officials;
- (xi) the government should shortlist the NGOs and designate at least two (or more, if possible) for each district and put them on the job in eight weeks flat;
- (xii) the increased stability in crop production over the year can be gained by improving the natural resource management and crop management systems and providing alternate crop production technologies matching weather conditions;
- (xiii) there should be optimum use of natural resources viz., rainfall, land and water and minimum soil and water losses and degradation of environment for the efficient management of land and water resources on watershed basis which not only minimizes the risk of soil erosion and crops failure but also increases the productivity of land per unit area and time; and
- (xiv) useful information for crop monitoring should be provided to investigate droughts and to mitigate them by proper rainwater management and to forecast suitable time of sowing and expected yields of sorghum and cotton crops in Vidarbha."

*The motion was negatived.*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is a very harmful kind of a recommendatory Resolution. I plead the hon. Minister to accept it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Resolution is negatived. Thank you.

**Declaring Tamil as National Official Language and celebrating  
Thiruvalluvar's birthday as National Language Day**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan to move a Resolution regarding need to declare the Tamil Language as the National Official Language and Thiruvalluvar's birthday be celebrated as National Language Day.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. This is one of the dreams to bring this on record of the august Parliament. I tried it twice but every time the last minute it had gone out. Today, I could get the fortune of bringing this Resolution before this august House. I move the following Resolution:

“This House resolves that:-

- (i) the Tamil language as the ancient language of Mohenjadaró - Harappa civilization should be made the national official language;
- (ii) Tamil should be notified by the Presidential order as court language in High Court at Madras and its Madurai Bench;
- (iii) Thirukkural, the Ancient Tamil work should be declared as national classical book and translated into all Indian languages in the VIII schedule of Constitution of India;
- (iv) Thiruvalluvar's birthday should be celebrated as national language day;
- (v) Thirukkural should be part of study in every level of education in schools and colleges at national level and in all states; and
- (vi) a Central University should be established in Thiruvalluvar's name dedicated for world peace and equality.”

Sir, the Tamil was declared as a classical language in the UPA rule. Earlier, Sanskrit alone was the classical language and afterwards Tamil was also made the classical language because of the guidance of the then Chairperson of UPA, Madam Sonia Gandhi. Subsequently, the Dravidian languages of Telugu and Kannada were also declared as classical languages.

This ancient Dravidian culture, by record of history, has developed as a first civilization in the world. Since there were no sufficient records available, the Chinese

civilization and the other Roman civilization were taken as a prior one and a more accepted one throughout the world. Even the classical language and the architectural knowledge of the Tamil people was clearly proved by the Mohenjodaro and Harappan excavations. One part is now in Pakistan and the other part also is in the part of Pakistan. But, at the same time, the Indus civilization -- so-called subsequently by the Britishers -- has spread throughout the world. Tamil language was one of the ancient languages accepted by the UNESCO. It is an official language in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Maldives and a medium language in Malaysia and also in many of the countries, including the European countries, the Netherlands and other countries. USA, Canada, Australia and all other countries were following the language of Tamil and Tamil culture is also developing there by having many temples and architectural beauty of the Tamil culture. Sir, I was surprised on seeing how in the erstwhile Russian area, that is, the countries which were under the Soviet Russia have now become separate countries in many parts of the Central Europe; when we visited there as an official delegation under the Chairman's leadership, I could see that many of the people from those countries were talking in Tamil. If we take the origin of the Russian people, they may be having a different language or religion but they love the language and they study the Indian culture through Tamil medium. Similarly, throughout the world, you can see how the language has evolved. If you take the Apple, one of the very acceptable ways of communication through computers and phones, if you look at the Indian languages, it is having Tamil as a language for typewriting. Similarly, if you take Sri Lanka, Tamil is there. In other countries also, Tamil is one of the languages, taken up as a language of their own country. Throughout the world, Sangam literature, is a very ancient one. A poet, who belongs to my district, Kaniyan Pungundranar, told many centuries ago that Tamil people love the world. Everywhere, every person is king's man for them and every place is their own home. *Yaadhum Oore Yaavarum Kelir*. That was the basic tenor of the Tamil culture. Wherever they live, they accept that ecology, they accept that environment and they accept the culture. They absorb and assimilate themselves within the culture but, at the same time, they retain the Tamil language. Wherever we go, the culture of the Tamil is also very much apparent. Even when you go to a restaurant, you can very easily find out from the food material the ancient culture of the Tamil people. You can take that type of food. The cultural aspect of architecture is accepted throughout the world. UNESCO has also accepted it. The Temple of Madurai is declared as one of the landmark locations of architecture. Similarly, many of the architectural beauties were accepted throughout the world.

Sir, the first part of the Resolution is on this basis of the Cultural Ministry. My friend hon. Minister Chaudhary is here, who is going to reply for this Resolution, I hope. I feel

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

that Ministry of Culture is also connected with this Resolution. Similarly, the Human Resource Development Ministry has also to reply. The Ministry of Home Affairs is to reply on the acceptance of Tamil as an official language and Tamil should be declared an official language because it is a national language already accepted by the Constitution.

The Justice Department has to accept it as court language. This is the second point of my Resolution. It says that Tamil should be notified by a Presidential order as court language in High Court at Madras and its Madurai Bench. I am stressing on this point because when Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was Chief Minister, he mooted the idea by sending an official letter to the then Chief Justice A.P. Shah requesting that Tamil should be made court language of the Madras High Court and its Madurai Bench. Immediately, the then Chief Justice of Madras High Court constituted a committee. That committee subsequently was convened under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India, Justice Sathasivam. They made a recommendation that Tamil can be taken as court language provided certain things like simultaneous translation and the literature, which is available in English format, are made available in Tamil format for citation by different High Courts and the Supreme Court. Similarly, they asked for simultaneous translation in English and Tamil for non-Tamil speaking people who would be High Court Judges.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): My leader also insisted on it.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Kindly wait for a moment. I am only asking for it for the Tamil people. This recommendation of judges was again sent to the then Chief Minister. The Chief Minister then sent another letter asking how much money they would need for its implementation. They replied that they needed ₹20 crore for the purpose. When Ms. Jayalalithaa became Chief Minister, she pursued it. She put it in her two subsequent manifestos that Tamil would be made court language in the High Court at Madras and its Madurai Bench. She also moved the file to the Government. I raised the question in this august House and the then hon. Law Minister, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, replied in the written format and also in the form of Starred Question that the Government of India is ready to take up Tamil as court language of the High Court at Madras and its Madurai Bench. At the same time, I feel that the Government is unnecessarily sending the files to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I will tell you why I am using the word 'unnecessarily'. I will read the relevant portion from the Constitution. It is Article 348 (2).

“Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi



language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court.”

Therefore, there is no need for consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court need not sit in judgement on giving a High Court the right to have a particular language. Regional languages or sub-regional languages can also get the right. This is purely part of the Executive discretion. The Governor will recommend it to the President. The President has to satisfy himself. And according to the Constitution, it is the Union Government, which has to satisfy itself that that language can be used as court language of a particular High Court. If it is satisfied, then it can be notified by a Presidential order. It is the second point of my Resolution, which I am moving today. Therefore, there is no need to waste time in sending the file again and again to the judiciary, which is not even ready to sit in another part of the country. I am sorry to say that, but as Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, I know that. The Committee has recommended having three zonal benches of the Supreme Court at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. But, every time, the Supreme Court rejected it. Why? There is no reason for that. They rejected it saying that there is no need for that. It is a big country where you need access to justice. We need not seek judicial verdict on this issue. This is a mandate given by the Constitution that you can have the benches in different parts of the country. It is the prerogative of the people. It is the demand of the people. Therefore, we have to see to it that the Government should make the recommendation to the President, as the then hon. Law Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, assured this House when he was replying to the Starred Question.

Then, the third one is regarding *Thirukkural*, the ancient Tamil work. The ruling Party is already propagating that they are supporting this cause. The Vice-Chairman, who is in the Chair now, Mr. Siva, had also raised this issue here earlier as Special Mention to declare *Thirukkural* as national classical work. It will give you a very clear picture of Indian culture. It has absorbed all the epics of Indian culture. It has said that human being is a divine human being. Divine human being has a certain thing to do in the world. For that, you need certain discipline. What are the disciplines that you have to follow? You need education. You need strategy. To rule a country, you need ambassadors to go to other countries so that trade can be developed. These are all part of it. Many centuries ago, *Thirukkural* had declared that. Similarly, it also speaks about culture. How human beings could come out with a good family of children, how they can develop a good

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family with male and female, how they can have hereditary as part not only of the family but also of the whole country, etc., are all very clearly depicted in a very lucid and simple language in *Thirukkural*. Therefore, what we request is that this should be made a national classical book. It is beyond religion. It also tells about the God if you accept it. If you do not accept the God, then you accept the nature. That is also said in that. Therefore, more or less, in one way, it is secular. In another way, it is a religious document. Therefore, it is a well-placed and well-practised document throughout the world and many countries have translated it including many European languages and the Chinese language. Many languages throughout the world have translated *Thirukkural* and they are using it in their day-to-day affairs.

Sir, then, next one is, I request that the Thiruvalluvar's birthday should be celebrated as National Language Day. I even proposed in one of my speeches in this august House that there should be a day dedicated to the national languages contained in the Eighth Schedule. There are 22 languages. Members from a particular area should speak in their own language in this august House so that we have integrity. How have we created Hindi? Why was Hindi taken as a national language? Mahatma Gandhi said that there should be a National Hindi Commission. Why? He wanted to say that if five Indians are standing and talking to each other, words of every person's mother language should be part of Hindi. Hindi should not be Sanskritised. It should be a language of Indian languages. All languages of India should be part of Hindi. That is Hindustani. We want to have Hindustani. If Hindustani is there, there is no need for anti-Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu. If you accept Tamil words and absorb them into Hindi, Tamil people will accept that. If you say that you would like to have a purified, Sanskritised Hindi, then people will not accept it, except the people who know certain words in Sanskrit or those who use it for their livelihood.

Similarly, I brought the point that *Thirukkural* should be studied at the levels of school and college education, at the national level and in all the States. Why I am making this request is because the Tamil language has no feeling of separation from any other language or culture. As I said in the initial part of the debate, the Tamil people wherever they go they assimilate that culture. They go along with the culture. You go to any villages in Uttar Pradesh or Odisha or Rajasthan or Gujarat, you will find Tamil people. I know that the hon. Minister may be having friends in Gujarat from Tamil culture. Similarly, when Gujaratis are coming to Chennai or Madurai or to any place, they absorb the Tamil language and they carry the Tamil literature. Therefore, this is a language which is loved by all the people. These are the people who love everybody as equals. There is

no difference between the language and the people at any cost. That is the way the Tamil literature has been brought up. You can see in every part of the literature that people are part of the humanity, part of the universe. The universe is having different positions and different directions. That is the way of Tamil people, and that is the way Tamil language is also spreading out.

I come to the last point. A Central University should be established in Thiruvalluvar's name, dedicated to world peace and equality. Already there is a State university, called Thiruvalluvar University. But I request that there should be a Thiruvalluvar Central University dedicating itself for the cause of world peace and equality because Tamil language is for universal peace, the oneness of the universe. The Tamil language is for equality for everybody. Therefore, we need to propagate this message throughout the world; and throughout the world Tamil is taken up as one of the languages. Why shouldn't be India making it as one of the official languages? I accept that all the 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule should be official languages. By using modern technology you can have all the languages simultaneously be used in India wherever they want to have it. We accept all the languages. We want Tamil language also to be given the prominence which it deserves. Thank you very much.

*The question was proposed.*

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) in the Chair.]

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand by my esteemed senior colleague, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan, and in support of his Resolution has the essence of integrity, and which attracts the attention of the multi-Ministerial response to evolve respect to the diversity of India. The respect for the diversity of India by way of languages, regions and all other existing realities enhances the national integration.

We bow to the Dravidian linguistic family. Being a Telugu person, I must say that it is an integral component of the Dravidian linguistic family and the Dravidian culture. Our affinity with Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam languages enhances and expands the scope of Telugu language. The beauty of Telugu and the greatness of Telugu is conveyed precisely by none other than Maharaja Krishnadevaraya. From Hampi, he established and ruled *Kannada Rajya*, but he practised his administration in Telugu. He was a great poet, thinker and philosopher. Krishnadevaraya stated, "*desha bhashalandu Telugu lessa*", meaning, among all the national languages, Telugu language has its own prestige and uniqueness. After Pali and Sanskrit, the expansion of linguistic usage across vast tracts of the Asian continent evolved the Dravidian linguistic family. And, among the

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

**5.00 P.M.**

Dravidian linguistic family, Telugu from my *Kotilingala* of Telangana, the headquarters of *Shalivahana*, has established the strength of the language, its grammar and its utility value. The Telugu translation of Mahabharata by Mahakavitrayam, Nannaiah, Thikkanna, Yerrapragada, enhanced and assimilated the cultural evolution of Indianness. The son of Telangana, Bammara Pothana, the son of Bommera, of my Warangal district, in the great, lucid and sweet language, Telugu, gave us Bhagavata. In the Bhagavata, besides in Sanskrit, if we recite the poems of Bommera Pothana amathya,

*“Ala vaikunta purambulo nagarilo naa moola  
soudhambu daapala mandaara vantharamrutha  
sarapraanthendu kaanthothpala paryanka ramaa vinodi  
avu aapanna prassannudu vihhala naagendramu  
paahi paahi ana guyyalinchi samrambhi ayi.”*

Here, the essence of Gajendra Moksha has been conveyed -- how Maha Vishnu moved to protect the elephant which was in distress. He has conveyed, very lucidly, about the Trivikrama avatara, Vamana. The essence of Telugu is imbibed in the Dravidian linguistic family and culture.

Sir, in India, we have the beauty of diversity of languages, besides several other factors. The Indian Constitution has taken note of it. Recently, the hon. Congress President and UPA Chairperson promoted the respect which is supposed to be given, not only to Tamil, but also to Kannada and to our Telugu. But, this is not going to satisfy us. The integration has to be shown and practised at all platforms. Just now, my esteemed elder mentioned about the necessity of utilization of Tamil as court language in Madras and Madurai. The same is the urge across the nation. Even the hon. Minister, who is about to reply, might be thinking about increasing the scope of utilization of Gujarati in his Ahmedabad High Court and other practices. At the State Government and at the district and at the lower-level administration, the respective governance have attained the utilization of the local languages. But, the Indian Government is yet to evolve such a mechanism to utilize the. Indian languages which are having vast utilization capacity. When a Google like search engine can give you automatic translation in several languages at global level, why cannot we start initiating the utilization in the Indian Parliament, in both the Houses? Our Telugu automatic translation is yet to come. We have to start from here. Then only, our urge will get satisfied. We have utmost respect; we bow towards the very mention of Thiruvalluvar Mahakavi. He has taught how to live in modernity even with the primitive livelihood conditions. That is how Dravidian culture expanded into the global culture.

Even my Telugu language, not only in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh but also across Orissa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and across various countries, is a staple language of the Telugu families. It communicates and it enhances the richness and the integrity of the culture. We, the citizens of the Dravidian linguistic family, essentially, claim our language as the richest. Our Rayaprolu Subbarao Mahakavi, has also taught us “*Ye Deshamegināa Yendu Kaalidina Pogadara Neethalli Bhoomi Bharathini*” which means wherever, which ever country, you may travel across, but you praise your mother Bharti. That is how we have imbibed the Indian integrity into our culture. So, this is a right and even high time to rise to the occasion and to protect the respect which is supposed to be extended not only to Tamil but also to Telugu and all other Indian languages which are in use for day-to-day administration and for the livelihood. This is my submission and I support Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan. In his name Hari Hara, both the Indianness are imbibed and his effort will go a long way; not only through his efforts but also through the attention of the entire nation. Thank you very much Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I second the Resolution moved by my colleague, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan. Sir, times are changing and the mindset is very much improving to be appreciated, because the Resolution has been moved by a Member of the Congress Party. And days before here, in the same House, my colleague, Mr. Tarun Vijay from the BJP side, spoke about the Tamil language and Thiruvalluvar. Now, my colleague, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu from Telangana, former Andhra Pradesh, is praising Thiruvalluvar to sky high. Sir, we are very happy. There was a time when we raised the voice in favour of Tamil. It was the ruling Congress party which then suppressed the movements against Hindi and in favour of Tamil. But, now the times have changed.

At the outset itself, I would like to say that in this same august House, in the year 2013, I moved a Private Member Bill to declare all the official languages of the States, which are enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, the 22 languages, to be the official languages of the Union. Sir, we have to go back to the history. As he rightly pointed out, the origin of Tamil language is not yet known. It transcends way back AD. Any language, even English, which is spoken by most of the countries, the language which we know, which helps us to go across the world, has come into existence only in the Tenth Century. The French language came into existence in the Eighth Century and the German language, a Century before. There are six classical languages, which are very ancient languages, which have been classified or construed now. There are hundreds and thousands of languages. Even in our country, we have got some 3,000 to 4,000 languages. There are 350 to 400 languages which are spoken and written. Out of these, in the whole world, it has been construed that only six languages are very, very ancient. They are:

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Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chinese, Sanskrit and Tamil. Of the six languages, two languages originate from India. Sir, everyone knows very well that Greek is not in existence any more. Hebrew, the language in which the Bible was brought, is now being renewed. Latin is no more in practice. Chinese has got a pictorial script and it is confined to Chinese alone. Sanskrit, I should say, it is not a spoken language, it is only a written language. But Tamil, the spoken and written language, has got a very literary past and has got a very rich grammar. Sanskrit has got a very big literature. But Tamil has got a language which has crossed over the ages, accustoming it to the changing times. That is the one main reason Tamil is eternal. I am not raising Tamil and belittling any other language. I am just telling the history of languages. As the Resolution says, the text of Thirukkural has to be declared as the national text of this country. That was written 2000 years before, in the year Thiruvalluvar was born; 31 years before the birth of Christ. Sir, 2045 years ago Thirukkural was written, and 2500 years before Tolkappiyar wrote grammar for Tamil. When a language has prepared itself to have grammar, we can assume the richness of that language and how ancient it would have been. Sir, we are still striving to declare that language as the official language. That is the tragedy. We are part of India. A language which is so ancient, which is so rich by itself, which is spoken by many people across the world, which many other countries have declared as the official language, is not the official language of the Union in which it is a part of. That is a sad state of affairs. I am very happy that in the year 1963, when the Amendment to Official Languages Act was brought in the same House, our founder leader, Anna spoke on that very firmly and very strongly. At that time, Hindi was being imposed upon us. He said, "Kindly accept our language or else our relentless fight against Hindi would continue." But times have changed. In the year 1983, in the same august House, my predecessor, Shri Murasoli Maran, moved a Bill. In the year 2013, I moved a Bill. So, what does the changing of time say? Once we were against Hindi because of the apprehension that it would be imposed upon us, that it would eat upon our language, that our people who speak our language, would change to Hindi just for their livelihood and Tamil would vanish. But now our mindset has changed. As I appreciated at the outset itself, we have come to a level when you declare our language as the official language, equivalent to Hindi. That is all. Declare all other languages in the country as official languages. So, this change has come. Once we were anti-Hindi, but now we say elevate us also to the level of Hindi because all languages in this country are one.

Sir, India is a composite nation. It is multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-regional, and that is why, our founder leader, Anna, called it as a Sub-continent. A nation should

have one religion, one culture and one language. But this is a nation which has got so many languages of its own, which has got a heritage of its own, which is rich by itself. If Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu is speaking Telugu, it is a pleasant language. The same is true with Kannada and many other languages spoken here by Members in this House. So, our urge is to declare Tamil as an official language of this Union. I go a step further, reaffirming my own Bill which was discussed in the same House, and would say, along with Tamil, you declare all the 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as official languages. But, to start with, you just begin from Tamil which is the ancient-most language. Let it descend from that. So, I, strongly, support the Resolution moved by my colleague, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan, that Tamil must be declared as the official language of the Union.

Then, Sir, talking about the Court language, in our Constitution, the hon. Member also, while moving the Resolution, mentioned about Article 348 -- Languages to be used in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc. Article 348 (2) states: "Notwithstanding anything in sub clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State." Based on this Article of our Constitution, our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, passed a Resolution in the Assembly. Then, through the Governor, he sent a Resolution that Tamil must be made as the court language of Tamil Nadu in the High Court. And that came before the President and he rightly said that the Supreme Court's advice to the President had stopped from declaring Tamil as the court language. Not only in the case of Tamil Nadu, but also in the case of any region, when the Constitution is providing that the language of the State, be it Hindi or the language of the State, could be adopted as the language of the Court, why should the Government not attempt it? The President has got the powers. But the Union Government can persuade, can recommend, can request the President to give permission to all the States. The States are ready. The Centre has to act upon it. When the Government, which is now performing very well, is showing good signs that Thiruvalluvar's Day could be adopted, we appreciate that. At the same time, they should also take steps that when States have come to this level of getting along with the other States, with all languages, then, why is the Government not coming forward? As a first step of making languages as official languages, first declare all the languages of the State to be used as court languages. Let us start from Tamil; then, let Telugu, Kannada, Gujarati, Marathi, etc., be declared. So, that will be a right gesture of bringing unity in this country. Sir, I would like to say one thing. Whenever our Finance Minister rises to



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speak, my esteemed friend, Shri Naresh Agrawal or somebody else would say, "Speak in Hindi." Sir, translation facility is available here. So, compelling anyone to speak in one language is not acceptable. What I wish to say is that this is a nation of multi languages. So, don't impose or don't compel anyone to learn this or that language or to follow any. It is discretion of everybody. It was very rightly said by Dr. Anna, "You cannot bring unity by way of uniformity." We should not confuse ourselves between unity and uniformity. Unity cannot be brought through uniformity. So, that is a wrong step. I would like to add to my own point. Language cannot bind nations. Language can divide nations.

For example, I would like to say that the birth of Ireland was only because of the imposition of English on Ireland. So the Irish people revolved against it and Ireland nation was born. Take the example of even our own nearest country, Bangladesh. When Urdu was imposed on the people of Bengal in East Bengal, they revolted and a new nation was born in Bangladesh. At the same time, I would like to say that Spanish is spoken in five countries, but it has not made all those languages into one. We can cite so many examples. In Switzerland, there are five languages which are official languages. In Singapore, there are three or four languages where Tamil also is an official language. In Malaysia, Tamil is an official language. So, in our country, there are so many languages. You treat all the languages as one. Why are you giving importance to only one language? Maybe, a majority of our country speaks that language, but the majority cannot decide everything. If that be the case, will you follow only one religion in this country? You cannot. We give protection to minorities. Just because the persons speaking a language or following a faith are more in number, that cannot be the deciding factor of this country. So, that was our insistence long since and that doesn't decide by way of majority. Even by way of argument our Leader, Anna, at that time, very clearly said that if at all anything has to be decided by majority, your National Bird cannot be a peacock. It should only be a crow. Only crows are more in number. Why have you declared peacock as the National Bird of the country? So, it is not majority that should decide anything. Since Hindi is spoken by a majority of the people of this country, that cannot be the only official language. It was once. Sir, in our Constitution, when we adopted in the year 1950, English was also then an associate language. After 15 years, in the year 1965, I would like to say in this august House, through you, Sir, that there was a very big agitation in Tamil Nadu in the year 1965, the anti-Hindi agitation, which was conducted by the students. It was a great revolution. Our former Prime Minister, the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once gave an assurance that Hindi would not be imposed on non-Hindi people unless and until they agreed. So also, Sir, when this revolution came, Lal Bahadur Shastri was Prime



Minister and he also accepted. Why there was an agitation in 1965 was because in our Constitution it was said that after 15 years, after the adoption of this Constitution, Hindi would be the only official language. Sir, owing to the agitation which went on in Tamil Nadu, which was mooted by our own movement, it was declared that English shall also be the associate language of India. But for that, Sir, by this time English would have gone and all the regional languages too. Sir, we are not parochial. We are not narrow-minded. We are not carrying one on our shoulders and throwing all others. Now that we have come to a mindset, we are all equal. Sir, our aim is not to pull down the buildings which have been erected. But we are trying to build the huts to that erected building level. That is all. If you can understand our mind, you will agree to that. We don't want to pull down Hindi now. Let Hindi be there, but we want Tamil to be there equally with Hindi. Let all other languages be there. So also, Sir, the second point I spoke about the court language. I say, start with Tamil. Let Tamil be the court language of Tamil Nadu, Chennai High Court, which has been already recommended by the Government in Tamil Nadu, which is with the President under Article 348 of the Constitution. So also, Thirukkural, Sir, as he rightly said, I would affirm here that one of the unique qualities of Thirukkural is its secular nature. It supports no one, it offends no one. It guides everyone in the world, whoever it is, be it men or women. Whatever age they may belong to, whatever section they may belong to, whatever profession they may be doing, whether he is a student or a ruler or a citizen or a peasant or an Ambassador, anyone for that sake, for everyone, there is guidance in Thirukkural. So it is such a masterpiece in our country. Just because it is in Tamil, it is not being recorded. But now, Sir, time is ripening. I would again like to quote Shri Tarun Vijay who has proposed in this House, which the Minister of Human Resource Development has also agreed to, that Thiruvalluvar's birthday will be celebrated across the country and we again urge upon the Union of India to declare Thirukkural as the National Text of this country, which will not be opposed by any section, any religion or any person who belongs to any other community, race or religion. No one will oppose Thirukkural. So, kindly, declare Thirukkural as a national text of the Union.

Sir, these are the views that I wish to place before the House. Thank you very much for giving me this much time. Sir, I am emotional. Why? This is our long way of coming into politics. Our beginning and origin is from fighting and protecting our language. But for our movement, but for our great leaders Perarinar Anna and Kalaignar, Tamil would not have achieved the place that it is now. Everyone will agree, including you and all the hon. Members in the House, the time was once like that. But, now, you have also changed. So, I say, when everyone one of us have changed, come on, we shall all go together, we will be innovative, but give us recognition, accreditation and elevation. As a first step,

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declare our language as an official language of the Union. Declare Tamil as the court language of the High Court of Madras and all other States respectively. So also, declare Thirukkural as a national text of this country which will be a very good sign of integration and which will stand as a very good example that the Union Government and this country recognizes all languages and all people in this country as one. Thank you very much.

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने तमिल भाषा के बारे में यह प्रस्ताव रखा है। इस देश की सभी भाषाएं - चाहे वह तेलुगू हो, तमिल हो, मलयालम हो, कन्नड़ हो, बंगला हो या असमिया हो, ये सभी बहुत समृद्ध भाषाएं हैं। इन भाषाओं में साहित्यकारों ने, महान पुरुषों ने अनेक ग्रंथ लिखे हैं, जो भारतीय संस्कृति को उन्नत बनाते हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे सभी महापुरुषों का जिसमें श्री तिरुवल्लुवर का नाम भी लिया गया है और उनकी जिस किताब का जिक्र इसमें किया गया है, उसका हिंदी अनुवाद मेरे पास है। मैंने उसे पढ़ा है जोकि नैतिकता से भी बहुत सुंदर किताब है। महोदय, मैं कन्याकुमारी गया था और यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि उसी दिन मुझे पता लगा कि दूसरे दिन वहां संत तिरुवल्लुवर का स्टेच्यू विवेकानंद के स्टेच्यू के पास खड़ा होने वाला है। मैं वहां दो दिन रुका और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैंने उनके स्टेच्यू को वहां स्थापित होते हुए देखा। हमारे देश में ऐसे महापुरुष चाहे वे तमिल भाषा या तेलुगू भाषा के हों, अभी कृष्णदेव राय का नाम यहां लिया गया और भी एक संत का नाम लिया गया था, केरल के महान योद्धा केरल सिंहम जिन्हें तम्बूरान कहा जाता था, ऐसे अनेक राज्यों के महापुरुषों का साहित्य और उन सभी का चरित्र यदि देश में पढ़ाया जाएगा तो यह देश की एकता के लिए बहुत उत्तम होगा। मैं इतना कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Resolution. Tamil is the sweetest of all the languages I know. I have not found any other language in the world which is as sweet as Tamil. Tamil is an ancient language. Foreign scholars like Veerama Munivar and Cauldwell had visited Tamil Nadu and had undertaken many researches about Tamil and Tamil literature, due to its antiquity and sweetness. Many foreign scholars have visited Tamil Nadu and had done many researches on Tamil literature. They have contributed to the development of Tamil language and literature. As children of our Amma, we feel very proud in mentioning this. The long pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu is to make the ancient Tamil language an official language of India. My leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in this regard, met our hon. Prime Minister on 3rd June, 2014, submitted a Memorandum and urged the Government of India that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution be declared as official languages of India. There has been a long-pending request of the people of Tamil Nadu regarding the language to be used in the High Court. On behalf of the AIADMK, I request the Government of India to take up the matter again

with the hon. Supreme Court to enable the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras also.  
Thank you, Sir.

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन जी जो तमिल भाषा का रेजोलूशन लाए हैं, उनके समर्थन में हमारे आनंद भास्कर जी, माननीय तिरुची शिवा जी, माननीय मेघराज जैन जी, श्रीमती शशिकला पुष्पा जी, इन सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएं और जो उनके तथ्य रखे हैं, उन सभी का मैं उत्तर दूंगा। उससे पहले मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार सभी भाषाओं का और उनके साहित्य का सम्मान करती है, परन्तु सरकारी कार्य के लिए केन्द्र की बहुत सी भाषाएं नहीं हो सकती हैं, राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में बहुत सी भाषाएं अव्यावहारिक होंगी। सरकार चाहती है कि हिन्दी का ऐसा प्रयोग हो, जिसमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के शब्द हों। उससे हिन्दी सम्पर्क भाषा बनेगी। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 की यही भावना है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 346 के अंतर्गत राज्य अपनी राजभाषा घोषित कर सकते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार किसी भाषा को थोपना नहीं चाहती।

महोदय, नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने जो बताया, उसमें उन्होंने 6 बिन्दुओं पर बात की है। कोर्ट के बारे में उन्होंने पूछा कि चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया का परामर्श क्यों लिया जाता है? साल 1965 में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(2) के अंतर्गत आने वाले मामले उच्चतम न्यायालय में चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया के परामर्श के लिए भेजे जाएंगे। ऐसा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(2) में लिखा है। हाई कोर्ट्स के जो जज हैं, वे विभिन्न हाई कोर्ट्स में भी स्थानांतरित होते हैं और हाई कोर्ट्स की जजमेंट विभिन्न न्यायालयों में संदर्भ के तौर पर भी प्रयोग में ली जाती हैं। चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया को प्रशासनिक कार्य भी करना है। आप सब लोगों ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, सरकार ने भी उसमें कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें जजमेंट्स का दूसरी भाषाओं में भी भाषांतरण करने का प्रयास किया है, लेकिन मैं तथ्य आधारित बात करता हूं कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने भाषा के सवाल पर व्यापक विचार-विमर्श किया था और उन्होंने केवल हिन्दी को संघ की राजभाषा घोषित किया था। यदि किसी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को अतिरिक्त राजभाषा बनाने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया जाता है, तो देश में दूसरी अनुसूचित भाषाओं को, लोग अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं को राजभाषा का दर्जा देने की मांग करेंगे। संघ की राजभाषा के अनुप्रयोग के संबंध में संवैधानिक तथा कानूनी प्रावधान पर्याप्त है। इसलिए फिलहाल यह आवश्यकता अथवा प्रशासनिक हित में नहीं है कि तमिल को संघ की अतिरिक्त राजभाषा बनाया जाए। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में किसी एक भाषा को राजभाषा घोषित करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करना आवश्यक होगा। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 में राजभाषा का प्रावधान संविधान की आधारभूत आवश्यकता है... महोदय, इसमें किसी भी प्रकार का संशोधन करने से राष्ट्रव्यापी विरोध की आशंका है और इस प्रकार का विरोध हो सकता है, जो कि शांतिपूर्ण न हो। किसी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को राजभाषा बनाने की स्थिति में ऐसी भाषा के जानकार व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करना होगा और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देना होगा और इसके लिए अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था करनी होगी, जिससे राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त भाषा में अनुवाद की सुविधा सुलभ हो।

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

महोदय, डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने अपने भाषण में जिस दूसरे बिन्दु की बात कही थी, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में पहले से ही उच्च न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी अथवा राज्यों की राजभाषा के प्रयोग को प्राधिकृत करने का प्रावधान है। किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सम्मति से उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में जिसका उस राज्य में मुख्य स्थान है, हिन्दी भाषा का या उस राज्य की प्रशासनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग होने वाली किसी अन्य भाषा का प्रयोग प्राधिकृत कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, पूर्व में इस प्रकार के मामले सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं। यहां यह उल्लेख करना प्रासंगिक होगा कि दिनांक 21.05.1965 को सम्पन्न हुई मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि एक ऐसी परिपाटी चलाई जाए, जिसके अन्तर्गत संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342, सैक्शन 2 के अधीन प्राप्त किसी प्रस्ताव पर अपनी मंजूरी देने से पहले, राष्ट्रपति भारत के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति से परामर्श करेंगे। इस मामले पर वर्ष 1997, 1999, 2007 और 2012 में उच्चतम न्यायालय की सुविचारित राय ली गई। ऐसे सभी अवसरों पर भारत के उच्च न्यायालयों की सलाह थी कि वर्तमान में उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले आदेशों, डिक्रियों तथा अन्य कार्यवाही के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रयोग उचित नहीं होगा। उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाही में हिन्दी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषा के प्रयोग के संबंध में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय ने 8 जुलाई, 2014 को भारत के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति का परामर्श पुनः मांगा। भारत के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति ने दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2014 के अपने पत्र में यह याद दिलाया कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 2012, 2007, 1999 और 1997 के प्रस्तावों को नामंजूर कर दिया है और यह मामला न्यायालय की पूर्ण पीठ में विचार के लिए पुनः प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। इस मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा हम को है।

महोदय, प्राचीन तमिल ग्रंथ, जिसके बारे में डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने बताया था कि “तिरुक्कुरल” को राष्ट्रीय शास्त्रीय ग्रंथ घोषित किया जाए तथा उसका अनुवाद भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित सभी भाषाओं में किया जाए। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में किसी ग्रंथ को राष्ट्रीय शास्त्रीय ग्रंथ घोषित करने की हाल में कोई नीति नहीं है, तथापि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But, it is said that the Bhagavad Gita will be declared as a national text. Is it only ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी :** अभी जो पालिसी है, उसके अनुसार मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। मैं इससे आगे डिटेल में बता रहा हूँ जो अभी सरकार कर रही है वह यह कि यह जो ग्रंथ है, उसे कई भाषाओं में भाषान्तरित कर के प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। कितना काम किया है, वह भी मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत स्वायत्त संस्था, Central Institute of Classical Tamil, सी.आई.सी.टी. चेन्नई द्वारा निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार तिरुक्कुरल ग्रंथ के अनुवाद का कार्य किया जा रहा है। उसमें कितनी भाषाओं में अनुवाद का काम किया जा रहा है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक छः भाषाओं में हम लोगों ने अनुवाद का काम किया है। संस्थान द्वारा तिरुक्कुरल ग्रंथ का अनुवाद कार्य सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में किया जा रहा है। इस

ग्रंथ का सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जाएगा। हाल ही में संस्थान द्वारा मणिपुरी और पंजाबी भाषाओं में अनुवाद कार्य सम्पन्न किए गए हैं। संस्थान द्वारा शास्त्रीय साहित्य को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास भी किया जाएगा। संस्थान द्वारा इस साहित्य ग्रंथ की श्रव्य सीडी (ऑडियो सी.डी.) और दृश्य सी.डी. के प्रोजेक्ट के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के लिए जो खर्चा करना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए भी सरकार तैयार है।

महोदय, सी.आई.सी.टी. द्वारा तिरुक्कुरल को मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन में भी शुरू किया गया है। तमिलनाडु के महामहिम राज्यपाल के सौजन्य से तिरुक्कुरल के अनुवाद कार्य को तेलुगू तथा कन्नड़ भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित किया गया है। संस्थान द्वारा 13.11.2014 को तिरुक्कुरल के पोरुतपल और कामतुपल्ल के अंग्रेजी भाषा में 18 सर्वोत्तम अनुवाद के संकलन प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। तिरुक्कुरल का गुजराती भाषा में भी अनुवाद प्रकाशन के लिए तैयार है, गुजराती भाषा में भी उसका अनुवाद कराया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आपने जो अभी बताया कि केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सी.बी.एस.ई.) द्वारा दसवीं कक्षा के लिए प्रकाशित “बोलचाल की संस्कृत” पाठ्य-पुस्तक में श्री तिरुवल्लुवर के संदेशों को शामिल किया गया है। उत्तर भारत सहित संपूर्ण भारत के स्कूलों में संस्कृत भाषा के पाठ्यक्रमों में संत तिरुवल्लुवर के महान तिरुक्कुरल ग्रंथ के उपदेशों का एक संपूर्ण अध्याय शामिल किया गया है। जैसा आपने कहा, तो सब जगहों पर जितनी भी भाषाएं हैं, कोई भी भाषा बाकी न रहे, ऐसा काम एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा सरकार कर रही है।

अभी नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने कहा कि संत तिरुवल्लुवर के जन्मदिवस को राष्ट्रीय भाषा दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाए, लेकिन सरकार इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं है क्योंकि अन्य साहित्यिक तथा प्रमुख विद्वानों के जन्मदिन से संबंधित अनेकों अनुरोध प्राप्त होंगे और उनके जन्मदिवस को मनाने की मांग ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए, बाद में प्रश्न कीजिएगा, फिर उसका जवाब दूंगा।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, I am listening to it.

**श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी :** जो कुछ हमने किया है, वह आप सुनिए, उसमें कोई कमी होगी तो सरकार उसे करने के लिए तैयार है। तो सरकार इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं है क्योंकि अन्य साहित्यिक तथा प्रमुख विद्वानों के जन्मदिन से संबंधित अनेकों अनुरोध प्राप्त होंगे और उनके जन्मदिवस को मनाने की मांग की जाएगी, तथापि भारत सरकार द्वारा श्री तिरुवल्लुवर के जन्मदिवस के अवसर पर जनवरी, 2015 से संपूर्ण भारत की शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में, सभी स्कूलों तथा उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में श्री तिरुवल्लुवर के जीवन तथा कार्यों पर आधारित निबंध प्रतियोगिता, सेमिनार, वाद-विवाद आदि कार्यक्रम कराने का प्रस्ताव है। पूरे भारत में ऐसे कंपीटीशन होंगे, ऐसी सूचना एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री ने दे दी है।

हमारे एक दूसरे मित्र ने बताया कि तिरुक्कुरल को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तथा सभी राज्यों के स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में, सभी स्तरों की शिक्षा में, अध्ययन का हिस्सा बनाया जाए। नाच्चीयप्पन

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

साहब ने कहा कि इसको पाठ्यपुस्तक में रखना चाहिए, तो इस संबंध में हमने जो काम किए हैं, अब मैं वह बताता हूँ। शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में होने के कारण राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कार्यरत शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में अध्ययन के चयन का निर्णय राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। जहां तक केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन कार्यरत स्कूलों और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का संबंध है, स्कूलों के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों का निर्धारण राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एन.सी.ई.आर.टी.) तथा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सी.बी.एस.ई.) द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि स्वायत्त संस्था है। जहां तक विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है, वे भी स्वायत्त संगठन हैं तथा विश्वविद्यालय के अकादमिक परिषद द्वारा पाठ्यक्रमों का निर्धारण किया जाता है।

डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन ने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में बात की थी। भारत सरकार द्वारा सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ क्लासिकल तमिल (सी.आर.सी.टी.), चेन्नई की स्थापना की गयी है, जो एक स्वायत्त निकाय है। यह संस्था संपूर्ण रूप से तमिल भाषा के शास्त्रीय पक्ष से संबंधित अनुसंधान कार्य पर ही केन्द्रित है और साथ ही तमिल भाषा की प्राचीनता तथा अद्वितीयता जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय से संबंधित कार्य करती है। इसमें हमने तिरुवल्लुवर द्वारा रचित तिरुक्कुरल को भी शामिल किया है। चूंकि यह सब किया गया है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है।

महोदय, सभी सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया और अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए। मैं सरकार की ओर से डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन से विनती करता हूँ कि वे इस रेज़ोल्यूशन को वापस लें। जो अन्य कदम उठाने होंगे, वे हम संपूर्ण तरीके से उठाएंगे, लेकिन इस रेज़ोल्यूशन से मैं असहमत हूँ और आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कृपया आप इसे वापस ले लें।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have only one point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister in his reply has outrightly rejected three of our demands that the Government is not willing to declare Tamil as a classical language, Thirukkural will not be declared as a national text of the nation and the birthday of Thiruvalluvar will not be celebrated as the national literary day. Sir, we thought that the mindset of this Government would have changed in all these days. When I said during the course of my speech, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir, it is very, very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the course of my speech I said that we were anti-Hindi, we were fighting against Hindi but now we have relented and come to the point that you also treat us on a par with the Hindi language. But when he says that if one regional language is declared as an official language, all other language speaking people will agitate. Why not? What is wrong in that? You first declare Tamil and then subsequently other languages. So also when he says that Thirukkural is declared as a national text, many other ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government is only for that. You have to consider all languages in this country as one. I think this reply which the Minister has given, maybe, is a reply of some bureaucrats. It does not reflect the views of

the policy on the Government. I am extremely sorry, Sir, that this cannot be the view of the Government which in the recent days poses that it is recognizing all the languages in the country. Sir, I strongly oppose the reply. It is not convincing. He is again provoking. He said that if one language is declared, the other parts will get agitated. If you do not do that, again Tamil Nadu will get agitated. I just tell you, kindly change your mindset and in the changing times, the Government has also to move its steps. But as mark of protest against his reply, I walk out, Sir.

*(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)*

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): I appreciate the long history which is more or less expressed by the hon. Minister. But I could understand that out of six demands, he is ready to take up three demands and they are in the process of being implemented. But the other three demands, making it as an official language and also making it a language of the court have to be pursued by this Government because you have got majority in your hand. When we were trying to bring it as a classical language, there was some opposition. Even then we could bring Tamil, Telugu and Kannada as classical language. Similarly, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had promised at that time and made it properly clear that English will be the link language till the Tamil, non-Hindi speaking people, accept it. Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had made a specific point that whatever the communication sent by the Union Government to all the States in India, except Tamil Nadu, could be sent in Hindi. That is the promise that they were holding. We are not asking for anything extraordinary. But we want to have it as a part of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. And, it should be accepted as an official language. As regards getting the acceptance of the Supreme Court of India, it will never happen because the case of Gujarati, as a court language for the State of Gujarat, is also pending before the Supreme Court; the case of Rajasthan is also pending before the Supreme Court. Please consider taking Tamil language. Therefore, I am not in a position to withdraw my Resolution. Let it be decided by voting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The question is:

“This House resolves that:-

- (i) the Tamil language as the ancient language of *Mohenjadaro-Harappa* civilization should be made the national official language;
- (ii) Tamil should be notified by the Presidential order as court language in High Court at Madras and its Madurai Bench;

- (iii) Thirukkural, the Ancient Tamil work should be declared as national classical book and translated into all Indian languages in the VIII schedule of Constitution of India;
- (iv) Thiruvalluvar's birthday should be celebrated as national language day;
- (v) Thirukkural should be part of study in every level of education in schools and colleges at national level and in all states; and
- (vi) A Central University should be established in Thiruvalluvar's name dedicated for world peace and equality."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Need for reviewing guidelines of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

**श्री अविनाश पांडे (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि:

(क) भारत के संविधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था की परिकल्पना है जिसमें संघीय कार्यपालिका संघीय विधायिका के प्रति जवाबदेह है और संघीय विधायिका भारत के नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेह है;

(ख) केशवानंद भारती बनाम केरल राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण मामले में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच शक्तियों के पृथक्करण को भारत के संविधान के मूल ढांचे का एक अंग माना है;

(ग) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने राम जवाया बनाम पंजाब राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण मामले में निर्णय दिया था कि सरकार के विभिन्न अंगों अथवा शाखाओं को पर्याप्त रूप से भिन्न-भिन्न माना गया है और परिणामस्वरूप यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे संविधान की मंशा यह नहीं है कि सरकार का कोई अंग या भाग वह कार्य करे जो अनिवार्यतः दूसरे अंग से संबंधित हो;

(घ) संविधान के अधीन संघीय विधायिका के कार्य स्पष्टतः और असंदिग्ध रूप से विधि निर्माण के कार्यों और सरकार द्वारा कार्यपालिका शक्तियों के निर्वाह में जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने तक ही सीमित हैं;

(ङ) संघीय कार्यपालिका के पास संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित विधियों के कार्यान्वयन की शक्ति और संवैधानिक ढांचे में कार्यान्वयन में सहायता के लिए समिति विधायी शक्तियां हैं;

(च) भारत के संविधान में ऐसा कुछ नहीं है जिससे संघीय विधायिका अथवा संसद के सदस्य को संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित विधियों अथवा संघ सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यपालिका का कार्य करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होती हो; और



(छ) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन और उन पर व्यय की प्रभावी निगरानी में संसद के वर्तमान सदस्यों को महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य और जिला स्तरीय सतर्कता और निगरानी समितियों के गठन हेतु राज्य और जिला स्तरीय सतर्कता और निगरानी समितियों हेतु दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए थे,

इस सभा की यह राय है कि:

- (i) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा 11 अक्टूबर, 2014 को जारी सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (इसके पश्चात् “योजना”) के दिशानिर्देश अस्पष्ट हैं और मौजूदा रूप में उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सकता;
- (ii) योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संसद के सदस्यों में अपेक्षित निहित शक्तियों से उन संसद सदस्यों के लिए हितों का टकराव उत्पन्न होगा जो ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए गए ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी के लिए राज्य और जिला स्तरीय सतर्कता और निगरानी समितियों हेतु दिए गए दिशानिर्देशों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य और जिला स्तरीय सतर्कता और निगरानी समितियों हेतु नाम निर्देशित होंगे और इससे उनके निम्नलिखित दायित्वों के प्रभावी निर्वहन में बाधा पहुंचेगी:
  - (क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन का निरीक्षण, सतर्कता और निगरानी; और
  - (ख) विभिन्न माध्यमों से निधियों के प्रवाह पर निगरानी रखना।
- (iii) कि दिशा-निर्देश सं. 12 (क) संसद सदस्य को योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित शक्तियां प्रदान कर कार्यान्वयन के अभिकरण के रूप में अभिहित करता है:-
  - (क) आदर्श ग्राम की पहचान करना एवं उसका चयन करना
  - (ख) समुचित परिवेश के निर्माण हेतु प्रारंभिक कार्रवाई शुरू करना, तथा
  - (ग) यथासंभव सीमा तक अतिरिक्त संसाधनों, विशेष रूप से नैगमिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सी.एस.आर.) तथा परोपकारी संसाधनों को जुटाना;
- (iv) यह कि योजना के दिशानिर्देश, इसके तथा योजना के माध्यम से केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित अन्य योजनाओं के वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन में संसद के अलग-अलग सदस्यों को हितबद्ध पक्षकार बनाकर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से संसद की सरकार से प्रश्न करने की शक्ति को समिति करते हैं और उनके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में उन्हें जवाबदेह ठहराते हैं;
- (v) कि दिशानिर्देश सं. 12(ख) में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को नोडल मंत्रालय के रूप में

अभिहित करके सदस्य को व्यक्तिगत रूप से कार्यपालिका के प्रति जवाबदेह ठहराने हेतु कार्यपालिका को शक्ति प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया गया है;

- (vi) योजना का दिशानिर्देश सं. 10, जिसमें यह अधिदेशित किया गया है कि ग्राम विकास योजना की आयोजना प्रक्रिया में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा ग्राम सभा के साथ बातचीत को बढ़ावा देकर एक समन्वयक की भूमिका निभाई जाए, को शासन प्रणाली की त्रि-स्तरीय संघीय संरचना के साथ हस्तक्षेप करता है, तथा संघीय विधानमंडल के सदस्यों द्वारा स्थानीय स्वशासी निकायों के कार्यकलाप में अनावश्यक दबाव तथा हस्तक्षेप को स्वीकृति देने के बराबर है;
- (vii) कि योजना के दिशानिर्देश ऐसी दुरभिसंधिपूर्ण तथा विकृत कार्यप्रणाली को अनुमति प्रदान करते हैं, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा निम्नलिखित को विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है:
  - (क) संसद सदस्यों को ऐसे ग्रामों को गोद लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए जहां उनकी संपत्ति, व्यवसाय अथवा वित्तीय हित निहित हों;
  - (ख) वह रीति जिसके द्वारा बेसलाइन सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एन.जी.ओ.) तथा विशेषज्ञ अभिकरणों का चयन तथा नियुक्ति की जानी है;
  - (ग) वह रीति जिसके द्वारा संसद सदस्यों को निजी क्षेत्र के साथ संपर्क करने और कंपनियों से नैगमिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सी.एस.आर.) निधियां प्राप्त करना तथा उनका उपयोग करना है; अथवा
  - (घ) वह रीति जिसके द्वारा योजना का कार्यान्वयन ऐसे समय पर किया जाए, यदि अनुमत्य हो, जबकि निर्वाचन आयोग की मॉडल आचार संहिता लागू हो;
- (viii) कि योजना तथा उसके दिशानिर्देश, उसके वर्तमान स्वरूप में, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं तथा नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु संसद सदस्यों को कार्यकारी शक्तियां प्रदान कर संघीय विधानमंडल एवं कार्यपालिका की शक्तियों के उपयोग में अवरोध एवं संतुलन की संवेदनशील प्रणाली के साथ हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और अतः इनकी अच्छी तरह से समीक्षा की जाए और उन्हें संशोधित किया जाए;
- (ix) कि संवैधानिक कार्य ढांचे के भीतर योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन की रूप रेखाओं संबंधी प्रश्न, विचार हेतु समुचित विभाग संबंधी स्थायी समिति को सौंपे जाएं; तथा
- (x) कि योजना को उस समय तक लागू न किया जाए जब तक समिति द्वारा उसे सौंपे गए संबंधित प्रश्नों पर विचार कर निर्णय न ले लिया जाए।”

माननीय उपसभाध्य महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सदन के समक्ष यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर रिजोल्यूशन प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...** इस रिजोल्यूशन के माध्यम से मैं सभी माननीय

सदस्यों का ध्यान सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस योजना की खामियां सदन के समक्ष रखने को मजबूर हूँ क्योंकि माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री से लिखित चिट्ठी के माध्यम से पूछे गए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सवालों का मुझे कोई भी समाधानकारक उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मेरा मानना है कि यह योजना हमारे संविधान के कुछ मौलिक सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ है। हालांकि इस योजना के उद्देश्य सराहनीय हैं और मेरा भी मानना है कि ग्राम पंचायतों का सशक्तिकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह योजना इसका उपाय नहीं है। ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

आदर्श ग्राम योजना के माध्यम से सांसदों को योजनाएं लागू करने का अधिकार देने से पहले यह भी नहीं सोचा गया कि हमारे इस लोकतंत्र पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? मेरा मानना है कि यह योजना हमारे संविधान में दिए गए संसद और सरकार की बची जिम्मेदारियों के विभाजन के खिलाफ है। इसके दो कारण हैं। पहला यह कि संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून या योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन केवल सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। संसद सदस्यों को कानून व योजनाएं लागू करने का कोई संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, आदर्श ग्राम योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में सांसदों को ठेकेदार बनाना चाहती है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि योजना का क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को नोडल मंत्रालय नियुक्त किया गया है। इस प्रावधान से एक अभूतपूर्व स्थिति पैदा हुई है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सांसदों के कार्यकरण की जबाबदेही क्या मंत्रालय का अधिकार है? यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। हमारे संविधान में मंत्रियों की जबाबदेही सांसदों का अधिकार ही नहीं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी भी है और इस योजना के माध्यम से सांसदों को अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरा करने से रोका जा रहा है। यदि सांसद स्वयं योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में सरकारी अफसरों के साथ व्यस्त रहेंगे, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से जबाब कौन मांगेगा? यह एक गंभीर और चिंतनीय प्रश्न है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** ऑर्डर प्लीज।

**श्री अविनाश पांडे :** यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस योजना को तथा इसके दिशा निर्देश को बनाने से पहले सरकार ने यह भी जानने की कोशिश नहीं की कि ग्राम पंचायत सशक्तिकरण और ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी के लिए पहले से ही कुछ योजनाएं लागू हैं, जो हमारे संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन नहीं करतीं। पिछली सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की निगरानी के लिए राज्य एवं जिला-स्तरो पर सतर्कता एवं निगरानी समितियों का गठन किया गया था। 2010 में इन समितियों के दिशा-निर्देशों को संशोधित किया गया और इन समितियों के गठन में प्रत्येक राजनीतिक पार्टी के सांसदों के लिए जगह बनाई गई थी। 'आदर्श ग्राम योजना' के चलते अब सांसद ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं को लागू भी करेंगे और इन्हीं समितियों के सदस्य रहकर वे खुद के काम की निगरानी भी करेंगे। महोदय, मैं, आपके माध्यम से विशेष रूप से यह बात सरकार की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार के दौरान पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी द्वारा लाई गई 'प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना' के कार्यकरण की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ही उठाई

[श्री अविनाश पांडे]

थी। इस योजना के तहत सौ करोड़ रुपए का खर्च उठाकर हजारों गांवों में एकीकृत विकास कार्य करवाए। यह योजना एक पॉयलट बेसिस पर लाई गई थी, लेकिन इस योजना की सफलता पर नई सरकार द्वारा कोई विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया। हालांकि यह खुशी की बात है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** पांडे जी, आज आपका प्राइवेट मेम्बर का समय खत्म हो गया है। यह अगले सेशन में जाने वाला है। आप अपना उद्बोधन आगे जारी रख सकते हैं।

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Thank you so much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, we take up Special Mentions.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Vivek Gupta; not present. Shri Tarun Vijay; not present. Shri Ambeth Rajan; not present. Shri Anil Desai; not present. Shri Devender Goud T.; not present. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

#### **Need to ease the procedure to sanction educational loans to the students in country**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I take this opportunity to appreciate the Government of India for the steps taken for eradication of illiteracy in our country. Tamil Nadu, under the able guideship of People's Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has announced all assistance to the students who intend to proceed for higher education. As never before in the history of education, 12 Arts and Science colleges, 24 University Constituent Arts and Science colleges, 11 Polytechnic Colleges, 4 Engineering Colleges and ONE Indian Institute of Information Technology at Srirangam have been opened since 2011. Establishment of these Institutions of higher learning has taken higher education to far-flung areas, hitherto unreached, and, thus, has made a dream come true for the under privileged sections of the society.

Accordingly, educational loans were announced by the Government of India, which can be availed from different banks in respective service areas. Recently, we are having many complaints from different directions of the nation, very particularly, in Tamil Nadu. Instead of going to educational institutions each and every day, students are forced to knock at the door of each and every bank in the area where these students are applying

for their higher education. The methods and mechanisms adopted in various banks are of different nature. This kind of a situation is leading the students and their parents to have huge frustration and because of this reason many students happen to withdraw their intention of proceeding for higher education. I urge the Government of India to take steps to open banking services to the people of Alavanthankulam village in Tirunelveli district. By taking this opportunity, I would also like to request the Government of India to take necessary action against these banks which are not following the defined criteria of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and ease the procedure to sanction educational loans to the students who are proceeding for their higher education. This kind of situation is the need of the hour. I would urge the Government of India to immediately take enough steps to provide educational loans to the under privileged section. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): This is a very important thing. I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member with a request that it should be provided not only in Tamil Nadu but across the nation.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to make a time-bound plan for removing hazardous substances  
like arsenic from underground water**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं आज आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान की एक ऐसी समस्या की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो न सिर्फ़ इंसानों और जानवरों से जुड़ी हुई है, बल्कि पेड़-पौधों और फसलों तक से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है। मेरी मुराद पानी की शुद्धता से है।

मान्यवर, दुनिया के लिए पानी मात्र आवश्यकता पूर्ति का साधन हो सकता है, लेकिन हम भारतवासियों के लिए पानी आस्था है, धर्म है और संस्कृति है। लेकिन मान्यवर, मुझे यह बताते हुए अफसोस हो रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन से निकलने वाला पानी इतना प्रदूषित हो चुका है कि इसके कारण एक लाख लोग मौत के आगोश में चले गए हैं, लगभग तीन लाख लोग गंभीर बीमारियों की चपेट में हैं और लगभग सात करोड़ लोग भू-जल में मौजूद आर्सेनिक नामक रसायन से प्रभावित हैं।

मान्यवर, भू-जल में आर्सेनिक रसायन का बढ़ जाना मौत का संदेश है और इस संदेश को 40 वर्ष पहले वैज्ञानिकों ने चंडीगढ़ में खोजा था। लेकिन हमारी सरकारों ने इस ओर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। जिसके चलते आज देश के 10 राज्यों के 86 जिले इस आर्सेनिक नामक मौत के दानव के पंजों में जकड़ लिए गए हैं। इसी आर्सेनिक के कारण कैंसर और हेपेटाइटिस जैसी जानलेवा बीमारियां होती हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं इस कड़वे सच से भी सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 60% बीमारियों का कारण केवल जल प्रदूषण है। मान्यवर, मैं भारत

[چوڈھری منور سلیم کی طرف سے]

سرکار سے پانی کی शुद्धता पर समयबद्ध योजना बनाने की मांग करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जल की शुद्धता के मानकों में तबदीली कर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा बनाए गए मानक यानी 0.01 मिली ग्राम प्रति लीटर जल की कसौटी पर हमारे भू-जल को लाने की योजना बनाए।

چوڈھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : میں آج آزاد ہندوستان کی ایک ایسی سمسیمہ کی اور سنن کا دھیان آکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جو نہ صرف انسانوں اور جانوروں سے جڑی ہونی ہے، بلکہ پیڑ-پودوں اور فصلوں تک سے اس کا سیدھا سمبندھ ہے۔ میری مراد پانی کی شذھتا سے ہے۔

مانیور، دنیا کے لئے پانی صرف ضرورت پوری کا سادھن ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن ہم بھارت واسیوں کے لئے پانی آستھا ہے، دھرم اور سنسکرتی ہے۔ لیکن مانیور، مجھے یہ بتاتے

ہوئے افسوس ہو رہا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی زمین سے نکلنے والا پانی اتنا آلودہ ہو چکا ہے کہ اس کے کارن ایک لاکھ لوگ موت کی آغوش میں چلے گئے ہیں، لگ بھگ تین لاکھ لوگ گمبھیر بیماریوں کی چپیٹ میں ہیں اور لگ بھگ سات کروڑ لوگ بھو-جل میں موجود آرسینک نامی رساتن سے پر بھات ہیں۔

مانیور، بھو-جل میں آرسینک رساتن کا بڑھ جانا موت کا سندیش ہے اور اس سندیش کو 40 سال پہلے سائنسدانوں نے چنڈی گڑھ میں کھوجا تھا۔ لیکن ہماری سرکاروں نے اس اور کبھی دھیان نہیں دیا۔ جس کے چلتے آج دیش کے 10 راجیوں کے 86 ضلع اس آرسینک نامی موت کے دانو کے پنجوں میں جکڑ لئے گئے ہیں۔ اسی آرسینک کے کارن سینک اور ہپیٹائٹس جیسی جان لیوا بیماریاں ہوتی ہیں۔

مانیور، میں اس کڑے سچ سے بھی سدن کو اوگت کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وشو بینک کی ایک رپورٹ کے مطابق 60 فیصد بیماریوں کا کارن جل-پردوشن ہے۔ مانیور، میں بھارت سرکار سے پانی کی شذھتا پر سمے-بذھہ یوجنا بنانے کی مانگ کرتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار جل کی شذھتا کے ماتکوں میں تبدیلی کر وشو مواسستھ سنگٹھن دوارا بنائے گئے ماتک یعنی 0.01 ملی گرام لیٹر جل کی کسوٹی پر ہمارے بھو-جل کو لانے کی یوجنا بنائے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by Munvvarji because ground water is a very big problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to associate; not present. Shrimati Viplove Thakur; not present. Shri K.N. Balagopal, not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

**Concern over construction of dams at Mekedatu across Cauvery river in  
Karnataka violating the Supreme Court Verdict**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Government of Karnataka has taken a decision to construct two new dams across Cauvery at Mekedatu. The proposed dams would affect the flow downstream. The project would impact flow into the Metur dam during the crucial period of cultivation and seriously affect the livelihoods of Tamil Nadu farmers. The dams would also result in impounding of the flows in the intermediate catchment below the Krishanaraja Sagar and Kabini reservoirs, and Billigundulu in the common border of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Furthermore, the requirement by Karnataka to release 192 thousand million cubic feet, allocated to Tamil Nadu by the Cauvery Disputes Tribunal, during a distress year will also be unrealised.

Farmers in the Cauvery delta region have suffered losses for the past many years due to the inadequate release of water by Karnataka. Farm wage labourers have lost incomes amounting to ₹ 1,000 crores annually. Many farmers in the Cauvery Delta have committed suicide.

The construction of these dams violates the spirit of the River water sharing agreement, Supreme Court verdicts and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's final judgement. This scheme cannot be and should not be implemented without the approval from the Union Government and Cauvery management board. The Centre must also set up the Cauvery management board as per the Cauvery Tribunal Award to resolve the issue permanently. The inordinate delay in setting up the Cauvery management board is being taken advantage of and every day of delay is adding to the injury caused to lakhs of farmers in Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**6.00 P.M.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; not present. Dr. R. Lakshmanan; not present. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

**Need to take steps to enable use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Mahakavi Subramanya Bharthiar has glorified the rich tradition of Tamil language when he said, “There is no sweeter language than Tamil” and that “action should be taken to spread the nectar of Tamil across the world”. The Tamil language has a tradition that is more than two thousand years old. Tamil stands independent of other languages. Tamil means beauty, Tamil means nectar and Tamil signifies youth.

The long-pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu is to make the ancient Tamil language an official language of India. Sir, our former Chief Minister, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, strongly urged the Government of India that all the languages included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India be declared as official languages of India. There has been a long-standing request of the people of Tamil Nadu regarding the language to be used in the High Court. The former Chief Minister, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, has already requested the Government of India to take up the matter again with the hon. Supreme Court to enable the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras.

In the above circumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate steps to ensure that Tamil language is used in the High Court of Madras.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy; not present. Shri Anubhav Mohanty; not present. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder; not present. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia; not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.



**Need to take action to carry out repair works on the Gandhi Setu in Bihar**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के ऐतिहासिक एवं भारत के लम्बे पुलों में गांधी सेतु भी अपना एक विशेष महत्व रखता है। यह पुल उत्तर एवं दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने वाला एकमात्र पुल है, जो गंगा नदी पर है। यह पुल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 19 पर बना हुआ है। इसकी लम्बाई 5.5 किलोमीटर है। आज के दिन इस पुल की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। वर्ष 2001 से इस पुल का काम टुकड़ों में चल रहा है। कुछ साल पहले केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के विशेषज्ञों ने टुकड़ों में इसकी मरम्मत कार्य के बदले एकमुश्त मरम्मत कार्य करने का सुझाव दिया गया था, लेकिन अब तक इस पर कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। हालत यह है कि पुल बहुत खराब हो चुका है।

गांधी सेतु की पश्चिमी लेन पहले से ही बाधित है, जबकि पूर्वी लेन के 34 और 35 नम्बर स्पैन में झुकाव आ गया है। इस वर्ष मई माह में 38, 39, 40, 41, और 42 नम्बर स्पैन में भी झुकाव आ चुका है। इसके चलते पूरे सेतु पर 10 और उससे अधिक चक्के वाले वाहनों पर रोक लगा दी गई है। किसी भी समय उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार का सम्पर्क टूट सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस पर अपना ध्यान दे, जिससे उत्तरी बिहार एवं दक्षिणी बिहार का सम्पर्क न टूटे और लोगों की आमदोरफ्त बनी रहे।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shrimati Wansuk Syiem; not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan; not present. Shrimati Sarojini Hembram; not present. Shrimati Manorama D. Sharama.

**Nedd for Central assistance for construction of a dam on Saung river  
to provide drinking water in Deharadun, Uttarakhand**

**श्रीमती मनोरमा डी. शर्मा** (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, उत्तराखंड की राजधानी देहरादून में दिन-प्रतिदिन विकराल होती जा रही पीने के पानी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार एक विशाल बांध बनाने जा रही है, जिससे पेयजल के साथ ही सिंचाई की समस्या भी दूर होगी तथा प्रदेश को इससे अतिरिक्त बिजली भी मिलेगी, पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और बाढ़ सुरक्षा में राहत भी मिलेगी।

प्रदेश के सिंचाई विभाग के अनुसार देहरादून शहर एवं उसके आसपास के गांवों में बढ़ते जा रहे गंभीर पेयजल संकट से निपटने के लिए शहर से 25 किलोमीटर दूर देहरादून एवं टिहरी जिले की सीमा पर स्थित मालदेवता के पास सौंग नदी पर 148 मीटर ऊंचा और 5 किलोमीटर लम्बा एक बहुउद्देशीय बांध बनाने का विचार है, जिस पर लगभग 534 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का

[श्रीमती मनोरमा डी. शर्मा]

अनुमान है। इस परियोजना के निर्माण के उपरांत सोंग नदी पर लगभग 5 किलोमीटर लम्बी झील का निर्माण होगा और लगभग 65 हेक्टेयर भूमि डूब क्षेत्र में आयेगी। संयोग से इस डूब क्षेत्र में कोई आबादी नहीं है। इस झील के पानी का सिंचाई हेतु भी उपयोग हो सकेगा।

प्रस्तावित बांध के लिए विस्तृत अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू हो चुका है और भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग की संस्तुति पर शुरू किये गये इस अनुसंधान एवं सर्वेक्षण का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका है। इस बांध के बनने से कम से कम 2051 तक पेयजल समस्या से पूर्ण रूप से मुक्ति मिलने के साथ ही प्रदेश को इससे 6 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन होगा। अनुसंधान कार्य पूर्ण होने पर विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को स्वीकृति हेतु भेजी जायेगी।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से संबंधित विभाग के मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस बहुउद्देशीय बांध के निर्माण में राज्य सरकार का सहयोग करने की कृपा करें, ताकि राजधानी देहरादून की पेयजल समस्या का निराकरण हो सके।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں خود کو اس وٹیش الیکھ سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra; absent. Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

**Need to open a Central Tribal University in Odisha and making arrangements to give Free Higher Education to Tribal Children**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) :** महोदय, ओडिशा में देश की कुल ट्राइबल आबादी का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा रहता है। ट्राइबल लोगों की संख्या ओडिशा की कुल आबादी में 22 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, मगर उनकी शिक्षा की दशा आज की बेहाल है। दसवीं और बारहवीं तक तो फिर भी आश्रम स्कूलों के माध्यम से गरीब और साधनहीन ट्राइबल बच्चों को शिक्षा मिल जाती है, मगर उनकी हायर एजुकेशन का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। ऐसे में टैलेंटेड ट्राइबल बच्चे आश्रम स्कूलों से निकलने के बाद वापस गांव लौट जाते हैं। हायर एजुकेशन बिना उन्हें ढंग की कोई नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती। इसलिए, मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि ओडिशा में भी एक सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाये और ट्राइबल बच्चों की फ्री हायर एजुकेशन का इंतजाम किया जाये।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

महोदय, ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी के बच्चों न सिर्फ फिजिकल और मेंटल लेवल पर स्ट्रॉंग होते हैं, बल्कि ट्राइबल कल्चर भी बहुत रिच है। इसको बचाने और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ओडिशा में सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना बहुत जरूरी है। इस ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी में स्किल डेवलपमेंट और स्पोर्ट्स फैकल्टी पर भी पूरा जोर दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ट्राइबल बच्चे पारम्परिक रूप से खेल के क्षेत्र में अच्छा प्रदर्शन करते हैं। इससे वेलफेयर के साथ-साथ देश में स्पोर्ट्स के फील्ड में टैलेंट तैयार करने का काम भी हो जायेगा। इसके अलावा, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी मांग है कि अभी जो आश्रम स्कूल्स हैं, वहां भी पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ वोकेशनल एजुकेशन के कोर्सेज शुरू किये जायें और आश्रम स्कूलों में भी ग्रेजुएशन लेवल तक की पढ़ाई शुरू की जाये, ताकि आश्रम स्कूलों से निकलने वाले बच्चे कम-से-कम बेरोजगार न रहें। धन्यवाद।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس ویشیش الیکھ سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. T.N. Seema; absent. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

#### **Need to give Special Category status to the State of Odisha**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the demand of Odisha for getting a Special Category Status is very old and fully justified. Our demand was made in 1979 in the National Development Council. That effort continued in 1990s when both the Tenth and the Eleventh Odisha Legislative Assemblies adopted unanimous Resolutions urging upon the Government of India to declare Odisha as a Special Category State. Our hon. Chief Minister, since 2001, has been vigorously pursuing with the Government of India for according Special Category Status to Odisha. He had requested the then hon. Prime Ministers on 31st May, 2001, and on 22nd July, 2004, and on 24th November, 2011. Our State Government also submitted a memorandum in this regard to the then hon.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Prime Minister on 28th August, 2006, when he visited Odisha. Our hon. Chief Minister also raised that demand in 49th meeting of the National Development Council on 1st September, 2001; in the 50th meeting of NDC on 21st December, 2002; in 56th meeting of NDC on 22nd October, 2011; and also in 57th meeting of NDC on 27th December, 2012.

We have not only raised the demand for Special Category Status for Odisha but we have also sought modification in the criteria for according Special Category Status to the State of Odisha. Odisha satisfies most of the criteria for Special Category Status except that it does not have an international boundary. Odisha has a very high concentration of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population. It is one of the major poorest States and has very adverse socio-economic and human development indicators. Its per-capita income is still quite low compared to the national average despite our best development efforts during the last decade.

Our hon. Chief Minister submitted a memorandum to his Excellency, the President of India, which had been signed by more than one crore people of Odisha, on 12th June, 2013. Raghuram Rajan Committee has also observed that Odisha needs a special category treatment.

I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister of India to confer a Special Category Status to the State of Odisha at the earliest.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Bhupinder Singh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri A.U. Singh Deo - not present. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa - not present. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya - not present. Shri Hishey Lachungpa - not present. Shri P.L. Punia - not present. Shri Veer Singh - not present. Shri M.P. Achuthan - not present. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda - not present. Shri K.R. Arjunan.

#### **Need for more allocation of kerosene from Central Pool to Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has expressed anguish over reduction in the allotment of kerosene from the Central Pool to the State. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu remarked that the Centre had announced that the kerosene allotment for the State will be 29,060 kilolitres per month for the April-June quarter. This reduction was the biggest cut imposed on any of the States.

The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has termed the process of allotment of Kerosene totally opaque and arbitrary. The basis and rationale of the allotment was not shared with the States nor was it based on any data which the States provided. It would only be fair if the allotment was based on the information provided by oil marketing companies.

There has been a drastic reduction in the allotment for Tamil Nadu. The unjust and arbitrary under-allocation of kerosene by the Central Government to Tamil Nadu to the extent of more than 55 per cent against the actual requirement, amounts to penalizing the poor people of Tamil Nadu, who are being deprived of their eligible entitlement of kerosene by the capricious cuts in the allocation of kerosene to the State.

The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has sought the Prime Minister's decisive intervention in the matter to undo the injustice done to Tamil Nadu. The entire requirement of 65,140 kilolitres of kerosene per month needs to be allotted to the State by the Central Government. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Motilal Vora - not present. Shri Avinash Pande.

**Need to take immediate measures to provides self-defence articles to women to protect them from heinous crimes**

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, in view of the alarming increase in crimes against women, it has become absolutely necessary to take immediate and effective steps for ensuring safety of women. Earlier, the hon. Home Minister informed the House that in 2014, a little over 14,000 women have received self-defence training. The number of rapes reported in India every year is more than double this number. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, 33,707 rape cases were reported in 2013. Installing of CCTV cameras does not prevent rapes and molestations, and rudimentary self-defence training is not a foolproof measure to protect women. As an immediate measure, I demand from the Government, a scheme to provide pepper sprays and taser guns to all women, free of cost, for self-defence. This is a radical measure but carrying these devices all the time will empower women instantly, and, it will temporarily incapacitate the attacker. This will give women time to escape or call for help from the police so that such attackers can be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law.

Consequently, the reporting of molestation, rapes and even attempts of such heinous crimes can be increased to accurately reflect the extent of atrocities committed on women every day. Instead of restricting the access of women to public places and public services, let us empower them to venture out fearlessly at any time of the day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Husain Dalwai; not present. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd December, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past six of  
the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,  
the 22nd December, 2014.*