

Vol. 233

No. 5



Friday

28 November, 2014

7 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 28th November, 2014/7th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)*

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

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** उपसभापति जी, इराक में भारतीयों की हत्या कर दी गई है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, इराक में 40 बंधक भारतीयों में से 39 भारतीयों को मार दिया गया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा :** सर, इराक में भारतीयों की हत्या हुई है । विदेश मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, इराक में 39 भारतीयों को मार दिया गया । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

## Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs 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:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), 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. 860/16/14]

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

1. (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC), 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. 862/16/14]

2. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 861/16/14]
3. (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, 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. 863/16/14]

### **I. Notifications of Ministry of Agriculture**

### **II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of LDCL, Kavaratti and related papers**

### **III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Societies Cooperatives 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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. S.O. 2068 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2014, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 829/16/14]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub section (2) of Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—
  1. S.O. 2320 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Third Amendment) Order, 2014.
  2. S.O. 2542 (E), dated the 30th September, 2014, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 830/16/14]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:—

1. S.O. 2485 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, regarding cancellation of Certificate of Registration granted for Sirmate to all registrants for want of data necessary to fix maximum Residue Limits.
2. S.O. 2486 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, regarding deletion of crops from the label and leaflets of insecticides for which Maximum Residue Limits have not been fixed.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 920/16/14]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2005 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 26 of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 828/16/14]

- II. (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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep 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. 831/16/14]

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

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), 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.

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics (ISAS), 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 Society.

- (iii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited (NCARDBF), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited (NCARDBF), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 826/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited (NAFSCOB), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited (NAFSCOB), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 827/16/14]

#### **उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना**

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव साहेब दादाराव दानवे) :** महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955, की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2014 को प्रकाशित करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 2559 (अ), दिनांक 30 सितंबर, 2014 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 832/16/14]

#### **Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013**

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:—

- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: (Report No. 19 of 2014: Railways Finances) Union Government (Railways) - Indian Railways Appropriation Accounts-Part-I -Review and Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts, Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) for the year 2012-13.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 883/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: Report No. 20 of 2014: Union Government - Department

of Revenue - (Direct Taxes), Performance Audit on Allowances of Depreciation and Amortisation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 884/16/14]

- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: Report No. 21 of 2014: Union Government - Department of Revenue-(Indirect Taxes-Customs), Performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: Report No.22 of 2014: Union Government - Department of Space (Compliance Audit) on Management of satellite capacity for DTH service by Department of Space. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 886/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Hydrocarbon Production Sharing Contracts - Union Government - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Report No. 24 of 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 887/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013 - Union Government (Civil) - Compliance Audit Observations Report No. 25 of 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 888/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013: Union Government (Railways) - Compliance Audit Report No. 26 of 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 889/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2013 - Union Government Scientific and Environmental Ministries/Departments - Compliance Audit Report No. 27 of 2014. and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 890/16/14]
- Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes - Central Excise and Service Tax) Performance Audit Report No. 29 of 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 891/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the Eightieth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2014. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this formal business. Please sit down.  
Let me finish this formal business. Please sit down.

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

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

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Thirty-seventh Report of Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

**कृषि मंत्री (राधा मोहन सिंह)** : महोदय "आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की खेती: संभावनाएं और प्रभाव" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 922/16/14]

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 1st of December,



2014, will consist of :-

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
  - (a) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
  - (b) The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:-
  - (a) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014.
  - (b) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
  - (c) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
3. Consideration and passing of the Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak one by one. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Shri Anand Sharma. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Reported killing of Indian citizens in Iraq

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this august House, through you, to tragic killing of Indian citizens held hostage in Iraq. Earlier when some Indians were released, the Government made the statement – and the hon. External Affairs Minister is present in this House – assuring the House and assuring the families of all those who were held hostage that it had succeeded in establishing contact with them. The Government has also been using the services of the Iraqi Red Crescent and other sources to secure their safe release. Sir, the truth is that it was on the 15th of June, 2014 that 40 Indians who were working there – mainly belonging to Punjab and some from Kolkata, two of them being elderly citizens – were taken hostages. They were taken to a hilly terrain and shot as per the revelations which have now come. Thirty-nine of them were killed on the 15th of June itself. One survivor is there who pretended to have been shot but actually, fortunately survived. Otherwise, this would not have been known. On 22nd of June, the Government of India made an official statement which was published in all newspapers. It said that the Modi Government has tracked the captors

and established contact, and it assured that all the hostages were safe. This was seven days after the killing. I must also say that both the Houses have also been misled. But what is more important is that if this was known, why was this not revealed? If this was not known, why was the assurance given?

आपने एक तरफ तो उन परिवारों को जो त्रस्त और दुखी हैं, उन्हें आश्वस्त कर दिया कि सरकार ने कार्रवाई की है और वे शब्द भी ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं एम.ई.ए. के प्रवक्ता, सैयद अकबरुद्दीन के दिनांक 22 जून के बयान का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया और अगस्त महीने में भी आपने कहा। आपको याद होगा कि जब 15 जून को ही यह हादसा हो गया था, तो कौन से कैप्टर्स को ट्रैक किया, कैसे यह एस्टेब्लिश हुआ कि वे सब स्वस्थ हैं, कुशल हैं और उनकी रिहाई हो जाएगी? देश को तभी बता देना चाहिए था और उसके बाद उनके परिवारों को एक पत्र भेजा गया, जिसमें कहा गया कि हमारे दूतावास से यह पत्र आ गया है और वे सब सुरक्षित हैं और उनकी रिहाई के लिए बातचीत हो रही है। यह गज़ब की बात है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्टिंग हो रही है। कोई कांटैक्ट नहीं था।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पहले केरल की जो नर्स छोड़ी गई, उनके बारे में आप, सदन और सब जानते हैं और उससे हम सबको राहत मिली थी और खुशी हुई थी। उनकी रिहाई में केंद्र सरकार, केरल की सरकार और कुछ केरल के निवासी, जो वहां काम करते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं, उनका भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान था, लेकिन आज यह बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए कि इतनी गंभीर बातें कैसे हो रही हैं।

महोदय, एक और गंभीर घटना जो देश में कल हुई है, उसके बारे में दूसरे साथी चर्चा करेंगे और मेरे साथी भी चर्चा करेंगे, लेकिन पहले हम इस पर बात करना चाहते हैं कि यह कैसे हुआ, क्या सरकार सही मायने में अंधकार में थी और सरकार एक, दो या तीन आश्वासन देकर क्यों बैठी रही? आज भारत की क्या स्थिति हो गई है, जहां खाड़ी के देशों में लाखों भारतीय काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा, उनकी हिफाजत, हमारी सरकार वहां की सरकारों से बात करके, वहां के शासन, प्रशासन से सम्बन्ध रखकर और सम्बन्धों को सुधार कर सुरक्षित और सुनिश्चित करे।

महोदय, इस सदन में एक बात मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहनी है कि इतनी बड़ी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, देश के नागरिक इस तरह से मरे, लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। उन्हें पकड़ा गया और मारा गया। दूसरी तरफ है, जो कल से चल रहा है, लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार, सदन में आकर और सदन के बाहर इस पर एक शब्द नहीं कहा। एक शब्द ...*(व्यवधान)*...

ये वही प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जो कहते थे कि हम आंख मिलाकर नहीं, आंख दिखाकर बात करेंगे और बहुत बातें कही थीं। हम वैसी भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहते, क्योंकि जो कहा था कि हम यह करेंगे, हमें मालूम है कि कुछ नहीं कर सकते। वे सिर्फ दिखावे की बातें थीं, पर आज सरकार की जवाबदेही बनती है, आपके प्रधान मंत्री की जवाबदेही बनती है, आपकी समस्त सरकार की, आपके मंत्रिमंडल की जवाबदेही बनती है कि आप सदन को बताएं कि क्या हुआ है? और क्यों यह बयान दिया गया सदन में अगस्त महीने में और 22 जून को? किस आधार पर देश को यह बताया गया, किस आधार पर उन परिवारों को बताया गया कि सब कुछ ठीक है? आपको मालूम है, वे कहां हैं? वे तो मर चुके थे। तो इस पर यह सदन अपना दुख प्रकट करता है। जो हुआ है, उसका हम सबको दुख है और हम इसकी निंदा भी करते हैं, इसलिए सरकार से इस पर जवाब मांगते हैं।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उनमें दो हिमाचली भी थे ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to react.

**विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज)** : उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप पहले हम लोगों को सुन लें और फिर आखिर में बोलें ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : मैं आखिर में बोलूंगी । जितने साथी बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोल लें । मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ कि 'they have been killed' मत कहिए । ज्यादा से ज्यादा कहना है तो 'reportedly killed' कह दीजिए, क्योंकि तथ्य मेरे पास हैं, मैं बताने वाली हूँ । बार-बार यहां अगर यह कहा जाएगा कि 'वे मार दिए गए हैं, वे मार दिए गए हैं', तो एक गलत मैसेज जाएगा, तो कम से कम यह सावधानी तो बरत लें । 'Reportedly killed' कहकर अपनी बात कहें, फिर मैं जवाब दूंगी ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Minister will reply later.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is the sense of the House.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, यह बहुत ही दुखद घटना है अगर यह सत्य है । कल से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a subject about which we are all concerned. It makes us all sad.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : श्रीमन्, आनन्द शर्मा साहब ने जो बात उठाई है, मैं उससे स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम 'reportedly killed' कहें । ठीक है, मैं तो चाहता हूँ, ईश्वर करे कि वे जिंदा हों, मारे न गए हों, लेकिन जो परिवार आपके पहले बयान के बाद इस उम्मीद में थे कि वे सुरक्षित हैं और सुरक्षित आ जाएंगे, उनमें बहुत जबरदस्त निराशा और हताशा है ।

श्रीमन्, आज ही सुबह मैंने जब अपना फोन खोला तो WhatsApp पर बीजेपी के किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा डाला गया एक बहुत लम्बा मैसेज था, जिसमें तमाम बातों के अलावा यह कहा गया कि इतने लोगों को वहां से निकाल कर ले आए, इतने लोगों को वहां से निकाल कर ले आए और किसी ने शोर नहीं मचाया और अगर एक रुपया दाम बढ़ जाए, तो लोग आग लगा देते हैं, गाड़ियां रोक देते हैं, रेल रोक देते हैं और ऐसा कर देते हैं । हमारी इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी उपलब्धियां हैं, ये सारी उपलब्धियां हैं । एक तरफ तो यह कहा जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हो रहा है । आईएसआईएस जिस तरीके से काम कर रहा है, उसके बारे में एक शब्द नहीं कहा जा रहा है । एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री सारी दुनिया में जाकर, जो काम विदेश मंत्री को करना चाहिए, वह प्रधान मंत्री कर रहे हैं और ऐसा लगता है जैसे सारी दुनिया में जाकर वे विश्वविजयी हो गए हैं । उन्होंने अश्वमेध का घोड़ा छोड़ दिया है, जिधर जा रहे हैं, कोई उनकी बाग नहीं रोक सकता है, ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं और कोई देश की परवाह नहीं कर रहा है । सीमा पर कल हमारे सैनिक मारे गए । कल भी मारे गए,

तो ये सारी चीजें हैं, इन सब का जवाब दें। देश दुखी है, देश निराश है कि हमारी सीमाएं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, हमारे लोग सुरक्षित नहीं हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट जितनी लंबी बातें करती थी, उसके हिसाब से यह कुछ भी नहीं कर पा रही है। हमें चिंता है, पूरे सदन को चिंता है, देश को चिंता है और मंत्री जी जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़ी हों, तो सारी बातें बताएं और बॉर्डर पर जो हो रहा है, उसके बारे में भी बताएं और आप क्या कर रही हैं, वह भी बताएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien. Be very brief.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): I will take only one minute, Sir.

Sir, far away from the magical mystery lights of Madison Square Garden and the papaya-and-toast breakfast in Brisbane is the reality of Iraq. There are Indians in Iraq who have, perhaps – and I hope not – lost their lives. I hope what we have read in the media is only 'reported' and not the truth, and I hope there is still a flicker of hope.

But the bigger issue here, Sir, is what we heard in June and that is the concern. In June, certain statements were made which caused short-term gain. But now the situation, as we see it, the reality, is one of long-term pain. I would request and urge upon this Government --enough has been done on short-term gains before they came into power-- that they should not give this nation any more long-term pain and have to come clean with the facts. We are all concerned here. We are all united in this cause. Thank you, Sir.

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इराक में हमारे देश के जो लोग फंसे हुए हैं, हालांकि उनमें से कुछ लोग सुरक्षित निकाल लिए गए हैं, लेकिन कल से एक खबर सुनने को मिल रही है कि चालीस भारतीय नागरिक वहां पर और फंसे हुए थे, जिनमें से 39 भारतीय नागरिकों का कुछ अता-पता नहीं है। मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकती हूं कि वे मारे गए हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई अता-पता नहीं है। उनके बारे में यही खबरें आ रही हैं कि उनमें से एक भारतीय अभी ज़िंदा है और 39 का कोई अता-पता नहीं है। यह मामला काफी गंभीर है क्योंकि जिन लोगों के बारे में इस किस्म की खबरें आ रही हैं कि उनका कुछ अता-पता नहीं है, उनके परिवार के लोग बहुत अधिक दुखी और चिंतित हैं। मैं यह चाहूंगी कि सरकार इस मामले को गंभीरता से ले। जैसे शुरू में केरल की जो नर्स वहां फंसी हुई थीं, उनको सुरक्षित निकाला गया, उसी तरह से जो 39 नागरिक वहां फंसे हुए हैं, उन्हें वहां से सुरक्षित निकाला जाए। हम तो ईश्वर से यही प्रार्थना करेंगे कि वे उधर ही कहीं छिपे हुए हों और उनकी हत्या न की गयी हो, वही अच्छा होगा। सरकार गंभीर होकर उन्हें वहां से वापस लाने का प्रयास करे। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश की सीमाएं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। वहां पर आए दिन कोई न कोई घटना घटती रहती है, कल भी एक घटना घटी है, वहां पर हमारे सैनिक मारे जा रहे हैं। इस मामले में भी सरकार को गंभीर होने की जरूरत है। ये मामले काफी गंभीर हैं। खास तौर से इराक में जो 39 नागरिकों के बारे में पता नहीं चल रहा है, हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार इस मामले में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। वहां पर कन्फ्यूजन वाली स्थिति बनी हुई है। यदि उनकी हत्या नहीं की गयी है तो सरकार उन्हें वहां से सुरक्षित निकालने का प्रयास करे, ऐसा हम सबका अनुरोध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. Tyagi ji, please be brief.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** सर, पिछले सत्र में मैंने ही अपने सवाल में कहा था कि Red Crescent Society of Iraq का बयान है कि वे लोग मार दिए गए हैं। उनमें से जो लौटकर आए, जो हरजीत सिंह थे, उनका वक्तव्य मैंने इसी सदन में पढ़कर सुनाया था। बंगलादेश से जो बचकर आए हैं, वे कल से कह रहे हैं कि 'they are no more'। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे सलामत हों, लेकिन यह हमारी विदेश नीति का diplomatic failure है। आप उन कामों में लगे हुए हैं, जो आपके बस में नहीं हैं। आप जापान में जाते हो और चीन के खिलाफ बयान देकर आते हो। आप बेवजह नेपाल में जाते हैं। दो दिन से नेपाल बन्द है। आप कौन होते हैं, वहाँ के constitution के बारे में dictate करने वाले? आप साम्राज्यवादी हैं? दो दिन से जनकपुर बंद है। दुनिया में आज तक किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने दूसरे मुल्क में जाकर पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं की, आप वहाँ के साम्राज्यवादी बनना चाहते हैं। सर, विदेश नीति पर अगले सप्ताह ब्यौरेवार बहस होनी चाहिए। Diplomatically, we have been isolated and there is no friend of India remaining in the West Asia. आप यूएनओ में जाते हैं, 60 साल में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि जब वहाँ पर जाकर आपने पीएलओ के किसी भी डेलीगेशन को मिलने का टाइम नहीं दिया और आप इजराइल के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ टोस्ट ले रहे हैं। ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है। यह केवल इराक का मामला नहीं है। आज पूरी दुनिया में हम diplomatically isolate हो रहे हैं और अरब वर्ल्ड में हमारा एक दोस्त नहीं बचा। मुझे स्वेज कैनाल से लेकर मिस्र तक की क्रांतियाँ याद हैं, जब जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे, पूरी दुनिया की पंचायतें...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभापति :** ठीक है। अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी :** आज हमारा कोई मित्र नहीं बचा है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ok, आप बैठिए। Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I am sharing the concern expressed by my learned colleagues. Actually, we had raised the issue of Malayali nurses in this House itself. We had succeeded to bring them back to India, escape them from the custody of ISIS. At that time, the Government gave an assurance to this House that they had succeeded in establishing relationship with ISIS, and that they were using some other sources also. At that time, we wanted to know what steps were being taken by the Government. The Minister gave a reply that that would not be good for the life of the 40 hostages, who were in Iraq. Actually, Sir, this is the contribution of the Government. As per the newspaper reports, the six months' balance sheet, the main contribution of the Government in foreign affairs and foreign relationship is, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has become a magnet to attract all foreign leaders. But this is the fate. Actually, this is India's position on Palestine. The Government's position of not allowing to pass a resolution in this Parliament has created a hostile approach by ISIS and other countries. The shift in Indian foreign policy has created this situation. I do not know whether the Minister of External Affairs is aware of these things because the Prime Minister is handling all these external affairs matters. So, I request that the Prime Minister should come to the House because the Prime Minister is the *de facto* External Affairs Minister of this country.

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

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not interfere like this. I have called him. This is not the way. As far as possible, I will accommodate more and more people. But don't bring in controversial issues. This is not the time to bring in controversial issues. On this issue, all of us are united. We are all sad about what has happened, if it has happened, as the hon. Minister has said. Let us pray that it has not happened. Let us hope it did not happen.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यहां पर जो issue उठा है, इसमें पंजाब के ही 39 लड़के हैं। हम भी आनरेबल फॉरेन मिनिस्टर से मिलते रहे हैं। पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी इनसे मिले थे और हम भी मिले थे। सरकार कोशिश भी बहुत कर रही है। इन्होंने विश्वास दिया है, लेकिन उन लोगों के जो पेरेंट्स हैं, उन्हें उनकी बहुत ज्यादा चिंता है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज जब ये हाउस में बताएंगी कि किस सिचुएशन में वे हैं, तो कुदरती है कि उनके जो पेरेंट्स हैं, उनके जो परिवार हैं, उनको भी यह हॉसला मिलेगा कि वे जिंदा हैं या नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी क्लियर करेंगी। मैं एक रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि ये पहले भी बहुत sympathetic हैं हर जगह पर, लेकिन अगर वे हमें और उनके परिवारों को बताते रहेंगे, तो हम सब को थोड़ी-बहुत तसल्ली होती रहेगी। मैं यही रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I wish they all are safe, as the hon. Minister has said. This is a matter concerning human rights. The League of Nations was made in 1919. The UNO was founded on 24th October, 1945. I have also made a Special Mention in this regard. We should plead for a World Government, for a World Parliament, where such issues can be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, एक मिनट भी नहीं बोलने देंगे? What is the problem? You are not allowing me to speak for even one minute. I am talking something very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will think about a World Government.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, हमें ऐसा लग रहा है कि भारत सरकार और भारत देश मजबूत होगा अगर वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट बनेगी। लेकिन हमारी जो विदेश मंत्री हैं, वे काफी कोशिश कर रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, हमारी जो विदेश मंत्री हैं वे उनको लाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नमेंट के अंदर इंटरनल प्रॉब्लम भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या ऐसी बात है कि इंटरनल प्रॉब्लम के कारण विदेश मंत्री जो करना चाहती हैं, वह कर नहीं पा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बाहर की चर्चा है। This is the public perception. We have to discuss this in the House.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको जो सूचना दे रहा हूं वह बहुत दुखी मन से, बहुत पीड़ित मन से दे रहा हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो मेरी आशंका है अगर वह निर्मूल

साबित हो जाए तो मुझसे ज्यादा खुश कोई दूसरा नहीं होगा। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इराक के मोसुल से जो 40 लोग उनके साथ गए थे, उनमें पंजाब के लोग भी हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग भी हैं और दो लोग कोलकाता के भी हैं। सवाल यह है कि सरकार आज हमें साफ-साफ बताए कि यह जो बंगलादेश के शफ़ी और हसन का बयान है, इसके बयान पर हम विश्वास क्यों न करें? मेरा इस सरकार से बड़ा सीधा सा सवाल है। मैं तीन नाम ले रहा हूँ, रंजीत सिंह, किशन सिंह और हरीश, ये तीनों इन 39 लोगों में थे। आज सरकार हमें यह बताए कि ये कहां हैं और इनसे सरकार का सम्पर्क कब हुआ है? आपको इतना जरूर स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जब माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी बोलें तो, इससे पहले मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि सच्चाई तो यह है, अब न हमें आपकी बात पर विश्वास रह गया है और न आपके प्रधान मंत्री की बात पर विश्वास रह गया है। वे चाहे कुछ भी बोलें, सच्चाई बोलने से तो जैसे उनको परहेज है।

मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ, आज संसद चल रही है, प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिलो-दिमाग में पार्लियामेंट के लिए क्या इज्जत बची है? ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री माजीद मेमन।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आज भारत के 9 जवान सीमा पर मारे गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और आप गले लगा रहे हैं, मुस्कुरा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर जिस तरह प्रधान मंत्री जी का आचरण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्रमोद जी, sit down, प्रमोद जी, sit down, प्रमोद जी, sit down, श्री माजीद मेमन। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing else will go on record.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** \*

**श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र) :** माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने आज से चार-पांच महीने पहले सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भारत सरकार हर एक भारतीय की सुरक्षा के संबंध में चिंतित है और वे लोग भारत लौटा लिए जाएंगे तथा सुरक्षित वापस आ जाएंगे। आज पांच महीने का काल गुजर गया। अगर आज यह खबर नहीं आती, तो यहां चर्चा भी नहीं होती। भारत सरकार इस संबंध में इतने लम्बे अर्से तक, इतने भारतीयों की सुरक्षा के बारे में क्या कर पाई, इस बात की जानकारी उन्हें सदन को देनी चाहिए थी और आज की इस खबर के इंतजार करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मेरा यह कहना है कि किडनेप किए हुए लोगों के रिश्तेदारों से क्या आपका रोज बाकायदा सम्पर्क होता है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या उनका समाधान है, क्या वे जीवित हैं, क्या वे सुरक्षित हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्रीमती जया बच्चन।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मैं सोचती हूँ कि यह वक्त नहीं है कि हम यहां बैठकर अपनी-अपनी पॉलिटिकल लड़ाई को लड़ें और पॉलिटिकल स्टेटमेंट करें। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इम्पोर्टेंट चीज है। मैं आप से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहती थी कि क्या आपने इन परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ सम्पर्क रखा है, उन्हें किसी तरह का आश्वासन दिया है? आपने हाउस में जरूर

आश्वासन दिया है, मगर मैं यह सोचती हूँ कि उन families को आश्वासन देना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसा कि आपने बताया है कि उनके parents बहुत चिंतित हैं। आप कह तो रहे हैं कि चिंतित हैं, मगर आपने अपनी तरफ से कोई कोशिश की या फिर मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी ही काम करेंगे? ऐसा नहीं है कि बाकी मंत्रियों को काम नहीं करना चाहिए अगर आपको मौका मिलता है, आपके करीब हैं, तो आप उनसे बात करिए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह हुआ कि नहीं? This is very important. They need to be assured.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। एक बात तो यह है कि क्या इस खबर के बारे में मुकम्मिल और पक्के तौर पर सरकार को मालूम है या नहीं है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिडिल ईस्ट में मिलता है। जो हमारी विदेश नीति है, उसमें आपके समय में नहीं, अपितु यूपीए के जमाने से बदलाव का रास्ता बना है। वहां की खबरों के बारे में आपके जो प्रयास हैं, उन प्रयासों में उस इलाके के लोग मुझे विश्वास में कम लगते हैं। जो इजराइल है और जो फिलस्तीन के लोग हैं, उनका विवाद उस इलाके का बहुत बड़ा विवाद है। यह विवाद दुनिया का भी है। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप जिस प्रयास में लगे थे और जैसा सब लोगों ने कहा है कि साल भर से प्रयास चल रहे हैं। आप इस मामले में मत बताइए, लेकिन यह बताइए कि आप उस इलाके में अपनी डिप्लोमेसी के चलते किस रास्ते से और कहां तक पहुँचे हैं? यह एक ऐसी बात है कि इसमें पक्के तौर पर और मुकम्मिल कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है। इसको एक चैनल ने दिखाया है, लेकिन सरकार के हाथ चैनल से ज्यादा बड़े हैं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने अभी तक कितनी दूर तक और कैसे इस मामले की पड़ताल करने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास किए हैं और सही बात क्या है? मान लो, यदि यह सही बात है कि हमको अभी भी आशा है, तो यह देश के लिए काफी सुकून की बात होगी। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ और ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आपकी विदेश नीति में खोट है और उस खोट के चलते ही वहां अंदर जाकर पता लगाने के आपके जो हाथ और ताकत है, उसमें कमी आई है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, यहां पर सारे सदस्यों ने इराक वाली बात, इराक में बंधकों की बात उठाई है और इस पर विदेश मंत्री जी का जवाब भी आएगा, लेकिन एकाध सदस्यों ने धीमे स्वर में कश्मीर में छह जवानों की बात भी रखी है, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं वह बात भी दबती जा रही है। वैसे यह रक्षा मंत्री की सीमा में आता है, लेकिन चूंकि मुझे सुषमा जी का वह बयान याद है, जब यूपीए की सरकार थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर हमारे एक जवान का सिर कलम होता है, तो हमें उनके ग्यारह जवानों के सिर कलम करके वापस लेने चाहिए। आज कश्मीर में 6 जवान मारे गए हैं, तो क्या यह सरकार दूसरी तरफ से 66 जवानों का सिर कलम करके लाएगी? जिस तरह से रोज कश्मीर में आतंकवाद और पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा सीज़फायर का उल्लंघन हो रहा है और हमारे जवान मारे जा रहे हैं, वह बात दबनी नहीं चाहिए। बेहतर है कि विदेश मंत्री जी इराक के साथ-साथ यदि अपनी पुरानी टिप्पणी को याद करते हुए उसका भी जवाब दे दें और रक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछ लें, तो हम सभी लोग उनके बहुत कृतज्ञ और आभारी रहेंगे।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं सदन के अपने साथियों को यह बता दूँ कि मैं यहां पर किसी संयोग से उपस्थित नहीं हो गई हूँ, मैं आपको



नोटिस देकर विशेष रूप से उपस्थित हुई हूँ। मैंने कल रात को जब स्वयं यह सुना, तो मुझे यह लगा कि मुझे दोनों सदनों में इस पर स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए, इसीलिए मैंने सुबह ही सभापति जी को भी और अध्यक्ष, लोक सभा को भी यह नोटिस दिया कि मैं आपके यहां शून्यकाल के दौरान और वहां प्रश्नकाल के बाद जब शून्यकाल होता है, उसमें इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। यहां आकर मुझे बताया गया कि नहीं, मैं पहले सांसदों को सुन लूं और फिर बोलूँ, तो मैंने उसे स्वीकार किया कि अच्छा है, सांसद लोग अपनी बात कह दें और मैं उसके बाद उसका जवाब दूँ। मैं सबसे पहले अपने बाकी सभी सांसदों का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि जब आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि उनकी हत्या कर दी गई, तो मैंने एक अपील की कि आप इसको "रिपोर्टिडली किल्ड" कह दीजिए, "किल्ड" मत कहिए, तो उन्होंने उसका मान रखा।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हमने एक्सेस्ट कर लिया।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** हां, आपने भी इस पर सिर हिलाकर सहमति दी। मैं इनमें सबसे ज्यादा धन्यवाद बहिन मायावती जी का करना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह चीज़ रखी कि उनका अता-पता नहीं है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि सरकार को इसको गंभीरता से लेकर उनको छुड़ाने का काम करना चाहिए। भाई शरद यादव जी ने यह कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि वे ज़िंदा हों, यह हमारे लिए सुकून की बात होगी। यह सही लाइन है, जो हमें इसमें लेनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, दूसरी बात यह है कि यह बात कहते-कहते बहुत लंबी चर्चा, अलग-अलग ढंग से विदेश नीति, प्रधान मंत्री जी और अन्य बहुत चीज़ें आ गई हैं, तो मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह प्रधान मंत्री जी की विदेश यात्राओं पर मैं पूरा एक विस्तृत विवरण दूंगी, उसमें आप जो भी बात कहना चाहें, कहेंगे और फिर मैं उसके बाद उसका जवाब दूंगी, लेकिन आज मैं अपनी बात को केवल इसी विषय तक सीमित रखना चाहूंगी, जो कल चलाया गया है। कल जब नेपाल में सार्क सम्मेलन अटैंड करने के बाद मैं वापस लौटी, तो मैंने देखा कि एक समाचार चैनल यह खबर दिखा रहा है। यह चैनल दो बंगलादेशी नागरिकों का इंटरव्यू दिखा रहा है और बाद में एक प्रश्न लगा रहा है कि 39 भारतीय कहाँ हैं? सबसे पहले तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि यह स्टोरी कल पहली बार नहीं चली है, पिछले पाँच महीनों में यह बात दसियों बार उभरकर आई है। दिल्ली से निकलने वाले एक अंग्रेजी अखबार ने इसे छापा भी है और वहीं से संदर्भ लेकर पंजाब के पंजाबी अखबारों ने भी छापा है। अभी जया जी जो कह रही थीं कि क्या उनके परिवार के सदस्यों से संपर्क हुआ है, तो जया जी, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, मैं उस परिवार के सदस्यों से पाँच बार मिली हूँ और उनके सामने भी यह बात आई है। मैं उनसे पाँच बार मिली हूँ और यह संदर्भ लेकर मिली हूँ। एक सोर्स है इस बात को कहने का, यह हम समझ लें, जिसका नाम है हरजीत मसीह। यह वह व्यक्ति है, जो वहां से बच कर निकल भागा। वह पहले दिन से यह कह रहा है कि जिस कंपनी में हम काम करते थे, वहां बंगलादेशी भी थे और भारतीय भी थे। 15 जून को बंगलादेशियों और भारतीयों, सबको आतंकवादी संगठन के लोग पकड़ कर ले गए। वे हमें एरबिल ले जा रहे थे। रास्ते में उन्होंने कहा कि बंगलादेशी अलग हो जाएँ, भारतीय अलग हो जाएँ। बंगलादेशी अलग हो गए, उनको उन्होंने छोड़ दिया और भारतीयों को वे साथ ले गए और किसी एक सुनसान जंगल में जा कर उन्होंने सबको गोली से उड़ा दिया। मैं बच गया और मैं वापस आ गया। उसकी कहानी में बहुत विरोधाभास है। अब इस कहानी के बाद हमारे सामने दो विकल्प थे। एक विकल्प यह कि हम

इसको सत्य मान लें और उनको मृत घोषित कर दें और उनकी तलाश बंद कर दें। दूसरा विकल्प यह था कि उन विरोधाभासों के चलते हम उसके बयान को स्वीकार न करें और उनकी तलाश जारी रखें। मुझे लगता है कि बुद्धिमत्ता का भी और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी का भी यह तकाजा था कि उसके बयान को अस्वीकार करते हुए हम उनकी तलाश में लगे और हमने वही रास्ता अपनाया। जब हम तलाश करने लगे, मैं पहले भी कह चुकी हूँ और आज फिर कह रही हूँ कि हर वह देश, जिससे मदद की उम्मीद हो सकती थी, उससे हमने डायरेक्ट सम्पर्क साधा। केवल विदेश मंत्रियों तक नहीं, उनके हेड्स ऑफ स्टेट्स तक सम्पर्क साधा। हमने हर वह संस्था, जिससे हमें मदद का भरोसा हो सकता था, हर उस संस्था से सम्पर्क साधा और हर वह व्यक्ति, जिससे किसी ने कहा कि इससे सहायता मिल सकती है, उससे भी सम्पर्क साधा। उस सम्पर्क साधने का एक फायदा हुआ कि एक के बाद एक छह सोर्सेंज हमें ऐसे मिले, जिन्होंने कहा कि वे मारे नहीं गए हैं। ये संदेश मौखिक नहीं हैं, ये संदेश लिखित में मिले हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वे संदेश गोपनीय हैं, मैं केवल उनको दिखा सकती थी, जिन्होंने मेरे साथ गोपनीयता की शपथ ली हुई है। मैंने वे संदेश अरुण जेटली जी को दिखाए, मैंने वे संदेश हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी को दिखाए। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा पंजाब के लोग थे, बादल साहब बार-बार आते थे, ढिंडसा जी भी आए हैं। जब मैं पंजाब की फेमिलीज को मिली, तो पांच में से तीन बार मैं हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी को साथ लेकर मिली और उससे पहले मैं उनको वे संदेश दिखाती थी। यह लेटेस्ट अपडेट रोज होता था, आज तक होता है। एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं गया, जिस दिन रात को यह अपडेट नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि मैंने वहां एक अलग अम्बेसडर भेजा था। वहां एक अम्बेसडर हैं। मैंने एक अलग ऑफिसर, एक ऐसा ऑफिसर वहां डिप्यूट किया था, जिसको केवल यह काम दिया गया था। वे ऐसे थे, जो पहले वहां अम्बेसडर रह चुके थे, श्री सुरेश रेड्डी, मैंने उनको भेजा था। हर दिन सम्पर्क होता था। लिखित में संदेश हैं। जिस रेड क्रिसेंट की बात भाई के.सी. त्यागी जी कर रहे थे, रेड क्रिसेंट का संदेश भी था। यह संस्था है, इसलिए मैं नाम ले सकती हूँ, बाकी सोर्सेंज का नाम नहीं ले सकती, क्योंकि अगर मैंने सोर्स डिस्क्लोज कर दिया, तो वह 24 घंटे जिंदा नहीं रहेगा, सबसे पहले उसका सर कलम कर दिया जाएगा। वहां हालात कैसे हैं? मोसुल को जिन लोगों ने कंट्रोल कर रखा है, उनकी सरकार नहीं है और जिनकी सरकार है, उनका मोसुल पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। कितनी विषम परिस्थितियों में हम यह काम कर रहे हैं, इसको सदन समझे। लेकिन हमारे पास रोज यह संदेश आ रहा है, जिसमें कम-से-कम छह लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि वे मारे नहीं गए हैं। हम केवल इस बात में लगे हैं कि हमें कोई सबूत दे दो। अभी तक हमें कोई प्रूफ नहीं मिला। हमारा डायरेक्ट सम्पर्क नहीं है और यह बात मैंने हर बार कही है, बाहर भी उनके सदस्यों से बात करते हुए भी और सदन में भी कि मेरा उनसे कोई डायरेक्ट सम्पर्क नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन जिन सोर्सेंज से सम्पर्क हो रहा है, वे सोर्सेंज यह कहते हैं कि वे मारे नहीं गए हैं, वे जिंदा हैं। अब आप मुझे बताइए कि एक तरफ एक सोर्स है, जिसकी पुष्टि किसी ने नहीं की। भाई प्रमोद तिवारी कह रहे थे कि शफी और हसन के बयान के बारे में बताएँ। आप बयान देखिए, मैंने कल पूरा का पूरा बयान देखा। शफी और हसन अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रहे हैं, वे हरजीत को भी सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे हरजीत को कोट कर रहे हैं। दोनों चीजों में बहुत अंतर है। हरजीत की कहानी के मुताबिक बंगलादेशी छोड़ दिए गए और इनको ले जाया गया। बंगलादेशी शफी और हसन जो बोल रहे हैं, वे भी चश्मदीद गवाह नहीं हैं, वे तो छोड़ दिए गए थे, वे तो चले गए थे। शफी और हसन का बयान एक hearsay एविडेंस है, जो किसी के द्वारा बताया गया है। वह बयान हरजीत के द्वारा बताया गया है और हरजीत को वे सपोर्ट

नहीं कर रहे हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि वे चश्मदीद गवाह नहीं हैं, उन्होंने स्वयं जाकर नहीं देखा है कि वे मार दिए गए हैं। हरजीत को वे सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हां, वे मार दिए गए। वे कैसे सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं? जब वे उस हरजीत के साथ थे ही नहीं। वे तो हरजीत को कोट कर रहे हैं।

ये जितनी कहानियां आई हैं, जितनी बार आई हैं, हर कहानी का सोर्स सिर्फ एक ही व्यक्ति है — हरजीत। अब एक तरफ हरजीत है, जो यह बात कहता है कि वे मार दिए गए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे पास छः सोर्सिज और हैं, जो यह कहते हैं कि वे नहीं मारे गए। अब मुझे यह सदन बताए कि मैं हरजीत की बात को सच मानकर उनकी तलाश छोड़ दूं या फिर ये जो छह सोर्सिज हमें उम्मीद दिखा रहे हैं कि वे मारे नहीं गए हैं, यह तलाश जारी रखूं। मुझे लगता है कि मेरी जिम्मेदारी का तकाज़ा यही है कि मैं यह तलाश जारी रखूं और बुद्धिमत्ता का तकाज़ा भी यही है कि मैं यह तलाश जारी रखूं।

मैं यह मानती हूं कि अगर हरजीत की बात 99% भी सच है और उनके बचने की गुंजाइश 1% भी है, तो वह 1% मुझे आशा दिलाता है और प्रोत्साहित करता है कि मैं उनकी तलाश जारी रखूं और उनको सुरक्षित वापस निकाल कर लाऊँ, इसीलिए हमने यही रास्ता अपनाया है और इसीलिए मैंने हाथ जोड़ कर यह निवेदन किया था कि यह बात मत कहिए, 'that they have been killed', ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम यही कह सकते हैं, 'that they have been reportedly killed'.

मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि मैंने कोई भी गलत बात न कभी इस सदन में कही है और न ही बाहर कही है। उन सारे परिवारों के सदस्यों से पांच बार मिलकर जब-जब हरजीत की बात आई कि हरजीत मसीह यह बात कह रहा है, तो मैंने उनसे यही कहा कि मैं उसकी बात को अभी स्वीकार नहीं कर रही हूं और आप भी स्वीकार न करें। सरकार प्रयास कर रही है, आगे बढ़ रही है। हमारे प्रयास दिन-रात जारी हैं।

अभी पंद्रह दिन पहले जब वे मुझसे मिलने आए तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस ऑफिसर के थ्रू कुछ नहीं निकला, हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप कोई नया ऑफिसर इस काम के लिए लगा दें। मैंने उनसे कहा कि हम यह भी कर देते हैं, हमने वहां एक की जगह दो ऑफिसर लगाए। वे दोनों ही ऑफिसर अरेबिक बोलने वाले हैं। जहां-जहां सुरेश रेड्डी जी के अब तक सम्पर्क हो चुके थे, वे सारे सोर्सिज उन्होंने उनको दे दिए कि मैं इस ट्रैक पर चल रहा हूं। वे दोनों नये ऑफिसर वहां पहुंच गए हैं और वे अपना काम कर रहे हैं।

मैंने यह बात भी कही कि इसमें कोई श्रेय की होड़ नहीं है। हमने केरल में चांडी जी के साथ बैठकर भी योजना बनाई थी। यह कहा गया कि श्री ई. अहमद जी का गल्फ में बहुत अच्छा सम्बन्ध है, तो उनसे भी मैंने कहा कि आप मदद करिए। यह कोई सरकार का मामला नहीं है, यह देश का मामला है। जो भी मेरी मदद कर सकते हैं, उनसे हम मदद लेंगे। जब उनके परिवार के सदस्य आए, तो उन लोगों ने कहा कि आप श्री ई. अहमद जी को भी कह दीजिए, तो मैंने श्री ई. अहमद साहब को बुलाकर कहा कि साहब, आपके गल्फ से बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं, आप भी प्रयास करके देख लीजिए। इस तरह जहां-जहां से, जिस-जिस पार्टी से, देश या विदेश में हमें मदद मिलने की संभावना है, उन सबसे हम मदद ले रहे हैं। अगर मैं यह शब्द इस्तेमाल करूं कि हमने इसके लिए ज़मीन-आसमान एक किए हुए हैं, तो गलत नहीं होगा।

आपमें से बहुतों ने कहा कि अगर उसकी बात सही निकली, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि आज न तो मेरे पास कोई भी ठोस सबूत उनके ज़िन्दा होने का है और न ही उनके मरने का है, लेकिन मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जिस दिन ठोस सबूत के रूप में एक व्यक्ति भी हरजीत की बात की पुष्टि करने वाला मिल गया, एक व्यक्ति भी मिल गया ... अभी हमारे पास दूसरा एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं है, जो हरजीत की बात पुष्टि कर रहा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** मुझे आपसे केवल एक बात की जानकारी चाहिए । हम सब आपसे सहमत हैं और सारा सदन यही प्रार्थना करेगा कि वे जीवित रहें, सुरक्षित रहें । जो खबर आई है, जिसके आधार पर आज यह बात उठ रही है, वह निराधार हो, पूरा देश यह चाहता है, हम सभी यह चाहते हैं ।

मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है । छह सूत्रों के द्वारा आपको जो खबर मिली है, आप उन सूत्रों को गोपनीय रखें । रेड क्रिसेंट तो एक संस्था है, जो वहां पर काम कर रही है, इसलिए उसमें गोपनीयता की कोई बात नहीं है । गोपनीयता बनाए रखते हुए क्या आप सदन को यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि क्या हमारे राजदूत को या वहां की सरकार को उनकी लोकेशन का कुछ पता लगा है कि उनकी लोकेशन क्या है? जैसा आपने कहा कि वे उनको वहां से ले गए, कहीं पहाड़ियों में ले गए, तो क्या उनकी लोकेशन का कुछ पता है? मैं यह इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ, चूंकि इस बारे में एक बात पहले कही गई थी ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 22 जून को सरकार का एक वक्तव्य आया था कि सरकार ने उनको ट्रैक कर लिया है । आप उस वक्तव्य को निकलवा सकती हैं या मैं भी उसे सदन में रख सकता हूँ । अगर ट्रैक कर लिया गया है, तो आपको लोकेशन भी मालूम होगी । आप सिर्फ यह बता दीजिए, चाहे लोकेशन आप हमको न बताएं ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** नहीं, आनन्द भाई, मैंने यह कभी भी नहीं कहा कि हमने ट्रैक कर लिया है । हमने यह बात कही है कि हम सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं, हमने यह बात कभी नहीं कही कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** जी हां, आपने नहीं कही, लेकिन एक बयान उस दिन आया ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** नहीं, हमारी ओर से कोई बयान नहीं आया । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** 22 तारीख को सरकार का बयान आया है, जो 23 तारीख के सभी समाचार पत्रों में छपा भी है ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** जब मैंने कोई बयान नहीं दिया, तो और कौन कहेगा?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** वह एमईए का बयान है ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** एमईए में कौन, मैं या स्पोक्सपर्सन?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** मैं इसको विवाद में नहीं ले जाना चाहता, आप केवल आश्वस्त कर दें । यह एक वास्तविकता है, आप खुद उसका पुष्टिकरण कर लें कि यह बयान दिया गया, सारे समाचार पत्रों में छपा ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :** एक मिनट । अगर लोकेशन बता दूँ तो गोपनीयता भंग हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** हम आपसे वह नहीं पूछ रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा कि यह बयान दिया गया कि Government has tracked and they are safe. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** यह बयान नहीं दिया गया । ...**(व्यवधान)**... बयान वही है, जो मैंने सदन में दिया, जो मैंने बाहर दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then it should have been contradicted.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** जो स्पोकस्परसन ने बाहर दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... बयान यह है कि हमारे सूत्रों के द्वारा हम उनके सम्पर्क में हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have got the statement with me. The statement has been made; it has been published.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** हमारे सूत्रों के द्वारा हम उनके सम्पर्क में हैं, कोई डायरेक्ट सम्पर्क नहीं है । लेकिन, मैं अभी भी जैसे यह कह रही हूँ कि मैंने अपने दो साथियों से भी वे सारे संदेश शेयर किए हैं और संदेश रोज आ रहे हैं, लैटेस्ट संदेश रोज आ रहे हैं । कल रात का भी संदेश मेरे पास है, जिसमें यह है कि वे मारे नहीं गये हैं और मैं वही कह रही हूँ कि जिस दिन मुझे हरजीत की बात को कोरोबोरेट करने वाला एक भी सोर्स मिल गया तो मैं यहां यह कबूल कर लूंगी, लेकिन अगर मेरे दूसरे सोर्स, ईश्वर करे कि वे सही निकलें, तो उनको लाकर उपस्थित कर दूंगी । हम उस दिन का इंतजार कर रहे हैं । इसीलिए मैं आपसे यह कह रही हूँ कि इस तरह के ऑपरेशन की सफलता का बुनियादी सिद्धांत होता है— गोपनीयता । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, मैं इनसे एक छोटी सी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत संवेदनशील विषय है । आप प्रयास करें । हम सब चाहते हैं कि इस प्रयास में आप सफल हों । आप शफी की बात का हम विश्वास नहीं करते, परन्तु कहानी कुछ इस तरह है कि चालीस लोग थे, उनमें से हरजीत भाग निकला, उससे फोन पर उसके परिवार की भी बात हो रही है । जो हम लोगों ने कल का समाचार देखा था, यह उसमें था । मेरा सिर्फ एक सीधा सा सवाल है । मुझे थोड़ा सा दुख हुआ कि आज सरकार भी, आप भी बहुत श्योर्ड नहीं हैं । आप यह बता नहीं पा रही हैं । इस बात से हमारी चिन्ता थोड़ी और बढ़ गई है । फिर भी जो थोड़ी उम्मीद है, उस पर हम आपको बल देते हैं, आपके साथ खड़े होते हैं, लेकिन मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ । हरजीत तो बाहर भागा हुआ है, उससे आप सम्पर्क कर लीजिए । उसके भाई ने कहा है कि अगस्त के बाद उससे बात नहीं हुई है । तो हम सिर्फ यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कम से कम हरजीत तो हिन्दुस्तानी है । वह तो उनसे छूट चुका है । उसका कहना है कि उसे दो गोलियां लगी थीं, उसे वे लोग मरा समझ कर छोड़ गये थे और वह चकमा देकर भाग निकला, ठीक है । तो अगर हरजीत से आपका सम्पर्क हो, तो सदन को बता दें । हरजीत क्या कह रहा है, अगर इतना बता दें, तो शायद हमें उम्मीद की एक नयी किरण दिखाई पड़ जाए, वरना तो सरकार आज मुझे इतना लाचार दिख रही है कि हमें दुख हो रहा है ।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** प्रमोद जी, हरजीत जो कह रहा है, वह तो मैंने अभी बता दिया । लेकिन, हरजीत गवर्नमेंट की प्रोटेक्टिव केयर में है, क्योंकि हरजीत की जान को सबसे ज्यादा खतरा है । वह व्यक्ति वहां से निकल भागा है । सबसे पहला शिकार वह है और उसके कारण से अन्य लोगों की जान को भी खतरा हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं सदन को एक बात के लिए आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि

हरजीत पूरी तरह ठीक-ठाक है, हरजीत सुरक्षित है और हरजीत सरकार की प्रोटेक्टिव केयर में है। इसके साथ-साथ, मैं आप सब से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विप्लव जी, हो गया न। मैंने सबको इसीलिए पहले बोलने दिया, उसके बाद मैं बोल रही हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay now.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** जो बात प्रमोद जी ने पूछी, वह बहुत वैलिड थी। इसीलिए मैंने आप लोगों को बता दिया कि हरजीत सरकार की प्रोटेक्टिव केयर में है, हरजीत सुरक्षित है और हरजीत ठीक-ठाक है।

मैं आप सब से भी यही कहती हूँ कि जिस रास्ते में चली हूँ, पहला विकल्प छोड़ कर दूसरा विकल्प तलाशने को, तो मुझे यह सदन अनुमति दे कि मैं उसी रास्ते चलूँ और हम ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करें कि वे सुरक्षित भी हों और वापस लौट आएँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us hope for good news and let us pray for them.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... छह जवानों की बात भी बता देंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** वह मैं इस यात्रा पर दूँगी। आज के दिन को डायल्यूट मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह चर्चा डायल्यूट होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे यह चर्चा डायल्यूट हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं फिर अगले हफ्ते आऊँगी, तब इस पर चर्चा करूँगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let me clear ...**(Interruptions)**... That is enough. It is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... छह जवानों की बात ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** राजीव जी, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, during the last few days this House has witnessed the expression of anguish and outrage by a large number of our Members on the issue ...**(Interruptions)**... please, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have to go for the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**.... We can take up no other subject.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I just want an assurance. We have given a notice to the Chairman that there should be a structured discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given the notice?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The notice has been given and we want to assure our Members that there will be a structured discussion on the re-naming issue of the airport in Hyderabad. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please accept that. ...(Interruptions)... We have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the notice has been given, the hon. Chairman will examine it and then consider it. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... After giving a notice for a structured discussion, you cannot do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Since Shri Anand Sharma has said here that he has given a notice...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, from your side, a notice has been given for a structured discussion. If that notice is already given, the hon. Chairman may consider it, and inform the decision. It will be considered by the Chairman. Now, I am going to take up the Zero Hour Submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh.

### **Alarming spread of cancer disease in the country**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, recently the media had highlighted that in a village in Greater Noida of NCR almost every household has cancer patients. When a survey was conducted by the authorities, similar situation was found in other villages too in Greater Noida. In the recent past, similar cases of cancer patients were found in some villages of Punjab, and the media had reported that cancer patients of the villages of Punjab going for treatment to Rajasthan by a specific train which is popularly named by locals as 'Cancer Train'. However, cancer cases in Greater Noida and villages in Punjab may be due to contamination of dangerous chemicals and metallic substances in the ground water. But, even otherwise, this dreaded disease is spreading very fast in our country. Cervical cancer amongst women, in particular belonging to poor families, is spreading. Cases of mouth cancer, lung cancer due to chewing of raw tobacco through various means and smoking of beedi, cigarettes, etc., are also on the rise in the country. On the other hand, there is acute shortage of cancer specialists, Oncologists and Radiologists, in the country. Detection of cancer and its treatment facilities are not

available in the vicinity, as a result, by the time the patient reaches a diagnostic centre, it is already too late. However, this painful disease has to be controlled.

Hence, I request that the Government must take this dreaded disease seriously, and the ground water of villages reporting higher number of cancer cases must be tested to find out the contamination. In such areas, only treated ground water should be given for human consumption as well as for the livestock. For this, water treatment plants should be established at the affected places. Use of raw tobacco to be discouraged vigorously. Cancer diagnostic centres should be established in all the district hospitals and a special ward with sufficient number of beds for treatment of cancer cases should be set up with Central funding in such hospitals along with necessary medicines and requisite therapies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am talking about Government hospitals. The Medical Colleges should encourage its students to opt for Oncology and Radiology to increase the number of cancer specialists in the country. *(Time-bell rings)* A massive information campaign be launched through print and electronic media to educate the masses about this painful and dreaded disease.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, all the associating names may be added in the list.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

### **Supply of fertilizers to farmers in Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं शून्यकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक की कमी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, अखिलेश यादव जी ने अक्टूबर में 8.50 लाख टन यूरिया उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें



से 4.50 लाख टन सहकारी क्षेत्र में और 4 लाख टन निजी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में लिखा है। वह पूरी मात्रा में नहीं भेजी गई है, जबकि प्रदेश सरकारें उर्वरक के लिए केंद्र सरकार पर निर्भर रहती हैं। मान्यवर, मैं बुंदेलखंड से हूँ, जहां एक विशेष प्रकार की मिट्टी पाई जाती है। चित्रकूट धाम में चार जिले पड़ते हैं, जहां फॉस्फोरस, पोटाश और नाइट्रोजन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पोषक तत्वों की कमी होती है। मान्यवर, वहां एनपीके उर्वरक पड़ता है। वहां 1335 मीट्रिक टन की मांग की गई थी, जो कि शुरू में नदारद रहा, जबकि बुंदेलखंड का किसान वैसे ही परेशान रहता है।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने जो मांग की है, चाहे वह यूरिया के बारे में हो, डीएपी के बारे में हो या एनपीके के बारे में हो, उसको पूरा किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

### **Creating social awareness about donating human organs of brain dead persons**

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया** (गुजरात): सर, आज के बदलते हुए समय में रोड पर होने वाले एक्सिडेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मैं कल अखबार में देख रहा था कि एक साल में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कुल मिलाकर दो लाख लोगों का एक्सिडेंट रोड पर हुआ है। जो एक्सिडेंट्स रोड पर होते हैं, उनके शिकार ज्यादातर यूथ होते हैं, जो गाड़ी चलाते हैं। एक यूथ का एक्सिडेंट हो जाने से उसका इफेक्ट उसके पूरे परिवार पर पड़ता है, क्योंकि परिवार का मुख्य व्यक्ति चला जाता है।

सर, जो लोग अपनी लाइफ गंवा देते हैं, उनमें से कई लोग ऐसे होते हैं जिनके ब्रेन में शॉक लगती है और उनका ब्रेन डेड हो जाता है, लेकिन उनकी बॉडी जीवित रहती है। वैसी स्थिति में, हमारे देश में ऐसे भी बहुत लोग हैं, जिनको अपनी बॉडी में लीवर और किडनी जैसे ऑर्गन्स की आवश्यकता होती है, क्योंकि उनमें कोई न कोई बीमारी होती है। अगर उनके उन ऑर्गन्स को रिप्लेस किया जाए तो उनकी लाइफ बच सकती है। जिस प्रकार कोई परिवार अपने किसी सदस्य को गंवा देता है, उसी प्रकार किसी परिवार के सदस्य को लाइफ भी मिल सकती है। इसलिए ऐसे जो लोग हैं, उनके ऑर्गन्स के लिए एक बैंक बनाया जाए। सभी स्टेट्स में एक-एक ऑर्गन्स बैंक हो, जिसमें उन्हें अच्छी तरह से रखा जाए और जो जिन लोगों को उसकी जरूरत हो, वैसे लोगों को वे दिए जाएँ। इसलिए मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि सभी स्टेट्स में the Central Government should take an initiative and वह सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करे, उन्हें इंसेंटिव्स दे ताकि सभी स्टेट्स में ऐसे बैंक्स बनें और इन ह्यूमन ऑर्गन्स को उनमें रखा जाए। इन ह्यूमन ऑर्गन्स से दूसरे लोगों को लाइफ मिले और उनका परिवार बच जाए। थैंक्यू सर।

### **Observing Thiruvalluvar's birth anniversary**

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, भाषा केवल शब्दों और वाक्यों का संयोजन नहीं, वरन् संस्कृति और सभ्यता की संवाहिका होती है। वह केवल एक भीड़ नहीं है, बल्कि उसमें अतीत का इतिहास, वर्तमान का सत्य और भविष्य की आशा होती है। यह भाषा विवाद का विषय न बने, बल्कि भाषा-सेतु बने। The language should not be a barrier but it should be a bridge. That is the reason. इसलिए मैं आज बताना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा के ऊपर विवाद न हो।

सर, तिरुवल्लुवर दक्षिण भारत में 2000 साल पहले हुए, लेकिन जब मैं उत्तर भारत में जाता हूँ, वहां के लोगों से तिरुवल्लुवर का नाम पूछता हूँ, तो वे कहते हैं कि क्या, कौन तिरुवल्लुवर, किसके

बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ? उपसभापति महोदय, भारत केवल तुलसी और वाल्मीकी नहीं है, भारत कन्नगी और तिरुवल्लुवर भी है, उनके बिना भारत अधूरा है। हम संघ के प्रातः स्मरण में नयनमारा लवाराष्ट्र, तिरुवलावरस्तथा और साध्वी कन्नगी, इन सबके नाम लेते हैं। अतएव, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं हिमालय से कहूँ- "तमिलअन्नैक्कु मुदलवनक्कम्", इसका अर्थ है कि हम हिमालय के लोग, सब आपको प्रणाम करते हैं, आपका सम्मान करते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, "अगर मुदल एलुतेल्लाम आदि भगवन मुदट्रे उलगु", ये तिरुक्कुरल का पहला कुरल है। तिरुवल्लुवर का जन्म दिन और उनका जीवन उत्तर भारत के सभी राज्यों में मनाया जाना चाहिए, उत्तर भारत के विद्यालयों में मनाया जाना चाहिए और उनकी जीवन-कथा सभी राज्यों के विद्यालयों में प्रधानाचार्य बताएँ, यह मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, तमिल भारत की प्राचीनतम भाषाओं में है। कन्नड़, बांग्ला, तेलुगु आदि सभी भाषाएँ अच्छी हैं। यूनेस्को में भारत का जो मेमोरी रजिस्टर गया, उसमें अगर कोई एकमात्र भाषा गई, तो वह तमिल गई। इसलिए हम उनके प्रति सम्मान करें, सेतु बनाएँ और तिरुवल्लुवर का जन्म दिवस हम पूरे देश में मनाएँ, यह मेरा आग्रह है। धन्यवाद।

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी):** सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with this Zero Hour Mention.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****MoU with Ministry of Road Transport and  
Highways to facilitate transportation**

\*81. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to enhance and facilitate transportation by road and rail, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in the country;

(c) the total number of ROBs proposed and under construction at present in the country; and

(d) the total amount allocated, disbursed and spent on construction of ROBs during the last five years, year-wise?

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

***Statement***

(a) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed on 10.11.2014 between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways regarding construction of Road Over/Under Bridges on National Highway (NH) Corridors. Through this MoU, all the interface issues between the Ministries of Railways, and, Road Transport and Highways with regard to construction of Road Over/Under Bridges on NH corridors have been resolved and their responsibility has been well defined.

(b) To expedite construction of ROBs/RUBs on NH corridors, Railway has signed a MoU with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) through which entire responsibility for construction of ROBs/RUBs on NH corridor will devolve on MORTH/ NHAI.

(c) Proposals for construction of ROB/RUB in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) are normally received by zonal railways from State Government and other Statutory Authorities. After completing various formalities with State Government/Statutory Authorities, like the consent for sharing of cost and closure of LCs, proposals received for construction of ROBs/RUBs in lieu of LCs are further processed for their inclusion in Railway Works Programme. This is a continuous process. However at present, 1216 ROBs are sanctioned for construction.

**12.00 Noon**

(d) The funds are allocated for the construction of ROBs and RUBs under Plan Head-30. No separate allocation for ROB is being done.

The detail of funds allocated and spent on construction of ROBs/RUBs by Railways during last five years is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	1000	541
2010-11	1000	687
2011-12	1200	810
2012-13	1350	1043
2013-14	1490	1482
2014-15	1787	865
		(upto Oct' 14)

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No. 81.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate my dear friend, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, on his new role as the Minister for Railways. I am very optimistic that he will be very generous towards our State of Tamil Nadu.

My first supplementary is this. In Tamil Nadu, there are 179 over-bridges and 57 under-bridges, in lieu of the level crossings. Keeping in mind the rapid growth in the vehicular traffic over the last two decades and the need for more road over bridges and the rail over bridges has arisen. More than 150 ROBs and RUBs were constructed in Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of my leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Many more projects are in progress. This year, in our State Budget, we have allocated 680.63 crores for the ROBs. Twenty railway over-bridges and five railway under-bridges are being taken up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would allocate additional funds, apart from the usual 50 per cent of the total cost of the construction of ROBs, from the Twelfth Plan. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would allocate funds to expedite the process of land acquisition, considering the ever-increasing prices of land as well as for providing compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please put one question.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is all in relation to compensation.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, first of all, I thank my good friend for offering me the best wishes. I think, I need not only his best wishes, but the best wishes of all the Members as well as all the countrymen to bring back the Railways on track. I am sure, all these best wishes will help me to put the best foot forward to make the Railways work again in a manner in which we all expect it to work.

This is a very interesting issue. The question that you have put is sincerely emanating from the fact that the Ministry of Railways has signed an MoU with the Ministry of Road and Surface Transport. All the over-bridges and under-bridges, which are originating or getting into the National Highways, would now be constructed by the Ministry of Road and Surface Transport. And, they will bear all the cost. So far, what had been happening was the Railways were constructing some part of the bridge and the National Highway Authority was constructing the other part of the bridge. So, two agencies were working there simultaneously on the same bridge. Now, that will be obviated by making sure that there is only one agency that will construct the bridges.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Member this would definitely be our endeavour to make sure that the State of Tamil Nadu gets what it really deserves to get and what it needs to get, in a manner that will not be discriminatory against Tamil Nadu in any manner.

Secondly, we have a real fund constraint. So far, the Railways have sanctioned RUBs and ROBAs worth ₹ 25,000 crore. Projects worth ₹ 14,000 crores may soon be sanctioned because they are awaiting sanction at various stages. So, in all, projects worth ₹ 39,000 crores needs funds for their completion.

Thanks to the good efforts made by my predecessor, Shri Sadanand Gowda, as well as Shri Nitin Gadkari. Now, we have an MoU in place. Now, I think, some funds will be released, which otherwise would not have been allotted for that. So, I will definitely try to find out how best we can address the concerns of Tamil Nadu.

Another point was raised with regard to acquisition of land. My request is that the land acquisition should be the primary responsibility of the local government or the State Government because it is very difficult for the Railways to get into that. Therefore, if you acquire the land, we will definitely be there to support you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request all Members to have short and sharp questions? Dr. Maitreya, put your second supplementary.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Srirangam is an important town. It is a religious town.

It is an ancient town. It is called as *bhooloka vaikuntam*, where lakhs of pilgrims come from across the country and also from abroad. In fact, in Srirangam, level crossing no. 244 virtually divides the town into two halves. There is an urgent need for a RUB or ROB in that place. However, the zonal railway has been less enthusiastic, and, probably, they are taking shelter under the umbrella of traffic density and other things. Not only that one level crossing no. 244, but in Trichy-Karur section of Andanallur division also there are 8 level crossings. Similarly, in the Trichy-Dindigul section of Manikandam and Manapparai Union, there are 10 level crossings. So, there are more than 20-25 level crossings in one town itself. Why we are very particular about this is, this particular Srirangam lives in the heart of every AIADMK worker, because it is the constituency represented by my Leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will expedite the building of more ROB and RUBs across these level crossings.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, certainly, we will look into it. As I said earlier, if the State Government can support it, we will be able to expedite this process much faster.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, since this question is very pertinent to Tamil Nadu, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will give us an exact time frame or by when every project which has already been initiated will be completed. I would also like to know whether the Sivaganga and Karaikudi project will also be completed on time. I would like to know what is the timeframe you have given for the projects where the State Government has contributed the money and the schemes are pending.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Of course, I am very happy that you have expanded the ambit of the question, going beyond ROB and RUB into construction of bridges. I will, definitely, look into it. But, as I said earlier, if the State Government has contributed the money, we will, definitely, try to take it up on a priority basis.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, I want to raise a linked issue. There is a total dearth of escalators in multiplatform stations. Today, with the total absence of coolies, it is absolutely difficult for, particularly, old people to lug their luggage and go up by normal staircases. I had raised this issue in the Budget Session last time through some questions. But, apparently, the very low budgetary outlay on this thing seems to constrain this thing. I would suggest that you do this thing through PPP model and charge some nominal fee for the use of escalators. I think this should be expedited in the course of the next two, three years. There is a total dearth of escalators all over the country.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is a good suggestion, to use the PPP model to elevate the level of services. We will, definitely, consider it. Are you referring to any

particular station or are you talking generally, all over the country? So, we will, definitely, look into it because there are some model stations which are going to be developed. We will, definitely, consider this.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether you have any policy where the State Government sanctions the amount and decide about a bridge to be constructed as an overbridge over the railways. And, when it comes to the Railways, it takes a back seat. For one reason or the other, decision is postponed resulting into the enhancement of price, the cost sanctioned by the Government. I can give you the example of Lucknow, where there is a very important railway station, Amausi, which is just opposite Amausi Airport. For the last three years, the matter has been coming to railways and going back on certain technical objections, now this side and now that side. The Government is ready to give money, but you are delaying it on these technical grounds. How do you deal with it? What is your proposal for this?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I will first tell you exactly what this MoU is about, because, essentially, the original question was about the MoU. The MoU says that there is a Research Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways, which has now put on website a standard design of so many ROB's and RUB's that can be constructed. So, the National Highways Authority, NHDP as well as the Ministry of Road Transport could construct the bridges in accordance with those designs, without seeking any additional permission which otherwise would have been taken from the Railways. So, it used to take two-and-a-half years, at least, or one year to two-and-a-half years, for any project to be sanctioned. Now, this could happen in sixty days. So, my suggestion would be that if the U.P. Government and the Railways could work together on similar MoU, bridges can be constructed in the standard design and the delay that you are talking about of a year and two years could definitely be reduced.

But as far as this particular bridge is concerned, I will definitely look into it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Four years have passed.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Yes, I will definitely look into it.

### **Decontrol of drug prices**

\*82. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decontrolled prices of 108 drugs used to treat tuberculosis, AIDS, diabetes and heart ailments and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the prices of these drugs have increased manifold since then;

(c) whether the price of Glivec, an anti-cancer tablet has risen from ₹8,500 to ₹1.08 lakh after the decontrol; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to check increase in prices of drugs used to treat tuberculosis, AIDS, diabetes and heart ailments; and

(e) the total number of patients in the country suffering from diabetes, coronary heart diseases, TB, cancer and HIV/AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) *vide* price notifications dated 10.07.2014 capped the MRP of 108 non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Out of 108 medicines, only 2 notifications were withdrawn because they were already covered as scheduled medicines. A large number of manufacturers have already implemented the price reduction and the price notifications of 10.07.2014 issued by the NPPA are valid and still in operation.

(c) No, Sir. Glivec consisting of Imatinib 400mg drug is a scheduled formulation under DPCO, 2013. As per the price list in Form-V of DPCO, 2013 submitted by the company Glivec is sold at ₹8,452.38 for 30 tabs, which is in conformity with the ceiling price notified for this drug formulation.

(d) There are 680 essential medicines (628 net medicines) under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, which also includes the drugs used to treat tuberculosis, AIDS, diabetes and heart ailments. Ceiling price for 489 medicines have been fixed under provision of DPCO, 2013. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price higher than that fixed by NPPA.

(e) T.B : According to WHO Global TB Report, 2014, the estimated prevalence of TB patients in India in the year 2013 was 2.6 million (range 1.8 to 3.7 million).

In the context of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS) it is stated that disease wise, year wise & State/UT-wise data on burden of lifestyle diseases is not maintained centrally. However, as per reports of different cross sectional studies, an increase in prevalence of these diseases as well as mortalities has been reported in the country. For instance, as per study on Cancer under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) the prevalence of Cancer is estimated at about 30 lakh cases in 2014. According to a report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF) (the 6th edition of IDF Atlas Published in November, 2013) the number of diabetic patients is about 65 million in the country.



**HIV/AIDS :** The total number of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) registered in active care at Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centres (ARTC) across the country are 10.98 lakhs. (8.12 lakh in ART treatment and 2.85 lakh on Pre ART care). However it is estimated that there are around 20.88 lakh people infected in India as per HIV estimation of 2011.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जानकारी दी है कि एनपीपीए ने दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2014 की मूल्य अधिसूचना के तहत मधुमेह जैसे रोगों के उपचार से संबंधित 108 गैर-अनुसूचित एकल घटक औषध फार्मूलेशन के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य की ऊपरी सीमा तय की है और आपने यह जानकारी भी दी कि बड़ी संख्या में मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स ने मूल्यों में कमी पहले ही लागू कर दी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फर्स्टली जिन मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स ने मूल्यों में कमी की है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनका विवरण भी दिया जाए। सैकिंडली...

**श्री सभापति:** एक सवाल, प्लीज।

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** चेयरमैन सर, 28 मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स ने मूल्यों में कमी की है और उसका पूरा विवरण मैं सभा पटल पर रख देता हूँ और माननीय सांसद को भी दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि क्या अभी भी ऐसे मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स हैं, जिन्होंने दवाओं की कीमतें अभी भी कम नहीं की हैं, उनकी संख्या कितनी है? उनका विवरण भी दिया जाए?

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** सभापति महोदय, एनपीपीए ने ऐसे 108 फार्मूलेशन, यानी नॉन-शेड्यूल्ड ड्रग्स के मूल्य कम किए हैं। उसके अन्तर्गत सभी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स ने अपने दाम कम किए हैं और उसका पूरा विवरण मैं माननीय सांसद को भेज सकता हूँ।

**श्री शरद यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी, चारों तरफ मीडिया और अखबारों में यह मामला आ रहा है। हालांकि, मैं कभी मैडीसिन लेने नहीं जाता हूँ और न मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की अमरीका यात्रा से पहले, आपके डिपार्टमेंट से यह फैसला हुआ था कि जो जीवन रक्षक दवाएं हैं, जैसे कैंसर है, एड्स है, शुगर है और इस प्रकार की अन्य बीमारियों के प्रयोग में आने वाली दवाओं के दाम काफी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़े हुए हैं, उनके दाम कम किए जाएंगे। इस बारे में सरकार की तरफ से खंडन भी आया था, लेकिन हकीकत में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। अमरीका में दो ही धंधे हैं-एक तो डिफेंस वाला और दूसरा यह दवाई वाला है।

सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी विनती है कि असल में, हकीकत में इतने दिनों से बात फैल रही है, तो आज इस बात को उन्हें साफ करना चाहिए कि यह कीमतों का मामला क्या है और जो जीवन रक्षक दवाएं हैं, उनकी कीमत के बारे में क्या हालत है?

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रश्न को पूछने के लिए माननीय शरद यादव जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि पिछले दिनों में हमने 44 दवाओं के दाम कम किए हैं और उन्हें ड्रग कंट्रोल प्राइस आर्डर के दायरे में लेकर आए हैं। उसके साथ जो नॉन-शेड्यूल्ड ड्रग्स हैं, उनके 108 फार्मूलेशन का, जिसमें कैंसर है, कार्डियोवास्कुलर डिजीज है और मधुमेह यानी डायबिटीज है, इनके इलाज में आने वाली दवाओं के दाम हमने कम किए हैं।

सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का अमेरिका का जो दौरा हुआ, उससे यह संबंधित नहीं था, लेकिन मैं बहुत पीड़ा के साथ इस सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कांग्रेस के उपाध्यक्ष, माननीय\* जी ने हरियाणा के एक ...(व्यवधान)...

**कुमारी शैलजा :** सर, ये क्या ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ । ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, he cannot say this. He cannot take the name of a Member of the other House. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** आप यह नहीं बोल सकते । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** मुझे बोलने दीजिए । ...(व्यवधान).... उन्होंने हरियाणा की एक इलेक्शन रैली में ऐसा गलत प्रचार किया । ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way for the Minister to...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अनंत कुमार :** उन्होंने ऐसा गलत प्रचार किया कि भारत सरकार ने कैंसर की दवाई के दाम में वृद्धि करके उसका दाम 8 हजार रुपए से 1 लाख 8 हजार रुपए किया है । यह सरासर\* है, गलत है, हमने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है और पिछले दिनों में जो ऐसी एसेंशियल ड्रग्स हैं, जीवन-रक्षक दवाइयाँ हैं, उनके दाम पहले से कम हुए हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in Question Hour.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, he has taken the name ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Names will not be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, इन्होंने आक्षेप लगाया है और जो बात ये कह रहे हैं, इसमें\* शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The records will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, इन्होंने अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड यूज किया है । इसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The records will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I don't think\* name is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, that is not right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, his name itself cannot be unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Let's not get into meaningless discussions.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, he is not here. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a totally unnecessary kind of thing. Let us get on with the Question Hour. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the House is not in order. What can I say? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए... बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The records will be examined and appropriate action taken. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, मैंने सिर्फ परंपरा की ओर ध्यान दिलाया कि जो इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है । उनकी बात अनपार्लियामेंटरी है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The records will be examined and appropriate action taken. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, Sharad Yadavji asked a very relevant question, saying that there has been a misinformation campaign in the country about the ...(Interruptions)... price rise of the various pharmaceutical formulations, especially for life-saving drugs, like those for diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and others. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. We are in the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Let the next question be asked. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: There was no connection at all with the hon. Prime Minister's US visit. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़ शर्मा जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Everybody, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I would also like to place it on record that it is the direction of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi, that drugs should be made affordable to the people of this country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling on this. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए मंत्री जी । Mr. Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)... Let the House be in order, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask the question. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said. ...(Interruptions)... भाई, बैठ जाइए । बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please ensure that the House is in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** : सर, वे उधर से बोल रहे हैं, उनको सुनेंगे आप ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Ask your question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पेसिफिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि 15-16 अक्टूबर को "हिंदू" में एक न्यूज़ आइटम आया था कि लाइफ सेविंग इक्विपमेंट्स, जैसे कि stent, जो heart के मरीजों में लगता है, वह फॉरेन कंट्रीज़ में 25 हजार से 30 हजार रुपए में मिलता है, जब कि यहां वह 1 लाख 25 हजार या 30 हजार रुपए में मिल रहा है । यह इनकी नज़र में ज़रूर आया होगा, तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? साथ ही जो लाइफ-सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं, क्या आप उनको हर जिले के हॉस्पिटल तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेंगे?

**श्री अनंत कुमार** : एक बार फिर मैं इस सदन के समक्ष कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों में ड्रग्स के प्राइसेज़ में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और यह भी अप-प्रचार हुआ था कि ग्लोबेक का दाम 8,500 रुपए से 1,08,000 रुपए हो गया था, लेकिन आज उसका दाम 8,452 रुपए है, इसलिए किसी ड्रग के दाम में पिछले 6 महीनों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you answered his question?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Yes, Sir. All these things are unsubstantiated.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, some hidden things are here. Actually, the Government has stated that nothing has been withdrawn. But in the affidavit submitted in the Delhi High Court, the Solicitor-General stated the price fixation of these formulas and bases, except in extraordinary circumstances and public interest for a defined period during which

extraordinary circumstances existed. The Government after careful consideration is of the opinion that the above-said internal guidelines dated 29.05.2014 are not in consonance with the provisions of para 19 of the DPCO 2013. Therefore, NPPA will withdraw the said guidelines in compliance with the directions received from the Government *vide* letter 19.09.2014 from the Department of Pharmaceuticals. These internal guidelines were withdrawn on 22nd September. Sir, then what would be the impact of the withdrawal of these internal guidelines? If these internal guidelines are not there, what is the legal validity of the existing decontrolling order in existence, or what would be the impact and would the controlling mechanism be applicable to all varieties of 108 medicines? Fifty mg is there; 100 mg is there. Does it applicable to all varieties and what would be the impact of the withdrawal of the internal guidelines?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Drug Price Control Order of 2013 is still valid. There is no change in that. Regarding the delegation of powers to control the essential drugs to the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, it is also answered; there is no change in that. Para 19 of DPCO which empowers the NPPA to modulate the prices of the drug of essential medicines is also there and even for non-scheduled drugs. And the Price Control Order of June 10 which pertains to these 108 formulations, especially for diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, is still in operation.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I have asked you specifically. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am coming to that. There is no change in that. Of course, the internal guidelines governing Para 19 of DPCO have been withdrawn for a review. It does not affect the entire drug price control regime. Therefore, even before the hon. High Court of Delhi we have filed an affidavit stating that the price notification dated 10.07.2014 has been issued for certain drugs required for treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is very specific. This affidavit is in public domain. My question is: What would be the impact of the withdrawal of internal guidelines? ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is not willing to explain it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I have given the answer to the House. There will be no adverse impact on the drug price control. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the answer is not right, you know the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to know what is the guideline withdrawn by the Minister. What is the legal validity of other orders if the guideline is not there?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: No guideline is withdrawn by the Ministry or the Minister. The internal guidelines that were made by the NPPA itself to govern the implementation of para 19 of DPCO is under revision. That is the thing that we have stated before the hon. Court also.

**Steep rise in the prices of potato and onion**

\*83.SHRI ALOK TIWARI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that there has been a steep rise in the prices of potato and onion in retail markets of the country during the last three months and has reached at ₹40 per kg which is beyond the reach of poor people;

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

(c) whether Government has ordered for import of potato from international market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the likely date by which imported potato would be available in the retail market?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As reported from 64 centres across the country, during the last three months (September-November, 2014) the potato prices generally ranged between ₹19-38 per kg in all centres except at Aizwal, Thiruvananthapuram, and Kozhikode and onion prices ranged between ₹13-38 per kg in all centres except at Aizwal, Dimapur, Ernakulum and Kozhikode. The higher prices at the centres mentioned is mainly because they are non-producing areas and have to procure the supplies from other States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise

**श्री आलोक तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, इस साल आलू और प्याज जैसी अति आवश्यक सब्जी लगभग चालीस रुपए प्रति किलो तक रिटेल में बिकी है और अभी भी वह 35 रुपए प्रति किलो के भाव से बिक रही है। आलू और प्याज का उत्पादन करने वाला जो किसान है, वह इन सब्जियों को पैदा करने के लिए खाद, बीज, मजदूरी, पानी आदि लागत लगाने के बाद इन्हें पैदा करता है और उसके बाद बाज़ार में मात्र एक से दो रुपए किलो के भाव पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर होता है। जैसे ही यह उत्पादन उसके हाथ से निकलकर व्यापारियों के हाथ में जाता है, तब यही उत्पादन 30 से

40 रुपए प्रति किलो तक पहुंच जाता है। यह कहानी हर साल दोहराई जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जमाखोरों और बिचौलियों के वर्चस्व और फायदे को कम करने और आलू तथा प्याज के जो उत्पादक किसान हैं, उन्हें अधिकतम मूल्य मुहैया कराने के लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम यह सरकार उठाएगी?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, यह बात सही है कि आलू और प्याज तथा टमाटर भी खासकर के तीन-चार महीने होते हैं जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, इन महीनों में काफी दाम बढ़ते रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अपने जबाब में कहा है कि यह सही नहीं है कि 40 रुपये किलो सब जगह हो गया है, सिर्फ आईजोल, एर्णाकुलम और कोझीकोड क्योंकि वहां पर उपज नहीं होती है, वहां पर इनको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है इसलिए वहां पर 40 रुपये से ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप पहले जबाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सबसे बड़ी बात है कि हमारे पास में चावल है, गेहूं है या चीनी है इसकी लाइफ ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन सब्जी वगैरह की लाइफ कम होती है। हमारे पास में ऐसी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी नहीं है जिसमें तीन-चार महीने तक उसको प्रिजर्व कर सकें। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दाम बढ़ते हैं। इस बार हमने कड़ाई की है, इसलिए दाम पिछले साल के मुकाबले में कम रहे हैं। जो बात आपने कही, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ कि एक ही जगह पर, यदि नासिक में प्याज पैदा होता है, तो नासिक में प्याज की कीमत बहुत कम होती है और इसकी एक्सपोर्ट की मांग होती है और दूसरी जगह दिल्ली में उसका दाम बढ़ जाता है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां कॉमन नेशनल मार्केट नहीं है। हर जगह पर, हर राज्य का अपना-अपना तरीका है, जैसे पंजाब है, पंजाब के जो किसान हैं, उनको मंडी के थ्रू आना पड़ता है। एक APMC Act है, इसके बारे में हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया है कि APMC Act में संशोधन करिए जिससे कि कॉमन नेशनल मार्केट हो और एक जगह पर जहां दाम अधिक हैं और दूसरी जगह पर जहां किसान को कम दाम मिल रहा है, उन दोनों को एक लेवल में लाया जा सके। जिस दिन ऐसा हो जाएगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी जो शिकायत है, वह दूर हो जाएगी।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी:** सभापति महोदय, आलू और प्याज के सीज़न में उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को कोल्ड स्टोरेज और वेयरहाउसेज के अभाव और लागत से ज्यादा मूल्य के खरीददारों के अभाव में इन फसलों को सड़क के किनारे फेंकना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के आलू और प्याज के जो उत्पादक किसान हैं, उन्हें पर्याप्त वेयरहाउस और कोल्ड स्टोर की फैसिलिटी सरकारी खर्च पर उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और क्या सरकार एफसीआई के माध्यम से आलू और प्याज को किसानों से खरीदेगी?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां जो गोदाम की कैपेसिटी है और फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के मुताबिक हमें 618 लाख टन अनाज चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे यहां गोदाम की जो कैपेसिटी है, वह 798 लाख टन है, जिसमें स्टेट और नेशनल दोनों शामिल हैं। मैंने कहा कि ये गोदाम आलू, प्याज और टमाटर के लिए सक्षम नहीं हैं, चूंकि ये एक हफ्ते में खराब हो जाते हैं। इसलिए उस गोदाम से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमने भाभा इंस्टीट्यूट के लोगों को भी बुलाया था और उनसे हमने आग्रह किया था कि आप लोग कोई ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी निकालो जिसमें हम इसे तीन महीने तक प्रिजर्व कर सकें। इससे जो हर साल का संकट है उसका निदान हो सकता है।

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आलू और प्याज फैक्ट्री में तो पैदा नहीं हो सकते, इन्हें तो किसान ही पैदा करते हैं। मैं गुजरात के भावनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से belong करता हूँ और हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में प्याज की खेती होती है। जब प्याज का उत्पादन होता है, तो उसका रेट मार्केट की मांग और पूर्ति पर निर्भर होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में किसान प्याज को अपने यहां स्टोर कर सके और उसकी लाइफलाइन कैसे बढ़ाई जाए, अगर उसकी लाइफ बढ़ेगी, तो उसको ज्यादा दिन तक रख पाएंगे। जब ऐसा कर पाएंगे, तब मार्केट में भाव बढ़ने पर प्याज को मार्केट में लाया जाएगा। अभी यहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज की फैसिलिटी देने की बात हुई, लेकिन प्याज के लिए irradiation treatment आवश्यक होगा। यदि प्याज को irradiation treatment दी जाए तो इसकी लाइफ बढ़ सकती है। सरकार ने प्याज को स्टोर करने के लिए, इसकी लाइफ बढ़ाने के लिए, irradiation treatment फैसिलिटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए irradiation treatment plant लगाना होगा। क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है या भविष्य में ऐसा करने के बारे में सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, हम लोग हर तरह का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य जिस प्लान्ट की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं इनको invite करता हूँ कि ये एक दिन मेरे आफिस में आ जाएं और मैं उसको दिखावा लूंगा। यदि उससे समस्या का निदान होने वाला है, तो मैं immediately कर दूंगा।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने यह कहा है कि चार सेंट्स पर आलू और प्याज महंगा मिलता है, क्योंकि वे produce नहीं करते। क्या वहां के लोगों का कुसूर है कि वहां ये पैदा नहीं हो पाते? क्या उनको ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी दी जाती है, ताकि वे prices कम हो सकें और वह दूसरों के बराबर हो सके, इसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? यह तो कोई excuse नहीं है तक वहां पर ये चीजें पैदा नहीं होती हैं, इसलिए महंगाई है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगी कि सरकार इसके लिए क्या करने जा रही है?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, मैंने कहा है कि जहां यह पैदा नहीं होता है, वहां पर transportation cost तो बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। आपने किसान की लागत के बारे में कहा है। एक बार शरद जी ने भी कहा था कि हम लोग भी जो सोशललिस्ट मूवमेंट में रहे हैं, जानते हैं कि यदि कार की कीमत तीन गुना बढ़ जाए, तो कहीं हल्ला नहीं होता है। लेकिन प्याज का, टमाटर का भाव यदि चार रुपए किलो बढ़ जाता है, तो उसी पर सरकार का आना-जाना निर्भर हो जाता है। इसलिए यह जो किसान का मामला है, हम चाहते हैं कि जो फसल की उपज है, वह किसान को मिले, व्यापारी को नहीं मिले। आज जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि पंजाब में आठ रुपए किलो आलू, प्याज मिलता है, तो दिल्ली में आते-आते वह 25-30 रुपए किलो हो जाता है। यह इसलिए होता कि वहां का टैक्स सिस्टम अलग है, वहां का मंडी सिस्टम अलग है। यूपी का टैक्स सिस्टम अलग है और पश्चिमी बंगाल का अलग है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में दाम बढ़ने लगा, तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि हम अपने सामान को बाहर नहीं जाने देंगे, क्योंकि इससे हमारे यहां दाम बढ़ता है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है जब तक एक्ट में संशोधन नहीं होता है, जो APMC act है, हमने उसके लिए बहुत बार कहा है कि जमाखोरी के खिलाफ कानून बनाओ। जो जमाखोरी है, हम उसको काटकर Essential Commodities Act में संशोधन की बात कर रहे हैं। इसमें 6 महीने से लेकर साल भर retention की अवधि हो जाएगी, bailable से non-bailable हो जाएगा। राज्यों से कहा गया है तक जमाखोरी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें।...(व्यवधान)...



**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सर, मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी के बारे में जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ये स्टेट्स को ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** देखिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी मिलेगी, तो किसी एक स्टेट को नहीं मिलेगी। कानून जब बनता है, तो वह हर राज्य के लिए होता है। आपने अपना एक विचार दिया है। अभी जो मौजूदा हालात हैं, मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में तीन केंद्रों के नाम अंकित किए हैं। वहां पर प्याज और आलू का उत्पादन नहीं होता है, इसलिए महंगा बिकता है। मुझे इसकी जानकारी है, क्योंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। नार्थ इंडिया में उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब से जो भी लगे प्रदेश हैं, तकरीबन सभी प्रदेशों में आलू, प्याज की खेती बहुतायत में होती है। आज आप उत्तर प्रदेश के बाजार में जाइए या उत्तर के आसपास के प्रदेशों के बाजारों में जाइए, वहां भी आज की तारीख में आलू, प्याज के दाम बहुत अधिक मात्रा में बढ़े हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहूंगा कि यह महंगाई केवल तीन सेन्ट्स पर नहीं है, यह महंगाई पूरे नार्थ इंडिया में भी है। इसके लिए सरकार हमेशा यह कहती रही है कि हमारे पास कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कमी है और हम आलू, प्याज का रखरखाव नहीं कर सकते।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि आलू को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में पहले से है। वह 15 दिनों में खराब नहीं होता है, वह आठ दिनों में खराब नहीं होता है। उसको तीन-चार महीने तक रखा जा सकता है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप :** सर, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह बिल्कुल भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा तक क्या मंत्री जी इन तीनों केंद्रों के अलावा नार्थ इंडिया के जिन प्रदेशों में आलू, प्याज के दाम बढ़े हैं, वे क्यों बढ़े हैं, इसकी जांच करा लें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार के सामने कोल्ड स्टोरेज को बनाने में कठिनाई क्या है, मंत्री कृपया इसका भी उत्तर दें।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो प्रश्न है, वे उस प्रश्न को देख लिया करें। हमसे यह प्रश्न पूछा गया है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विगत तीन महीनों के दौरान देश के खुदरा बाजारों में आलू और प्याज की कीमतों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है और जो अब बढ़कर 40 रुपये प्रति किलो तक पहुंच गई है। ये जो तीन जगहों के नाम आए हैं, वे 40 रुपये प्रति किलो वाली जगहें हैं, बाकी जगहों पर कहीं पर 30 रुपये, 32 रुपये, 28 रुपये और कहीं 26 रुपये प्रति किलो भी है। यहां केवल तीन जगहों की बात कही गई है। आपने जो कहा है, आप जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात कहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस संबंध में अपने आधार पर ही बात कर रहा हूँ। आपने पहले गोदाम की बात कही है, तो मैंने उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में कहा है कि जो आम गोदाम हैं, उनमें यह संभव नहीं है। जहां तक कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात है, मैं उस इश्यू को देख रहा हूँ। लेकिन जो टेक्नोलॉजी आज है, उस टेक्नोलॉजी में मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वह आठ, दस दिन में खराब हो जाएगा।

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप :** मंत्री जी, ऐसा नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no discussion.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** यदि यह मान लेते हैं कि जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात है और हम कोल्ड स्टोरेज के मामले में आश्वस्त हो जाएं तक हम इसको दो, तीन महीने तक प्रिजर्व कर सकते हैं, तो हम FCI से कहेंगे कि उस तरह के कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए । हम इसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को भी प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति जी, हाउस को ...(व्यवधान)... किया जा रहा है । सब जानते हैं कि उसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जा सकता है ।

### Access to internet services

\*84. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of people in the country currently not having access to the internet;
- (b) whether studies have alluded to illiteracy being a major hurdle for internet penetration, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Digital India strategy has taken this into account; and
- (d) if so, the strategy of the programme to deal with this challenge and ensure internet penetration and access?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) Sir, as per the information provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there are 25.44 crore Internet subscriber, as on 30.04.2014.

(b) Apart from illiteracy, the other impediments hindering the growth of Internet/ broadband services in the country are :

- (i) Low PC penetration
- (ii) High cost of Customer Premises Equipment
- (iii) Lack of local content
- (iv) Poor power supply
- (v) High backhaul cost

- (vi) Difficulty in laying of Optical Fiber Networks due to issues related to Right of Way Clearances and high cost of Right of Way charges
- (vii) Lack of interest in private operators for Internet/broadband network expansion in rural areas being non-remunerative

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Government has launched the "Digital India" programme with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy. 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-Education, e-Governance, electronic delivery of services and electronic manufacturing. "Digital India" programme envisions three key vision areas:

- (i) Digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen
- (ii) Governance and services on demand
- (iii) Digital empowerment of citizens

Under "Digital Empowerment of Citizens", the key focus areas include making all efforts to ensure universal digital literacy in the country and availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages.

Broadband Highways in one of the nine pillars of "Digital India" programme which aims to provide high speed connectivity at Gram Panchayat level. Under this pillar, Broadband for All (Rural) and Broadband for All (Urban) are key components. Broadband for All (Urban) aims at leveraging virtual network operators for service delivery and mandating communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Thank you, Sir. Sir, Digital India is a truly transformational initiative and I think its objective of bringing governance to millions of citizens is a laudable one. But, Sir, there are some issues that arise from the Minister's answer. The requirements to ensure that more and more citizens are connected to the internet have to do with three broad issues. One is obviously access to the internet, but there are two very important issues relating to digital literacy and literacy *per se*. Sir, I draw his attention to the fact that almost 45 per cent of the unconnected internet population in India is illiterate. So, my first question to him is: What steps is the Ministry or the Regulator undertaking to address the issue of literacy being a hurdle to Digital India?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I wish to inform the hon. Member and, through you, the entire House that the Digital India is indeed a very transformational programme. We wish to connect all the Gram Panchayats of India by December, 2016. That is seven lakh kilometres, and we have been able to make ten lakh kilometres in the last twenty years. Even China has not been able to undertake this massive exercise.

It is a truly game changer exercise. But I would like to inform the hon. Member, who is very well-informed, and I wish to convey that I would like to take his advice also because of his proficiency in this particular area, that we are encouraging digital literacy also regardless of the literacy programme. One is the general literacy, hon. Chairman, Sir, which is a matter of assurance at some places, a matter of concern at some places. But apart from that, our Government has started digital literacy programme, which the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated, whereby we propose to take courses for poor people, for SCs and STs, for BPL at the village-level citizens' centres, which is for 30 days, 20 days, 10 days, 20-hour duration, 40-hour duration, and we have also other programmes of connectivity through digital literacy which is the source of empowerment. Therefore, I do take his concerns on board and accept to give the assurance to the House that Digital India would surely succeed with proper access to digital literacy which our Government is very keenly pursuing.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I will just continue this line of questioning. On the issue of digital literacy, is the Minister aware, for example, that the current curriculum in the high schools relate to information technology in a very, very predated, pre-historic manner? For example, X standard students today are discussing things like data operations. So, if digital literacy is really an objective for the Government, would he take the initiative of coordinating with the Ministry of HRD in revamping digital literacy curriculum in the high schools and colleges around the country?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Surely, Sir. It is a very welcome suggestion. I will do that. But I would also like to inform the hon. Member and the entire House that the smart phones' consumption in India is the highest in the world after America and the young population of India, this demographic dividend, which you talk about, is very much conscious and using all these information instruments, devices, smart phones for empowerment in education and literacy, both. Therefore, hon. Members, I would like to inform you that it has to go hand in hand, one by improving the entire curricula and also by encouraging the young people to properly follow these new devices, which they are doing in abundance.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Slogans apart — I have no problem with slogans — in this answer he talks about universal digital literacy without any specific timeline. It has only been six months now so we would not get into timelines. But I have a specific question to ask which goes beyond this. Today, the TRAI regulates the infrastructure, the same authority regulates the content, the same authority regulates the I&B, which is the media. So, to reflect a more practical situation, which is on the ground, will the Government consider, at least, restructuring or beginning discussions to restructure these into two independent regulatory bodies, one which looks after infrastructure, that

is, technology and telecom, and the second one which looks after content, that is, the media? This is the question because then there is some differentiation between the technology and the content.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my very good friend, hon. Derek O'Brien asked specifically on digital literacy. I answer him on the first question. I wish to inform him that after the Government came in, we have also started encouraging Indian languages. We have installed 'Bharat dot'. We already have literature in eight Indian languages and coming January, we are going to have another nine Indian languages including Tamil, Telugu and Gujarati. This is what we wish to inform. As far as the larger issue of TRAI is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member, who is a very well-informed Member, that TRAI does not regulate content at all. TRAI only gives the regulation for infrastructural purposes; neither the content for television, nor the content for internet. That is one thing. Secondly, our Government's view is very clear. We believe in freedom of expression, therefore, content should not be regulated. That is the whole issue, I want to assure this House. As far as the larger issue of separate bodies for the broadcasting purposes and the internet purposes is concerned, that is a larger question which requires more analysis.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this question is about digital India and how the Government proposes to improve the infrastructure and ensure that more and more people get access to the digital services and get connected and empowered. I have a specific question. Though what Derek O'Brien has said is very much relevant because of the misuse, both good use and the misuse also, particularly, by many terror organisations, which has forced major democracies and Governments of the world to look into that part: Recruiting through the internet by the terror outfits. Sir, India is handicapped because we are a country of 1.2 billion people. Having largest number of mobile phones is one issue, which we are very proud of but we do not have any server. Now, for cyber security also, for a country to have its own server is important. Our entire digital infrastructure presently they can collapse or can be made to collapse. Even China is developing its own server. I would like to know, as a part of your national mission, is the Government considering developing an Indian server? I would like to know from the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, digital cyber security is a separate question altogether. But my very senior colleague and good friend hon. Anand Sharma has flagged the issue. Our Government is quite committed to ensuring cyber security. Sir, I have personally visited our whole facilities. They are doing a good job of monitoring also. As far as the server part is concerned, that is indeed a larger issue. We are in engagement. We are coming with the cloud, Indian cloud Meghraj, which they are doing. Server is also an idea which we are exploring very effectively. But as far as terrorist misuse of

technology is concerned, hon. Chairman, I wish to assure him that we are working in coordination with the Home Ministry and we have been able to successfully foil many of their attempts by effective intervention at the right moment and many of the international servers also have been cooperating with us on that issue.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, we are in the age of WhatsApp, Viber, Twitter, Instagram and so on. Our beloved leader Rajiv Gandhi's telecom revolution has enabled us to think about this situation and now we are moving towards digital empowerment of the citizen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. The hon. Minister has rightly recorded the gaps in enhancing net connectivity. One of them is poor electricity supply. It is observed throughout the nation. There is a need to install towers to enable connectivity all across the rural areas. The towers are not having the captive power generation. Are you envisaging any non-conventional captive power generation at the site of the tower itself to reduce poor power supply and to enhance net connectivity? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member's question is quite relevant. In terms of TRAI recommendations and its findings, till September, 2014, we have had 25.44 crore internet subscribers, though private Internet Service Providers Association has done a survey and they have assured us that by December, it will be 30 crore. If penetration of Internet in India has 30 crore subscribers, we will become almost second to China. That is a very assuring aspect.

As far as installation of power plant by the side of any tower is concerned, that is physically not possible. The reason is that wherever tower is there, the power has to be supplied by the State facility. We have alternative mode of battery system or UPS to back the power supply there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am coming to that. Solar is also there. I have told them to explore it. The experienced hon. Member will understand that for effective operation of tower, proper effective energy supply from the State system is a must. That is also an issue. We are coordinating with the State Governments.

### **Growth target for agriculture sector**

\*85. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total share of agriculture in terms of percentage of GDP in 2013-14;

(b) the total share of agriculture in employment in 2013-14; and

(c) the growth target fixed for agriculture sector in 2014-15?

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

### *Statement*

(a) As per the estimates released by Central Statistics Office, the total share of the Agriculture and Allied Sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery subsectors) in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 13.9 per cent during 2013-14, at 2004-05 prices.

(b) As per Population Census, 2011, 54.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

(c) For the 12th Plan (2012-17), a growth target of 4 per cent has been set for the agriculture sector.

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी, क्या कृषि मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कुल कितना हिस्सा रहा?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** महोदय, इसका उत्तर सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, यह जानकारी आपको उपलब्ध करवा दी गई है।

**श्री सभापति :** दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि रोजगार सृजन में कृषि का कुल कितना हिस्सा रहा है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** महोदय, इसका उत्तर भी सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, आपने दो सवाल पूछ लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** सर, इसी से जुड़ा हुआ मेरा तीसरा सवाल भी है।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, तीसरा सवाल नहीं होगा, सिर्फ दो सवाल ही हो सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** सर, मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न भी है।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, दो ही प्रश्न होते हैं।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव :** महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, इसका उत्तर भी सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है ।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that agriculture constitutes only 13.9 per cent of our GDP. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if this is a satisfactory figure. Secondly, if this figure is to grow by four per cent, what is the estimation of the share of agriculture in our GDP in the next ten years or so? In this case, Sir, if the agricultural production, as a share of the GDP, is so low, what is the allocation made for irrigation and for R&D?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** यह प्रश्न सिंचाई मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है, इसलिए इसका उत्तर भी वहीं से सम्बद्ध है ।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, there is a direct correlation.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** यह प्रश्न मेरे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । सिंचाई के विषय का हमसे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

**श्री सभापति :** श्री मेघराज जैन । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा :** सर, मैंने R&D का पूछा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछेंगे । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा :** सर, मैंने R&D पर सवाल पूछा है ।

**श्री सभापति :** आपको कुछ और कहना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, agricultural productivity and R&D are linked. I want to ask that.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, वह भी मूल प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । वह ICAR से सम्बन्धित है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, how can he say that it is not included in this?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, आज मेरे दूसरे सवाल युनिवर्सिटीज के भी हैं । तो इसके बाद उसमें वह सवाल आ सकता है ।

यदि आप इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध पूछते हैं कि इसमें कृषि उत्पादन का घरेलू उत्पादन में कितना योगदान है, यह मूल प्रश्न है और इसके साथ ही आप देखेंगे कि रोजगार सृजन और फिर कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I seek your protection. Part 3 of the question relates to growth in agriculture. Is the Minister saying that there is no correlation between growth in agriculture and R&D? He must provide an answer.



**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सर, मैं इसका उत्तर दे रहा हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सर, मैं इसका उत्तर दे रहा हूँ ।

मैं इनको बताना चाहूँगा तक 11वीं योजना के अन्तर्गत जो हमारी विकास दर थी, इसका जो योगदान था, उसको बरकरार रखने के लिए 12वीं योजना में हमने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, इसके लिए पहले जो 51 योजनाएं चल रही थीं, उनको हमने 12वीं योजना में 5 मिशंस के रूप में और 5 योजनाओं के रूप में बनाया है । हमारे वे 5 मिशंस हैं-राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन, एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन, राष्ट्रीय तेल, बीज एवं पाम ऑयल मिशन, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सतत मिशन तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार एवं आईटी मिशन । इसके साथ ही, हमारी वे 5 योजनाएं हैं-राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा योजना, एकीकृत कृषि गणना एवं सांख्यिकी योजना, एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना, एकीकृत कृषि सहकारी योजना तथा सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवा । पहले मैंने पांच मिशंस बताए और ये हमारी पांच योजनाएं हैं । इसके अलावा, एक राज्य योजना स्कीम है, जिसका नाम 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना' और इसी आधार पर हमने अपनी विकास नीति बनाई है ।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री मेघराज जैन ।

**श्री मेघराज जैन :** माननीय सभापति जी, रोजगार सृजन में कृषि का कुल कितना हिस्सा रहा है? मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि पर आधारित जो बाजार हैं, उनके लोगों को भी कृषि के माध्यम से रोजगार मिलता है, क्या वह भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सर, दो प्रकार के कृषि कार्मिक हैं । एक तो जो स्मॉल फार्मर्स हैं, जो स्वयं खेती करते हैं और दूसरे, जो इसे रोजगार के लिए करते हैं । ये दो प्रकार के कार्मिक ही इसमें जोड़े गये हैं ।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है । श्री तिरुची शिवा ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the area under cultivated land in our country is declining year by year and a source says that in the past two years, around one lakh hectares have been turned into concrete jungle. When India is heading towards rank one in population in the coming years, the food requirement will be more and when the cultivated land is declining, there will be an alarming situation that we have to go and stretch our hands for our food. In this case, what are the steps the Ministry is intending to take to restore the cultivated land and improve it, and also to encourage the farmers who are in this sector?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, एक तरफ खेती योग्य भूमि के रकबा में कमी आई है, तो दूसरी तरफ जो भूमि खेती योग्य नहीं थी, उसको भी खेती योग्य बनाने के प्रयास किए गए हैं। लेकिन, आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि उत्पादकता कैसे बढ़ायी जाए और इस पर सरकार ने पूरा ध्यान केंद्रित किया है ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I also have a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

**SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisations/Associations**

\*86. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organizations/Associations have been established by the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether existing bye-laws/rules governing the functioning of SC/ST Employees' Associations, if any, have been duly approved and are regularly updated; and

(c) if so, whether any mechanism exists to oversee their functioning, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

The Public Sector Undertakings under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers have not, so far, established any SC/ST Employees Welfare Organization / Association. However, SC/ST employees of almost all the PSUs have constituted Welfare Associations to represent their needs themselves. These Associations are having their own bye-laws. As these Associations are not established by the PSUs, the management of PSUs is not involved in the functioning of these Associations.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, I was expecting a detailed reply, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी जितना कम-से-कम उत्तर दे सकते हैं, उतना ही दिया है। सिर्फ दस लाइंस में आंसर पूरा कर दिया है। Anyhow, I have to ask the supplementary question. I don't know what reply I will get from him. I would like to know whether adequate infrastructure facilities like office space, adequate source of materials, etc., are given to these organisations in order to function effectively because any proactive role played by any organisation should be adequately supported by the Government. Will the Government consider any suggestion given by the SC/ST organisations in the Public Sector Undertakings regarding promotions, roster issue, harassment of SC/ST employees, etc.?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, our Government is committed to the welfare of the SC/STs and to the protection of their rights. All Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers, except two PSUs, PDIL and FAGMIL, have their own SC/ST organizations. The number of employees in PDIL and FAGMIL is very small. Therefore, they have only one union.

Sir, the question is whether we have provided adequate space and infrastructure to the various organizations. In every Public Sector Undertaking, be it NFL, RCF or Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, they have got adequate space and they are functioning in coordination with the management. All issues pertaining to roster, welfare, etc., have been addressed, including training, scholarship, etc. Not only that, allocation of quarters has been done. I can read out the figures for the benefit of my dear friend.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, my question was about office space. I have not asked about their quarters; that is a different issue. My question is about office space. You are providing office space to other organizations, but you are not giving it to SC/ST organizations.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No. For SC/ST organisations too, requirements of office space and other infrastructure in various public sector undertakings have been met.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your second question, please. Time is running out.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, many organizations do not get that. Anyway, let me ask my second supplementary.

Nowadays, there is a large-scale closure of Public Sector Undertakings. Before the closure, VRS package is offered. This is a matter of life and death, particularly for SC/ST employees whose representation in employment is not adequate even now. Would it not be appropriate for the Government to take necessary steps to plan and establish such organizations, particularly for the welfare of the SC/ST employees?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, there are seven Public Sector Undertakings in the Department of Fertilizers. There is no issue of closure of any of these companies; in a couple of cases we are thinking of giving a revival package. Therefore, this question does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the question here is about the protection of SC/ST employees by the management. SC/ST employees are allowed by all Central Government offices to help their associations. They have their own constitution. Some of them are registered as a Trust, and they independently do the work of protecting mainly the constitutional rights of reservation at the time of recruitment and reservation at the time of promotion. But the management should provide them the elementary, basic facility of office premises. They should be provided some furniture. In my opinion, these things are not being provided in many offices. So, I would request the hon. Minister

**1.00 P.M.**

to look into it whether in his Ministry and in the PSUs under his Ministry, the SC/ST associations are being given proper recognition or not.

I have another point here, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Only one question please. Let him answer the first question.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, actually, in all the seven Public Sector Undertakings under our Ministry, we have Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes organizations which are duly recognised. These organisations are not only recognised, but we have also given them office space and other infrastructural facilities. Not only that, in consultation with these organizations, training, scholarships, etc. are given while observing Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti. Various other things are also done.

Regarding recruitment and promotions, I have already answered that whatever is the constitutional protection, that is being provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Narendra Kashyap.

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति जी, पूरे देश में एससी-एसटी वर्ग के लोग कर्मचारी कल्याण संगठन या संघ के माध्यम से अपनी मुश्किलों के हल की उम्मीद करते हैं। उनको कई बार मान्यता तो मिलती है, लेकिन जब वे अपने अधिकारों को लेकर संयुक्त प्रयास करते हैं, तो उनका बहुत उत्पीड़न होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी के पास इस बात की जानकारी है कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में एससी-एसटी...

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Privatisation in Railways

†\*87. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to privatise Railways; and

(b) the number of projects of Railways in which Government plans for Foreign Direct Investment the details thereof ?

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

(b) Ministry of Railways have based on initial assessment identified the following potential projects for Domestic/Foreign Direct Investment:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Project	Kms	Cost (₹ crore)
<b>1. Suburban Corridor Projects through PPP</b>			
1.	CSTM-Panvel	49	14,000
<b>2. High speed train Projects</b>			
1.	Mumbai-Ahmedabad	534	63,180
2.	Chennai-Bangalore-Mysore	-	-
<b>3. Freight Lines</b>			
1.	Dankuni-Gomoh New line	282	4500
2.	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km) New Line	52.9	353.45
3.	North- South DFC-New Line	-	-
4.	Ajmer-Bangurgram -Doubling	48.43	144.57
5.	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	31	152.99
6.	Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line	76.3	297.85
7.	Kazipet-Vijayawada 3rd line with electrification	219.6	1054.35
8.	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line	80	837.33
9.	Sambalpur-Talcher DL	174.1	679.27
10.	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line	30	258.2
11.	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km)	20	174.49
Sl.No.	Project	Quantity	Cost (₹ crore)
<b>4. Rolling stock including train sets and locomotives or coach manufacturing and maintenance facilities</b>			
1.	Rail Coach Factory, for manufacture of modern 3 phase MEMU/EMU coaches equipped with IGBT technology at Kachrapara	Approximate 500 EMU/MEMU coaches annually	1,200
2.	Rail coach factory for manufacturing of Aluminium coaches at Palakkad	Approximately 400 coaches per annum	550
3.	Periodic overhauling of wagons at Sonpur	Approximately 180 wagons per annum	300
4.	Midlife rehabilitation of coaches at Anara	Approximately 250 coaches per annum	185
5.	Locomotive maintenance depots at Barauni, Daund, Mughal-sarai, Bonda-munda	—	300

Sl. No.	Project	Kms	Cost (₹ crore)
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**5. Railway Electrification Projects**

1.	Katwa-Azimganj-Nalhati and Azimganj-Tildanga/ New Farakka	200	229.26
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**6. Signaling System**

1.	Agra-Gwalior, A route: provision of automatic signaling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity	118	250
2.	Gwalior – Burhpura A route: Provision of automatic signaling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity	126	280
3.	Burpura-Bina, A Route: Provision of automatic signaling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity	126	270

Sl.No.	Project
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**7. Passenger Terminals**

1.	Habibganj
2.	Shivaji Nagar
3.	Anand Vihar
4.	Bijwasan
5.	Chandigarh
6.	Surat
7.	Gandhinagar
8.	Manglore
9.	Ernakulam
10.	Vijayawada
11.	Nagpur
12.	Byappanahalli
13.	New Bhubneshwar

Sl.No.	Project	Quantity	Cost (₹ crore)
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8. Railway Technical Training Institutes.

1.	Advanced Training Institute (ATI) for training of Technical staff and Loco Pilots	6 Training Centres with Driving Simulators at Mughalsarai (ECR), Kurla (CR), Asansol (ER), Vishakapatnam (ECoR), Kanpur (NCR) and Avadi (SR)	120
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9. Mechanized Laundry

1.	Mechanized laundries at identified locations of different capacities.	1T/2T/3T/5T per day	100
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Suicide by farmers in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

\*88. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the last four years, yearwise; and

(b) the relief provided by Government to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):  
(a) Details of suicides by farmers in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the last four years are as under:

Year	Gujarat		Madhya Pradesh	
	Farmers' suicides as reported by NCRB*	Farmers' suicides due to agrarian crisis as reported by State Governments	Farmers' suicides as reported by NCRB*	Farmers' suicides due to agrarian crisis as reported by State Governments
2010	523	0	1237	0
2011	578	0	1326	2
2012	564	0	1172	1
2013	582	1	1090	1

\*National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

(b) Agriculture is a State Subject under the Constitution. Therefore, the State Governments formulate appropriate policies/programmes for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers including payment of relief/compensation to the families affected by suicides.

### **Promotion of bio-fertilizers**

\*89. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :-

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the impact of chemical fertilizers on crops;
- (b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to promote bio-fertilizers;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to educate farmers regarding bio-fertilizers, if so, the details thereof ; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) :  
(a) Fertilizers are critical inputs in sustaining foodgrain production. There is no scientific evidence of declining soil/crop productivity from judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result in multinutrient deficiencies as evident from the result of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on 'Long Term Fertilizer Experiments'. There is a possibility of contamination of ground water due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers, particularly in light textured soils, that has consequence on human health if used for drinking purpose.

Government is recommending soil test based integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is advocating split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs). Training and frontline demonstrations are conducted to educate farmers on these aspects.

(b) Government is promoting bio-fertilizers through various programmes under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

Government is providing financial assistance @ 25% of total financial outlay, subject to a ceiling of ₹40 lakhs to individuals/private agencies for bio-fertilizer production units. 100% assistance is provided to State Government/Government agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹160 lakh per unit as Capital Investment Subsidy for setting up bio-fertilizer



units of upto 200 Tons Per Annum (TPA) production capacity. As on March 2014, 50 bio-fertilizer production units have been established under the scheme with production capacity of 12563 Tons Per Annum.

(c) and (d) The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, is conducting various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programs and distribution of literature to educate farmers on bio-fertilizers.

**Penalty structure for unverified mobile users**

\*90. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to finalise and notify an upgraded penalty structure for unverified mobile users, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has been invoking licence conditions to impose penalties on companies slow in verifying whether subscribers have complied with the formalities of providing their residential address and other details, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise and notify upgraded penalty structure for unverified mobile users.

(b) By invoking license conditions, the Government has prescribed penalties to be imposed on Telecom Service Providers who, during audit, are found non-compliant to the license conditions and instructions issued by the Government on the subject of Customer Application Form (CAF) verification which *inter-alia* include providing their residential address and other details. The present penalty structure is as under:

Correct Subscriber Verification % age in a Licensed Service Area	Amount of financial penalty per unverified subscriber
Above 95%	₹ 1000/-
90%-95%	₹ 5000/-
85%-90%	₹ 10000/-
80%-85%	₹ 20000/-
Below 80%	₹ 50000/-

The amount of financial penalty is calculated on the principles as followed in the Income Tax system *i.e.* calculating the financial penalty separately by applying the corresponding slab rate and then arriving at total amount of penalty.

CAF audit is carried out on monthly basis except in J&K, Assam and North East Licensed Service Areas wherein it is done on quarterly basis and penalty amount is multiplied by four. Further, sample size is 0.1% of the subscriber base of the respective telecom service provider in the concerned licensed service area except in J&K, Assam and North East Licensed Service Areas wherein it is 0.2%.

### **Construction of railway subway**

\*91. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the difficulty faced everyday by two wheeler/auto rickshaw commuters, school/college goers, a subway would be constructed underneath the Kulavanigarapuram, Palayamkottai railway gate along the Tirunelveli- Thiruchendur railway track of Southern Railway, Madurai Division to ease traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) and a Subway at the said location was sanctioned in the year 2008-09 in lieu of LC No.4 at km 4/8-9 between Tirunelveli-Thiruchendur Railway stations.

Accordingly, Railway has approved various drawings/estimate of the work and awarded the contract for the construction of ROB and subway (Railway Portion) in July, 2011. But the work could not be undertaken beyond preliminary stage because District Collector, Tirunelveli has withdrawn their earlier permission to close the level crossing to facilitate construction of subway and also not acquired the required land for construction of approaches for ROB and Subway and as a result of which even the State Govt. could not undertake any approach work for either subway or ROB.

### **Cases of crime against women and children**

\*92. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases filed relating to crime against women and children and the number of cases in which conviction orders have been passed by the Supreme Court and High Courts during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up special fast track courts in the country for speedy disposal of cases relating to crime against women and children, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to address the issue?

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

(a) While conviction orders in cases related to crime including crime against women and children are passed by trial courts in subordinate judiciary, such cases come to High Courts & the Supreme Court by way of appeal only. As per the reports published by National Crime Records Bureau, the cases reported and conviction rate in respect of crimes against women and children during the last three years are as under:

*Crime against women*

Year	Number of cases reported	Conviction rate
2013	309546	22.4
2012	244270	21.3
2011	228650	26.9

*Crime against children*

Year	Number of cases reported	Conviction rate
2013	58224	30.9
2012	38172	29.0
2011	33098	34.6

Information on pending rape cases and the cases disposed in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is given below:

**Supreme Court**

Number of cases relating to sexual harassment, kidnapping and abduction including rape pending as on 17.07.2014	Number of cases relating to sexual harassment, kidnapping and abduction including rape disposed of during 01.01.2009 to 17.07.2014
310	1455

**High Courts**

Number of pending rape cases as on 31.01.2014	Number of rape cases disposed during last three years
31,386	15,453

(b) Government has written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to constitute Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of the pending rape cases in district/ subordinate courts having a high pendency of such cases and to monitor the progress of these cases. Government has also requested the State Governments and High Courts to consider setting-up FTCs for disposal of cases relating to offences against women,

children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society as resolved in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 7th April, 2013. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to provide financial support to the High Courts for setting up FTCs. Setting up of subordinate courts including FTCs for speedy trial of cases relating to crime against women and children in the country is the responsibility of the respective State Governments under the Constitution of India.

(c) Legislative provisions have been made by the Government for setting up of special courts for speedy trial of offences against children. Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides that for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, specify at least a court in the State or specify, for each district, a Court of Session to be a Children's Court to try the said offence. Section 28(1) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides that for the purposes of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act provided that if a Court of Session is notified as a Children's Court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court designated for similar purposes under any other law for the time being in force, then, such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court under this section.

Attention of the Chief Justices of High Courts has also been invited to the use of provisions under Sections 157, 309 and 327 of the Cr.P.C. with a view to examination of witnesses on a day to day basis, keeping adjournment at a bare minimum and expediting trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape. They were requested to impress upon the district judges to scrupulously adhere to these provisions in trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape and to conduct trials without adjournment as far as possible.

### **Railway links with neighbouring countries**

\*93. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposals to set up railway links with China, Nepal and Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of response of the counterparts thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) to (c) There are no proposals to set up rail links with China.

As regards rail links with Nepal, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on 16.2.2010, the following five cross-border rail links were identified and surveys undertaken –

- (i) Jogbani (Bihar) – Biratnagar (Nepal) (18 kms)
- (ii) Jaynagar (Bihar) – Bijalpura (Nepal) with extension to Bardibas (69 km)
- (iii) Nepalganj Road – Nepalganj (12 kms)
- (iv) New Jalpaiguri – Kakrabitta *via* Panitanki (70 kms)
- (v) Nautanwa – Bhairahwa (15 kms)

In addition, a new line from Kushinagar to Kapilvastu (150 km) has also been taken up for survey. Out of the above rail links, Jogbani-Biratnagar and Jaynagar-Bijalpura-Bardibas sections have been sanctioned and construction work taken up; the remaining rail links have not been sanctioned.

As regards rail links to Myanmar, a feasibility study was done in 2005 by India through Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Railways, for a link from Jiribam in India to Mandalay in Myanmar. This includes the missing link of approximately 360 km from Jiribam (India) to Kalay (Myanmar) *via* Moreh/Tamu. The Jiribam—Imphal section (125 km) is a sanctioned work and taken up for construction. The portions from Imphal to Moreh (111 km) and from Tamu to Kalay (128 km) in Myanmar have not been sanctioned.

The Government of Nepal is acquiring land for the two rail links that are sanctioned. In respect of the Tamu—Kalay rail link in Myanmar, no response of the Government of Myanmar for land availability/acquisition has been received.

### **Unmanned railway crossings**

\*94. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have begun the process of eliminating unmanned railway crossings across the country;

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

(c) the number of accidents occurred at unmanned railway crossings during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by Closure/Merger/Provision of Subways/Manning. Accordingly, in the last six years Indian Railway has eliminated 6502 unmanned level crossings, out of which 2635 by manning and 3867 by closure/merger/subways.

(c) State-wise data of accidents on unmanned level crossings is not being maintained. However, the position for the same zone-wise in last five years is as under:

Sl. No.	Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Central Railway	0	2	1	2	1
2.	Eastern Railway	0	0	1	0	0
3.	East Central Railway	4	5	5	2	5
4.	East Coast Railway	1	0	2	5	3
5.	Konkan Railway	0	0	0	0	0
6.	North Central Railway	2	0	1	1	2
7.	North Eastern Railway	8	7	4	3	5
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	5	2	4	3	3
9.	North Western Railway	9	5	6	8	10
10.	Northern Railway	15	7	13	13	6
11.	South Central Railway	4	5	6	3	1
12.	South Eastern Railway	4	5	0	2	3
13.	South East Central Railway	1	0	2	4	1
14.	South Western Railway	4	1	4	0	2
15.	Southern Railway	1	3	4	5	1
16.	West Central Railway	1	0	0	0	1
17.	Western Railway	6	6	1	2	2
18.	Metro Railway	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		65	48	54	53	46

### **Attracting qualified youths in agricultural sector**

\*95. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural universities in the country at present, location-wise;

(b) the number of graduate/postgraduate pass outs from these universities every year;

(c) whether it is a fact that a very few of them take to farming or work in rural parts of the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to chalk out any plan to attract such persons by offering them incentives to work in agricultural field, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(a) At present there are 70 Agricultural Universities (AUs), including 5 Deemed-to-be Universities, 2 Central Agricultural Universities, 4 Central Universities with agriculture faculty. The location wise list of AUs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) According to the study conducted in 2011 under the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), the number of students graduate/Post graduate passed out from the Agriculture Universities in the country from 2001-2010 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No specific information is available as no study has been conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. However, under the scheme “Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres”, 40474 candidates have undergone training. Out of these 16138 have established ventures all over the country mostly in rural areas.

(d) The course on Experiential Learning for agricultural graduates has been initiated inculcating hands on training and developing entrepreneurship skills to build confidence amongst UG students.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under its XII Plan Scheme “Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India” has initiated a programme of ‘Student READY’. The programme aims to provide rural entrepreneurship awareness, practical experience in real-life situation in rural agriculture and creating awareness in undergraduates students for initiating a better carrier in agriculture farming. For this enhanced rate of stipend has been built in the scheme.

The Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme, ‘Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers (ACABC) Scheme’ during the year 2002 and revised in the year 2010 for the benefit of the unemployed graduates in agricultural and allied subjects as well as to provide supplementary extension services to the farmers through agri-ventures established by qualified candidates. The details of the scheme are available in Statement-III.

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

#### *Location wise details of Indian Agricultural Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
<b>State Agricultural Universities</b>		
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Administrative Office, Dr. YSR Bhawan, Tirupati-517502 Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
<b>Assam</b>		
2.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013 Assam
<b>Bihar</b>		
3.	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samstipur	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur-848125 Bihar
4.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur-813210 Bihar
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
5.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishak Nagar, Raipur-492006 Chhattisgarh
6.	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Raipur	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Anjora, Durg-491001 Chhattisgarh
<b>Gujarat</b>		
7.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	Sardar Krushinagar-Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardar Krushinagar, Dantiwada-385506 Gujarat
8.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	Anand Agricultural University, Anand-388110 Gujarat
9.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	Navsari Agricultural University, Eru Char Rasta, Navsari-396450 Gujarat
10.	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	Junagadh Agricultural University, Near Motibagh, Vanthali Road, Junagadh-362001 Gujarat
11.	Kamdhenu University, Amreli	Kamdhenu University, Amreli (Gujarat)
<b>Haryana</b>		
12.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana



Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
13.	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar, Haryana
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
14.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur-176062 Himachal Pradesh
15.	Dr. Yaswant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	Dr Y. S. Parmar Univ. of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan-173230 Himachal Pradesh
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
16.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur-813210 Bihar
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
17.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Shalimar Campus, Srinagar 190025 Jammu and Kashmir
18.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Jammu	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, Administrative Bldg., Main Campus, Chatha, Jammu-180009 Jammu and Kashmir
<b>Karnataka</b>		
19.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bangalore-560065 Karnataka
20.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences Univ., PB No. 6, Nandinagar, Bidar- 585401 Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
21.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	University of Agricultural Sciences, PB 329, Raichur 584102 Karnataka
22.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	University of Agricultural Sciences, Yettinagudda Campus, Krishi Nagar, Dharwad-580005 Karnataka
23.	University Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot-587103 Karnataka
24.	University Agriculture and Horticulture Science, Shimoga	University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, No.126, Navile, Shimoga-577204 Karnataka

**Kerala**

25.	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Kerala Agricultural University, PO KAU, Vellanikkara, Thrissur-680656 Kerala
26.	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Panangad	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Papangad P.O., Kochi-682506 Kerala
27.	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Lakkidi, Kerala	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Lakkidi P.O., Wayanand-673576 Kerala

**Madhya Pradesh**

28.	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior-474002 (MP)	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalaya, Race Course Road, Gwalior-474002 Madhya Pradesh
29.	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Visva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishvavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
30.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Krishi Nagar, Adhartal, Jabalpur-482004 Madhya Pradesh

### Maharashtra

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 31. | Dr. Balasahib Sawant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli                 | Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri-415712 Maharashtra                     |
| 32. | Maharashtra Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur         | Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Futala Road, Telangkhedi, Nagpur-440001 Maharashtra |
| 33. | Vasantryao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (Maharashtra) | Vasantryao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani-431402 Maharashtra                               |
| 34. | Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri                              | Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Tal Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar-413722 Maharashtra                |
| 35. | Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Akola                 | Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, P.O. Krishi Nagar, Akola-444104 Maharashtra                   |

### Odisha

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 36. | Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, Bhubaneswar | Orissa Univ. of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar-751003 Odisha |
|-----|---|---|

### Punjab

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 37. | Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana | Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Firozpur Road, Ludhiana-141004 Punjab |
| 38. | Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana                           | Punjab Agricultural University, Firozpur Road, Ludhiana-141004 Punjab                           |

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
39.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	Maharana Pratap Univ. of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur-313001 Rajasthan
40.	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Beechwal, Bikaner-334006 Rajasthan
41.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner	Rajasthan Univ. of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bijey Bhavan Place Complex (Pt. Deen Dayal circle) Bikaner 334001 Rajasthan
42.	SKN Agriculture University, Jobner	Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner-303329
43.	Agriculture University, Kota	Agriculture University Kota, Borkhera, Kota-324001
44.	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	Agriculture University Jodhpur, Mandor, Jodhpur-342304
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
45.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Lawley Road, Coimbatore-641003 Tamil Nadu
46.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madhavaram Milk Colony Campus, Madhavaram, Chennai-600051 Tamil Nadu
47.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, First Line Beach Road, Nagapattinam-611001 Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
<b>Telangana</b>		
48.	Dr. YSRHU (APHU) Venkataraman-nagudem (AP)	Dr YSR Horticultural University, Administrative office, Venkataramannagudem, West Godavari Dist., Tadepalligudem-534101 Andhra Pradesh
49.	Prof. Jayashankar Teleangana State Agricultural University	Prof. Jayashankar Telaangana State Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
50.	Govind Ballabh Bhai Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Udham Singh Nagar-263145 Uttarakhand
51.	Uttarakhand University of Horti and Forestry, Bharsar	Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar-246123 Dist. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
52.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur	Chandra Shekar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur-208002 Uttar Pradesh
53.	Narendradeo University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad-224229 Uttar Pradesh
54.	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel Univ. of Agriculture and Technology Roorkee Road, Modipuram, Meerut-250110 Uttar Pradesh
55.	U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
56	Manyavar Shri Kashiram Ji University of Agricultural and Technology, Banda	Manyavar Shri Kanshiram Ji University of Agriculture and Technology, Chilla Road, Banda-210001 Uttar Pradesh
<b>West Bengal</b>		
57.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, P.O. Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia-741252 West Bengal
58.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, 37 and 68 KB Sarani, Kolkata-700037 West Bengal
59.	Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Cooch Behar	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, PO Pundbari, Cooch Behar-736165 West Bengal
<b>Central University</b>		
60.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	Central Agricultural University, Iroisemba, Imphal-795004, Manipur
61.	Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University	Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
<b>Deemed University</b>		
62.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa-110012, New Delhi
63.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Panch Marg, Off Yari Road, Versova, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400061
64.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly-243122, Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of University	Address
65.	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (Formerly Allahabad Agricultural Institute) Rewa Road, Allahabad-211007
66.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001, Haryana

**Central University with Agricultural Faculty**

67.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 002
68.	Nagaland University, Medziphema	Nagaland University, Lumani, Nagaland
69.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, Uttar Pradesh
70.	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	Visva-Bharati University, Shantiniketan 731235, Birbhum Dist., West Bengal

**Statement-II**

*Outturn of Graduates and above in agriculture and allied Sciences (2001-2012)*

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Passed Student
1.	2001	13645
2.	2002	14193
3.	2003	14177
4.	2004	14870
5.	2005	17624
6.	2006	18744
7.	2007	19262
8.	2008	20906
9.	2009	20899
10.	2010	23797
11.	2011	26780
12.	2012	29765

***Statement-III******Details of Central Sector Scheme, "Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers (ACABC) Scheme***

- (a) This scheme is aimed at providing opportunities to unemployed graduates in agriculture and allied subjects from SAUs/CAUs, Universities recognized by ICAR/UGC etc.
- (b) The scheme has following objectives :
- To supplement efforts of public extension by necessarily providing extension and other services to the farmers on payment basis or free of cost as per business model of agri-preneur, local needs and affordability of target group of farmers;
  - To support agriculture development; and
  - To create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, intermediate in agriculture and science graduates with PG in agri related courses.
- (c) Components of the Scheme :
- (i) Training component: Handled by MANAGE, Hyderabad. Selected candidates are provided with a training of 60 days at selected Nodal Training Institutes on establishment of venture related to agricultural and allied activities. So far 40474 candidates have been trained under the scheme as on 31.10.2014.
- (ii) Subsidy Component: Implemented by NABARD, Mumbai. Subsidy is extended for establishment of agri-ventures by the candidates who have completed training under the scheme.

Ceiling of project cost for subsidy is :

1. ₹20 lakh for individual project (₹25 lakh incase of extremely successful projects)
2. ₹100 lakh for group projects.

Subsidy pattern is:

1. 44% of project cost for women, SC/ST and candidates from NE and Hill states.
2. 36% of project cost for all other categories.



Out of the 40474 candidates who have undergone training, 16138 have established ventures all over the parts of the country, which include the following major services in rural areas;

Sl. No.	Activities	No. of ventures
1.	Agri Clinics	2425
2.	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business	6011
3.	Dairy/ Poultry/Piggy/ Guttery	3237
4.	Veterinary Clinics	820
5.	Farm Machinery Unit	469
6.	Nursery	458
7.	Seed Processing and Marketing	404
8.	Fisheries Development	307
9.	Vermi-compost/ Organic Manure	292

#### **Release of additional foodgrains to flood affected Odisha**

\*96. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the norms laid down for release of additional foodgrains to States hit by natural calamities;

(b) whether Government had received any request from the Government of Odisha for additional foodgrains for distribution in the recent flood affected areas/families of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of foodgrains provided by the Central Government;

(d) whether foodgrains were provided free of cost as Central assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) Government of India allocates additional foodgrains to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for natural calamities at Minimum Support Price (MSP)/MSP derived prices of wheat/rice subject to availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool on request of the concerned State Government/UT Administration or on the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) constituted by Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

**Cheating by e-order supply companies**

\*97. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the cases reported in press about cheating of customers by e-order supplying companies;

(b) if so, the action proposed by Government in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no regulatory control over functioning of such companies; and

(d) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to regulate such e-business companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) to (d) The subject of E-commerce is relatively new which has become extremely crucial due to global digital integration, wide spread use of internet and convenience of online business transactions. E-commerce is in evolution stage not only in India but also in rest of the World. International organizations such as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), OECD, International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) are framing/reviewing guidelines on E-commerce.

The problems faced by consumers in e-commerce need to be tackled globally since in many cases buyers, sellers, manufacturers, website owners, payment gateways are located in different countries. India is in close touch with these International organizations like UNCTAD, etc. to ensure global cooperation in the matter and following International practices, guidelines in the field.

At present there is no single set of law/regulations that govern all E-commerce segments. As a result, each segment/ aspect is being governed by a different law. As regards protection of consumers, the existing regulations, acts applicable on physical business are equally relevant in case of online business also and consumers can seek relief under the relevant Acts such as The Sales of Goods Act, 1930, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Indian Penal Code, 1860 etc. The Department is also considering as part of the proposed amendment to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, inclusion of necessary safeguards for protection of rights of consumers of technology based marketing like E-commerce, telemarketing etc.

However need for amendments to existing acts/regulations linked to IT based operation have been considered by the administrative departments from time to time to address issues linked to E-commerce. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 was enacted to take care of technical issues related to E-commerce and give legal recognition of online communication/transactions. The Act contains provisions for

imposing penalty and compensation for damage to computer related illegal activities as well as compensation for failure to protect data by a body corporate handling any sensitive personal data in a computer resource it. To prevent possible misuse arising out of transaction and other dealing concluded over electronic medium, IT Act 2000 has created comprehensive criminal and civil liability for contravention of its provisions and offences. Later on amendments to the IT Act also covered guidelines for intermediaries.

The Reserve Bank of India has also issued *vide* their circular dated 24.11.2009 on “Directions for opening and operation of Accounts and settlement of Payments for Electronic Payment Transactions involving intermediaries” which pertains to the electronic/online payment modes for goods and services bill payments, online shopping etc.

Despite the above amendments, there is still no clarity on the legal/regulatory framework for addressing certain aspects of E-commerce especially on-line retailing of goods and services. The former government had constituted a High Level Group on Internal Trade and issues linked to E-commerce was one of its agenda item. However, the matter could not be considered as the High Level Group was wound up with the announcement of general elections.

Government is aware of the need to introduce clarity in to the legal/regulatory framework for addressing issues arising out of E-commerce and will consider the matter expeditiously.

**Ceiling on Central assistance for construction of  
fishing harbours and fish landing centres**

\*98. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has enforced a ceiling of 40 per cent on Central assistance for construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centres under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) since August this year, which was 75% earlier;

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

(c) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to reconsider the decision as it will adversely affect the process of upliftment of fishermen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture are implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations” during the financial

year 2014-15 with central financial assistance restricted to 40% of the capital cost for infrastructure projects in general areas and 55% in hilly and Scheduled areas.

### **Railway connectivity to State capitals of North Eastern region**

\*99. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all State capitals/Union Territories are connected by railway, especially the State capitals of North Eastern region; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Railways for providing connectivity to these capital cities with rest of the country expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) Rail connectivity exists for all State capitals except Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Goa. All the Union Territories except Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep are connected with Rail Link.

(b) To provide connectivity to capitals of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, Byrnihat-Shillong, Jiribam-Imphal, Dimapur-Kohima and Bhairabi-Sairang new line projects have been taken up respectively. Sivok-Rangpo new line has been taken up to connect Sikkim but the proposal to extend this line upto its capital *i.e.* Gangtok has not been taken up. Presently, there is no proposal to connect Panaji, the capital of Goa with rail link.

### **Implementation of Mobile Number Portability facility**

†\*100. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has issued direction to telecom companies for implementing Mobile Number Portability (MNP) facility by May next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The license conditions of Mobile Number Portability Service Providers have been amended on 3rd November, 2014 for implementing full Mobile Number Portability in the Country within a time period of six months. Similar instructions have been issued to Access Services, National Long Distance and International Long Distance licensees for implementation of full Mobile Number Portability.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Development of Dairy Sector

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

(a) whether Government plans to bring in a second white revolution;

(b) if so, the layout proposed by Government for development of dairies in the country;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments under the Intensive Dairy Development Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures being taken by Government to achieve the objectives and targets set under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Government of India, has been implementing following Dairy Development schemes with the aim to increase productivity of milch animals thereby increasing milk production through scientific breeding and feeding as well as to provide milk producers with greater access to the organized milk market in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	12th Five Year Plan Outlay
1.	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB and DD)	₹ 1800 in crore
2.	National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I)	₹ 1756 in crore
3.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)	₹ 1400 in crore

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)” has been discontinued from the financial year 2014-15. The erstwhile IDDP scheme along with its objectives and targets has been subsumed under the restructured scheme “National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)” from 2014-15 in the 12th Five Year Plan. However, the spill over project activities of ongoing projects approved under the IDDP scheme has been continued as per administrative approval of the projects and existing guidelines of the scheme. The details of ongoing projects under IDDP and dairy development component of NPBB&DD are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(d) The objectives and targets set under the Scheme are monitored by the DADF through quarterly progress reports of projects sent by the implementing agencies and also reviewed by the Technical Monitoring Committee set up by the State Government, which also has a representative of DADF, for monitoring the projects approved for the State under the scheme.

***Statement-I***

*Details indicating ongoing projects under IDDP as on 25.11.2014*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Year of sanction	Approved outlay	Total Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh-IV	2012-13	988.64	568.45
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		988.64	568.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh-II	2009-10	749.03	348.30
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		749.03	348.30
3.	Assam-I	1994-95	1260.76	909.51
4.	Assam-III	2011-12	598.69	360.00
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1859.45	1269.51
5.	Bihar-VII	2012-13	1184.72	639.32
6.	Bihar-VIII	2012-13	1190.93	751.66
7.	Bihar-IX	2012-13	1661.27	834.05
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		4036.92	2225.03
8.	Jharkhand-II	2005-06	294.29	294.29
9.	Jharkhand-III	2010-11	279.91	25.00
10.	Jharkhand-IV	2012-13	300.00	207.67
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		874.20	526.96
11.	Goa	2009-10	259.46	248.80
12.	Haryana-II	2005-06	1453.83	1377.61
13.	Haryana-IV	2006-07	287.38	259.45
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1741.21	1637.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh-III	2010-11	867.72	867.72
15.	Himachal Pradesh-IV	2011-12	295.14	144.76
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1162.86	1012.48

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Year of sanction	Approved outlay	Total Release
16.	Jammu and Kashmir-Jammu	1995-96	635.12	635.12
17.	Jammu and Kashmir - Kashmir	1995-96	608.18	608.18
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1243.30	1243.30
18.	Kerala-IV	2011-12	1799.99	1186.97
19.	Kerala-V	2012-13	298.95	111.94
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		2098.94	1298.91
20.	Karnataka-I	2011-12	236.50	124.30
21.	Karnataka-II	2012-13	265.01	111.65
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		501.51	235.95
22.	Madhya Pradesh- V	2005-06	228.89	192.44
23.	Madhya Pradesh- VI	2005-06	420.58	361.77
24.	Madhya Pradesh- VII	2006-07	1422.09	1422.10
25.	Madhya Pradesh- VIII	2011-12	765.72	693.82
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		2837.28	2670.13
26.	Chattisgarh-II	2001-02	700.63	264.20
27.	Chattisgarh-III	2001-02	849.16	305.00
28.	Chattisgarh-IV	2011-12	1199.61	916.41
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		2749.40	1485.61
29.	Maharashtra - III	2005-06	1000.30	929.30
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1000.30	929.30
30.	Manipur- III	2011-12	553.36	448.88
31.	Manipur- IV	2012-13	1272.51	400.00
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1825.87	848.88
32.	Meghalaya- II	2000-01	472.52	438.92
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		472.52	438.92
33.	Mizoram-VI	2013-14	823.85	385.38
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		823.85	385.38
34.	Nagaland-IV	2010-11	479.10	430.91
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		479.10	430.91

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Year of sanction	Approved outlay	Total Release
35.	Orissa - VII	2008-09	702.13	364.33
36.	Orissa - VIII	2009-10	730.00	380.58
37.	Orissa - IX	2010-11	599.71	426.50
38.	Orissa - X	2011-12	1056.24	332.74
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		3088.08	1504.15
39.	Rajasthan	2004-05	590.50	590.50
40.	Rajasthan - II	2005-06	290.00	112.02
41.	Rajasthan - III	2005-06	864.10	794.41
42.	Rajasthan - IV	2007-08	862.74	700.64
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		2607.34	2197.57
43.	Sikkim - VI	2012-13	729.36	328.21
44.	Sikkim - VII	2013-14	299.80	132.73
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1029.16	328.21
45.	Tamilnadu-II	2004-05	312.15	312.15
46.	Tamilnadu-V	2007-08	867.62	725.00
47.	Tamilnadu-VI	2011-12	599.65	480.19
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1779.42	1517.34
48.	Tripura - IV	2012-13	908.02	118.91
49.	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		908.02	118.91
	Uttar Pradesh- IV	2000-01	703.61	679.46
50.	Uttar Pradesh- V	2001-02	943.40	765.35
51.	Uttar Pradesh- VI	2003-04	290.54	231.69
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		1937.55	1676.50
52.	Uttrakhand-II	2004-05	532.75	532.75
53.	Uttrakhand-III	2011-12	1502.69	330.73
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		2035.44	863.48
54.	West Bengal - IV	2011-12	879.02	511.52
	STATE (SUB TOTAL)		879.02	511.52
	GRAND TOTAL		39967.87	26521.56



**Statement-II**

*Details indicating the projects approved under dairy development component of NPBB & DD Scheme as on 25.11.2014*

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Year of Approval	Approved Cost	Central Share	Total Release
1.	Kerala				
	Kerala-I	2014-15	1125.249	899.99	680.404
	Kerala-II	2014-15	985.55	770.00	521.109
	Kerala-III	2014-15	1731.27	1230.99	554.705
	STATE TOTAL		3842.07	2900.98	1756.22
2.	Nagaland				
	Nagaland-I	2014-15	323.00	313.35	141.370
	STATE TOTAL		323.000	313.350	141.37
3.	Punjab				
	Punjab-I	2014-15	1464.18	924.98	230.180
	STATE TOTAL		1464.180	924.980	230.180
4.	Tamil Nadu				
	Tamil Nadu-I	2014-15	710.00	570.000	372.500
	Tamil Nadu-II	2014-15	665.10	370.100	257.500
	Tamil Nadu-III	2014-15	2640.69	908.025	638.93
	STATE TOTAL		4015.79	1848.13	1268.93
	GRAND TOTAL		9645.04	5987.44	3396.69

**Growth rate of farm sector**

622. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether growth rate of the farm sector is on decrease in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for decreasing farm production and productivity;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase the agricultural production and productivity of each farm product; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure sustainable growth of farm sector to meet food security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The growth rate of agriculture (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery subsectors) has shown improvement from 2.5% during the 9th Plan and 2.4% during the 10th Plan to 4.1% during the 11th Plan. As per the latest estimates released by Central Statistics Office, growth rate of Agriculture and Allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery subsectors) is 4.7% during 2013-14.

Further, the productivity of food grains has increased from 1535 Kg. Hectare in 2002-03 to 2101 Kg. Hectare in 2013-14 and the production of food grains has increased from 174.8 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 264.8 million tonnes in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps to increase agricultural production and productivity and to ensure sustainable growth of the farm sector to meet the requirements of food security by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs and providing remunerative prices for farm produce through increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), higher level of procurement and competitive markets. Further, several programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements.

### **Decline in fertility of soil**

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

(a) whether farmers are gradually shifting towards farming of fruits, vegetables and oilseeds in place of foodgrain crops, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of cultivable land available in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the area under foodgrain cultivation is decreasing due to acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes;

(d) whether fertility of soil has declined owing to use of pesticides and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) The share of area under foodgrain crops as percentage of total area under crops has gradually come down from

68.9% in 1990-91 to 63.2% in 2011-12, whereas the area under fruits, vegetables and oilseeds witnessed an increase from 17.1% to 19.2%, during the same period.

(b) State/UT-wise details of cultivable land in the country is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Acreage under cultivation of different crops changes in response to shift in consumption patterns, profitability of different crops, urbanization and growth in industrial sector, etc.

(d) and (e) There is no report confirming that the fertility of soil has declined as long as there is judicious use of pesticides. However, indiscriminate and non-judicious use of pesticides may cause soil pollution problems.

Integrated Pest Management (through a combination of agronomic, chemical and biological method) is being implemented to reduce the use of pesticides in the country.

**Statement**  
*Cultivable Land in India 2011-12*  
(Area '000 Hectare)

States/UTs	Cultivable Land
Andhra Pradesh	15894
Arunachal Pradesh	424
Assam	3217
Bihar	6588
Chhattisgarh	5557
Goa	197
Gujarat	12661
Haryana	3698
Himachal Pradesh	817
Jammu and Kashmir	1063
Jharkhand	4288
Karnataka	12850
Kerala	2274
Madhya Pradesh	17284
Maharashtra	21125
Manipur	372

States/UTs	Cultivable Land
Meghalaya	1056
Mizoram	389
Nagaland	686
Odisha	6749
Punjab	4250
Rajasthan	25555
Sikkim	98
Tamil Nadu	8129
Tripura	277
Uttarakhand	1546
Uttar Pradesh	19099
West Bengal	5697
A&N Island	28
Chandigarh	2
D & N Haveli	24
Daman & Diu	4
Delhi	53
Lakshadweep	2
Puducherry	30
ALL INDIA	181983

*Source:* Land-use Statistics 2011-12, Ministry of Agriculture

### **Sale of camel milk**

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

(a) whether the National Research Centre on Camel has approached the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to authorize the sale of camel milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to permit the sale of camel milk in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The institute had written to Chairperson, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi on April 4, 2013 for inclusion of Camel Milk and Milk Products in Milk and Milk Products amendment regulation – 2009 and prevention of food adulteration act-1954.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan is selling camel milk through a State Dairy Cooperative (SARAS).

**Implementation of schemes to increase production of foodgrains**

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

(a) whether Government is implementing any new schemes to increase production of foodgrains in the country;

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

(c) the targets fixed and achieved under these Schemes during the last three years;

(d) whether these Schemes are successful despite drought and flood situation in the country; and

(e) if not, the alternate measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) to (c) The previous 51 schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) have been restructured into 5 Centrally Sponsored schemes namely Mission for Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission of Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and 5 Central Sector schemes namely Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC), Integrated Scheme on Agri-Census and Statistics (ISAC&S), National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) and Secretariat Economic Service (SES) and 1 State Plan scheme namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to boost production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors. Details of scheme-wise allocation, release and expenditure during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Despite the drought and flood situation in the country, the food grain production was 289.09 MT in 2011-12, 288.07 MT in 2012-13 and 297.65 MT in 2013-14 (as per 4th Advance Estimates).

**Statement**  
*(a) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by  
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			Macro Management Scheme (MMA)			Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)			Horticulture Mission for North East (HMNE)			(₹ in crore)
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	727.74	734.20	661.20	110.36	88.87	112.34	53.36	53.36	47.45	28.35	28.35	32.26				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.26	10.68	10.68				17.22	20.22	22.15				43.64	43.64	43.64	
3.	Assam	227.77	227.77	227.77	37.75	36.58	67.94	13.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
4.	Bihar	506.82	506.82	469.08	76.41	74.87	61.52	32.63	32.63	24.79	9.18	9.18	4.01				
5.	Chhattisgarh	230.57	212.61	197.98	63.29	55.25	45.12	17.61	17.61	17.30	11.76	11.76	11.10				
6.	Goa	49.55	24.78	24.78				0.38	0.38	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00				
7.	Gujarat	515.48	515.48	515.48	30.27	28.31	29.22	30.94	41.88	17.04	30.34	30.34	27.50				
8.	Haryana	168.92	176.87	119.94	34.95	27.07	12.43	13.60	13.60	8.70	7.23	7.23	4.18				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	99.93	67.40				17.05	17.05	16.76	0.83	0.83	0.76	35.31	35.31	35.31	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.03	63.03	30.01	3.59	2.69	0.81	31.44	25.02	4.09	2.06	2.06	1.50	33.57	33.57	33.57	
11.	Jharkhand	168.56	174.56	165.47	27.10	12.20	25.83	9.11	10.98	10.04							

12.	Karnataka	595.90	595.90	574.06	80.31	73.26	61.28	40.52	40.52	40.52	40.98	47.54	47.54	45.22
13.	Kerala	173.93	182.89	178.46	3.04	2.28	2.04	10.01	10.01	10.01	9.99	0.23	0.23	0.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	398.37	328.42	174.03	146.82	173.62	52.16	55.16	56.18	74.29	74.29	78.57	
15.	Maharashtra	727.67	735.44	614.20	151.67	135.85	136.54	75.38	81.01	81.45	80.91	80.91	73.71	
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	22.25				17.22	20.72	20.73		46.50	46.50	46.50
17.	Meghalaya	14.66	20.44	13.11				19.50	19.50	19.50		34.44	34.44	34.44
18.	Mizoram	34.61	36.63	36.63				12.02	16.17	16.18	3.61	3.61	1.72	39.85
19.	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	37.54				19.50	22.00	22.00		45.55	45.55	45.55
20.	Odisha	356.96	356.96	285.82	61.01	64.76	62.44	27.07	27.07	21.96	39.61	39.61	34.98	
21.	Punjab	138.87	145.87	65.83	47.72	35.18	15.03	13.77	6.88	0.15	1.40	1.40	0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	685.04	692.08	684.61	94.67	79.28	69.02	47.25	47.25	45.28	52.51	52.51	53.26	
23.	Sikkim	20.08	24.64	19.91				15.60	15.77	18.30		42.51	42.51	42.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.06	333.06	260.17	36.58	34.54	33.09	27.77	37.77	36.63	12.68	12.68	11.05	
25.	Tripura	17.99	25.63	21.81	3.63	3.63	2.95	15.60	15.60	15.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	757.26	762.83	487.21	283.72	244.96	230.10	92.03	92.03	84.50	12.90	12.90	10.13	
27.	Uttarakhand	131.77	128.84	39.71				19.65	19.65	18.95		30.00	30.00	30.00
28.	West Bengal	476.65	486.65	275.65	57.03	38.58	33.64	36.28	18.14	44.69	1.00	1.00	4.33	
TOTAL		7729.24	7732.75	6435.18	1377.13	1184.98	1174.96	777.99	777.98	721.86	416.43	416.43	394.55	414.37

(b) *Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)			National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)			Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)			National Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
		(₹ in crore)														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.40	92.94	134.78	252.20	287.20	287.20	22.18	17.00	21.15	0.65	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.53	4.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				10.00			8.64	5.93	5.65	6.00	3.00	2.89			
3.	Assam							9.11	5.62	3.52	6.00	2.64	2.64			
4.	Bihar	34.00	20.17	34.07	6.00	4.50	21.67	42.80	53.21	55.79	2.02	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.50	85.23	98.21	50.00	35.00	35.00	13.81	16.00	8.17	5.43	3.60	2.60			
6.	Goa	2.98	2.00	2.39	0.50	0.25	0.27	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	76.50	92.98	94.83	180.95	166.64	166.95	20.04	22.00	21.34	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.75	1.04	1.42
8.	Haryana	80.75	76.39	60.82	27.00	19.93	16.67	12.05	10.71	8.98				0.85	0.82	0.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh							7.89	14.48	11.55	1.50	1.00	0.00			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				4.00	2.00		13.87	4.00	2.37	0.74	0.37	0.20			
11.	Jharkhand	51.00	42.37	64.87	10.00	9.91	10.13	20.64	12.80	16.83	2.50	2.25	1.90			



12.	Karnataka	106.25	99.96	111.31	112.15	109.65	91.65	17.89	16.24	11.91	4.50	3.75	2.25	0.70	0.57	0.58
13.	Kerala	65.45	53.63	62.51	2.00	2.00	2.33	13.19	11.73	8.61	0.00	0.00	0.00			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.25	55.34	59.47	110.95	109.64	90.85	28.65	18.28	17.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	1.00
15.	Maharashtra	127.50	93.99	118.96	282.80	249.80	249.80	29.16	37.85	39.40	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.13	2.19
16.	Manipur					0.50		5.36	4.68	2.68	17.22	17.22	17.22			
17.	Meghalaya							4.03	2.89	0.95	3.13	0.00	0.00			
18.	Mizoram					0.75		4.52	4.03	3.44	17.5	17.50	17.50			
19.	Nagaland					1.00		5.97	7.47	8.04	17.12	17.00	16.97			
20.	Odisha	53.55	46.94	39.75	9.00	8.23	8.93	31.37	48.82	38.10	5.00	4.83	4.63	0.85	0.85	0.85
21.	Punjab	46.75	47.02	39.57	16.00	16.00	14.62	13.24	8.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
22.	Rajasthan	59.50	40.22	42.11	160.95	130.95	28.24	22.65	20.36	21.86	2.90	2.05	1.90	0.70	0.44	0.63
23.	Sikkim					4.00	2.00	3.27	2.49	2.63	3.50	3.50	1.50			
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.25	62.22	57.68	95.00	66.25	66.25	30.81	24.25	38.23	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
25.	Tripura					1.00		4.25	5.90	4.56	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.00	51.37	52.78	10.00	0.00	4.41	65.59	48.38	67.04	4.00	3.25	1.67	0.30	0.27	0.14
27.	Uttarakhand					0.75		9.10	3.50	4.71	2.40	1.90	1.41			
28.	West Bengal	42.50	25.84	44.27	1.00	0.00	0.00	27.11	2.00	10.21	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.37
Total		1243.13	988.61	1118.38	1342.00	1225.95	1096.97	489.30	428.62	441.83	110.89	84.86	75.28	10.95	8.31	12.61

(c) *Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(₹ in crore)														
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			Macro Management Scheme (MMA)			Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)			Horticulture Mission for North East (HMNE)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601.98	577.79	571.43	163.51	152.94	124.50	62.07	43.80	26.07	17.93	17.93	38.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.31	24.94	24.94	10.33	10.33	5.17	20.54	20.09	6.37				48.95	47.42	47.4176
3.	Assam	399.57	399.57	399.57	41.85	30.86	47.82	15.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.80	37.49	37.4876
4.	Bihar	724.01	700.20	585.56	105.87	65.72	85.87	38.07	23.90	27.77	9.19	9.19	9.85			
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.12	571.22	568.92	77.41	52.60	50.11	20.38	19.15	6.32	7.55	7.55	11.12			
6.	Goa	62.43	35.27	1.35				0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	586.87	610.87	594.72	56.14	54.50	42.42	35.34	35.34	17.67	5.18	5.18	18.68			
8.	Haryana	199.49	179.88	164.80	53.85	46.53	39.58	15.82	2.46	5.44	4.35	4.35	6.88			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.48	59.27	57.65	21.99	20.25	20.46	19.54	19.54	6.35	0.65	0.65	0.67	30.00	27.55	27.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.08	103.22	102.01	17.34	11.87	5.47	36.04	16.80	0.00	0.42	0.42	1.44	35.20	18.25	18.25
11.	Jharkhand	241.55	219.38	211.78	37.00	24.79	27.65	8.94	2.29	2.25						

12	Karnataka	586.52	549.15	549.15	123.05	110.21	109.10	46.21	33.11	20.58	14.81	14.81	40.44
13	Kerala	282.26	253.03	252.69	2.59	1.37	2.15	11.10	10.41	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	448.13	448.13	424.88	266.01	247.15	327.85	61.74	56.80	22.81	56.91	56.91	56.83
15	Maharashtra	1025.81	1050.81	1050.81	245.56	241.81	217.78	82.38	82.38	30.63	36.70	36.70	31.74
16	Manipur	52.94	47.97	38.15	12.16	12.16	12.16	20.54	25.54	14.26	48.93	48.93	48.93
17	Meghalaya	105.34	22.68	22.68	9.30	9.30	8.81	23.25	23.25	9.39	35.05	29	29
18	Mizoram	200.91	184.73	184.73	6.04	6.04	6.04	14.33	19.33	14.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	85.75	85.75	85.75	11.64	11.64	11.64	23.25	23.25	11.63	43.55	43.55	43.55
20	Odisha	503.10	468.28	456.78	75.97	63.52	64.72	31.82	10.81	0.00	10.68	10.68	18.31
21	Punjab	146.93	86.83	68.51	63.86	37.93	36.33	15.96	7.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	363.09	348.18	348.18	149.01	126.42	115.20	56.19	32.89	18.14	36.89	36.89	37.37
23	Sikkim	29.47	15.21	15.21	2.08	2.08	1.70	18.60	18.60	7.80	43.30	42.89	42.89
24	Tamil Nadu	659.68	613.27	613.27	52.06	39.70	42.89	31.75	29.29	9.75	8.22	8.22	13.90
25	Tripura	56.43	56.43	56.43	21.88	21.84	21.84	18.60	18.60	5.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	432.26	294.52	294.52	290.93	211.03	201.23	105.85	105.85	36.84	6.66	6.66	9.65
27	Uttarakhand	44.36	8.21	5.22	21.92	16.25	10.35	22.51	14.31	7.12	19.35	10.23	10.23
28	West Bengal	464.81	374.58	374.58	59.32	41.89	42.47	40.89	18.42	0.00	6.65	6.65	4.99
TOTAL		9110.68	8389.37	8124.27	1998.67	1670.73	1681.31	898.00	714.18	312.89	222.80	222.80	300.89
											423.03	393.21	393.21



12	Karnataka	119.00	113.04	90.00	150.00	140.65	151.22	19.10	15.27	16.62	6.31	4.93	3.21	0.70	0.58	0.62
13	Kerala	72.25	35.00	31.50	3.00	3.00	2.60	12.71	15.67	17.31	0.19	0.00	0.00			
14	Madhya Pradesh	55.25	30.09	23.00	100.00	63.84	80.52	38.27	34.63	28.82	2.70	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.99
15	Maharashtra	136.00	127.87	93.04	250.00	150.18	152.21	34.91	41.01	41.68	1.50	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.34	2.31
16	Manipur				5.00	0.00	0.00	8.93	4.76	4.17	14.70	13.36	10.06			
17	Meghalaya				4.00	1.25	0.00	7.10	1.00	2.79	0.90	0.00	0.00			
18	Mizoram				6.00	0.00	0.00	4.69	4.97	4.86	18.82	17.05	14.05			
19	Nagaland				4.00	0.00	0.00	7.31	9.34	8.21	18.31	16.60	14.94			
20	Odisha	68.00	65.80	68.60	12.00	20.00	16.90	29.38	42.50	52.54	5.02	4.64	3.50	0.85	0.85	0.85
21	Punjab	62.90	57.90	58.16	20.00	10.00	7.46	15.46	9.92	10.87	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	80.75	41.20	49.09	150.00	110.00	103.47	30.06	22.45	27.22	2.52	1.88	0.87	0.70	0.63	0.49
23	Sikkim				8.00	2.00	0.00	3.02	2.44	2.01	3.42	3.27	2.26			
24	Tamil Nadu	68.00	56.00	98.90	90.00	83.00	132.35	34.58	22.41	24.94	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.44
25	Tripura				5.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	3.89	3.93	1.05	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	59.50	32.36	23.00	15.61	5.95	3.93	85.47	69.21	64.20	2.81	0.60	0.47	0.30	0.14	0.15
27	Uttarakhand				6.00	1.50	0.70	10.86	4.63	5.51	2.54	0.77	0.76			
28	West Bengal	38.25	19.00	30.53	1.00	0.00	0.00	35.65	19.84	13.86	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.13
TOTAL		1293.70	1031.83	1026.74	1494.00	1202.02	1231.80	597.35	506.85	542.65	112.21	85.92	65.02	11.90	8.62	8.82

*(e) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by  
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)				National Food Security Mission (NFSM)				Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)				Horticulture Mission for North East Himalayan States (HMNEH)			
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	
		(₹ in crore)															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483.23	456.87	376.70		191.87	157.37	144.64		85.94	85.94	90.74					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.04	33.04	12.29		16.48	11.32	11.23						48.00	46.61	46.61	
3.	Assam	440.03	218.87	141.30		112.80	95.10	108.92		0.00	0.00	0.00		48.00	48.00	48.00	
4.	Bihar	527.67	254.26	246.56		96.77	15.22	35.92		0.00	0.00	2.35					
5.	Chhattisgarh	407.63	233.82	222.90		101.29	79.46	37.97		10.25	10.25	5.98					
6.	Goa	21.91	10.43	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00					
7.	Gujarat	557.04	476.89	168.80		65.59	38.51	33.46		27.54	27.54	32.03					
8.	Haryana	318.57	159.29	146.43		66.06	42.15	30.91		3.63	3.63	4.32					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.40	77.40	23.24		22.02	21.83	21.15		0.45	0.45	0.45		24.00	26.19	24.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148.04	88.52	75.44		26.02	17.50	14.17		1.58	1.58	0.67		24.43	29.43	24.88	
11.	Jharkhand	294.18	147.10	103.09		48.87	38.68	41.82									
12.	Karnataka	794.58	467.29	242.99		144.85	127.74	110.78		23.13	23.13	23.50					

[illegible]

(f) Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by  
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)			National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)			National Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Support to State Extension Programmes for State Reforms			(₹ in crore)
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127.5	91.06	91.06	295.00	265.56	265.56	0.23	0.00	0.00	26.92	20.19	25.49	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				1.00	0.00	0.00	16.72	16.67	16.62	9.37	697.00	8.92	
3.	Assam				2.00	0.00	0.00	15.19	15.18	15.14	14.67	4.36	7.17	
4.	Bihar	42.5	20.00	31.00	70.00	57.50	56.69	1.63	0.00	0.00	47.17	40.00	48.86	
5.	Chhattisgarh	114.75	90.62	105.00	40.00	30.00	23.00	5.71	5.15	5.11	15.18	13.78	16.06	
6.	Goa	4.25	3.99	1.33	0.40	0.17	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.03	
7.	Gujarat	119.00	119.00	108.26	200.00	220.00	203.06	3.96	3.03	2.75	22.23	36.31	35.10	
8.	Haryana	102.00	93.44	103.25	40.00	33.00	33.00				11.91	6.22	11.19	
9.	Himachal Pradesh				3.00	3.00	3.00	1.41	0.95	0.88	6.85	9.39	11.33	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir				4.00	0.00	0.58	1.51	1.08	0.84	13.09	5.44	9.79	
11.	Jharkhand	68.00	50.04	40.15	30.00	15.00	15.00	0.55	0.35	0.16	24.55	31.68	37.99	
12.	Karnataka	119.00	69.74	55.01	175.00	173.30	186.19	9.66	9.66	9.28	17.59	8.72	14.38	



13.	Kerala	85.00	30.00	26.00	7.50	5.62	5.73	1.01	0.96	0.90	11.66	14.08	15.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80.75	75	61.00	110.00	106.52	97.21	8.25	7.93	7.93	35.72	4.37	47.87
15.	Maharashtra	144.50	674.60	657.50	250.00	141.01	124.70	1.52	0.50	0.50	32.11	49.71	55.91
16.	Manipur				5.44	1.50	1.50	14.35	12.13	12.09	7.28	1.29	3.88
17.	Meghalaya				1.00	0.50	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	5.82	0.55	1.68
18.	Mizoram				9.00	6.75	6.75	20.16	20.09	20.09	3.97	3.97	4.18
19.	Nagaland				5.00	0.00	0.00	20.29	20.29	20.29	6.05	8.05	10.04
20.	Odisha	85	84.09	85	15.00	25.86	34.95	5.72	5.47	5.47	27.14	85.26	38.81
21.	Punjab	63.75	58.19	57.71	20.00	5.00	5.91	0.54	0.00	0.00	14.46	8.55	9.72
22.	Rajasthan	85.00	62.50	57.00	150.00	80.00	97.08	2.06	1.23	0.84	27.99	30.02	31.57
23.	Sikkim				6.00	5.89	6.00	3.01	2.80	2.37	2.53	1.90	2.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	97.75	92.87	106.50	90.00	86.90	128.37	1.04	0.00	0.00	32.20	27.83	38.89
25.	Tripura				3.39	1.00	0.95	1.10	0.58	0.38	5.32	3.97	4.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59.50	35.00	39.50	15.61	2.00	5.12	1.85	0.85	0.51	10.25	5.26	5.83
27.	Uttarakhand				6.00	5.40	6.40	1.46	0.87	0.66	10.25	5.26	5.83
28.	West Bengal	42.50	8.00	30.53	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	32.87	13.91	14.89
TOTAL		1440.75	1658.14	1655.80	1555.34	1271.48	1306.97	142.51	125.77	122.83	477.45	1137.07	518.55

**Attracting youths towards agriculture sector**

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and National Agricultural Research System (NARS) jointly propose to launch a programme to attract youth and sustain their interest in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attraction of youth towards agriculture is decreasing day by day; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government proposes to take to generate interest among the students for agriculture at school and university level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To attract and sustain the interest of youth in agriculture education the Govt. provides Stipend and Fellowships/assistance under various programmes both at undergraduate (UG) and post graduate (PG) levels *viz.* Rural Awareness Work Experience (RAWE) and National Talent Scholarships for the UG students, Senior and Junior research fellowships for PG and UG students, respectively, Experiential Learning modules for developing entrepreneurship skills and confidence among UG students and assistance in the form of fellowship for global exposure of the agriculture students.

(c) Under graduate courses in agriculture and allied disciplines offered by State Agricultural Universities include 15% all India quota which is filled by ICAR based on All India Entrance Examination. From the trends available given in Statement (*See below*) for number of applicants from various States/UTs to All India Entrance Examination conducted by the ICAR to fill up 15% of the seats in Agricultural Universities, the number over the years has increased indicating growing interest of students in Agriculture Stream.

(d) Not applicable in view of 'C' above.

***Statement***

*The State/UT-wise distribution of candidates appeared in All India Entrance Examination for admission (15% seats) conducted by ICAR to Under-Graduate programme in various Agricultural Universities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	18	39	39
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1450	4241	6844

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	257	509
4.	Assam	110	624	510
5.	Bihar	6742	10421	12288
6.	Chandigarh	32	47	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	1552	3495	4472
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
10.	Delhi	961	1054	1262
11.	Goa	8	12	6
12.	Gujarat	56	76	133
13.	Haryana	3007	4454	4616
14.	Himachal Pradesh	723	2043	3123
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	572	473	498
16.	Jharkhand	1216	1747	2215
17.	Karnataka	232	547	1772
18.	Kerala	6811	13643	20930
19.	Lakshadweep	4	14	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5332	6802	10465
21.	Maharashtra	760	1108	3269
22.	Manipur	554	1186	1636
23.	Meghalaya	77	110	172
24.	Mizoram	1	10	21
25.	Nagaland	19	79	298
26.	Odisha	2782	5855	8353
27.	Puducherry	7	16	33
28.	Punjab	790	1619	2152
29.	Rajasthan	9380	14554	16353
30.	Sikkim	4	13	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	174	271	925
32.	Tripura	15	40	49

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
33.	Uttarakhand	1242	1609	1478
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6107	8174	9649
35.	West Bengal	951	1844	2224
36.	Not specified	193	184	15
TOTAL		51,939	86,661	1,16,414

### **Competitive marketing system for farmers' produces**

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

(a) whether World Bank has selected certain States for developing a competitive marketing system for the produces of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the objectives of World Bank aided Multi-State Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP); and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to implement the said Scheme in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Government of India decides on projects that need to be posed to World Bank for assistance.

(b) At present, three World Bank assisted projects on “Agricultural Competitiveness” are being implemented in Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan.

(c) These projects are structured as individual State Project and are not multi-state projects.

The objective of Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP) is to increase the productivity, profitability and market access of the farming community in Maharashtra. The objective of Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) is to stimulate growth of Assam’s agricultural economy through increase in the productivity and market access of targeted farmers and community groups. The object of Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP) is to establish the feasibility of increasing agricultural productivity and farmer’s income in a sustainable manner through a distinct agricultural development approach by integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations in selected locations across the ten agro-ecological zones of Rajasthan.

(d) Proposals for World Bank assistance are submitted by the sectoral line Ministries and State Governments. Based on the recommendations of the Planning Commission (for Central Sector Projects) and central line Ministry (for State sector projects), a Screening Committee in Department of Economic Affairs decides the projects that need to be posed to World Bank for assistance.

### **Development of quality wheat breed**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that agro scientist K.V. Prabhu of Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a breed of wheat, namely HD-2967, by which farmers have earned enormously through its production and quality husk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made, State-wise, to enhance its production at a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The wheat variety HD 2967 was developed by a team of scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi namely, DRs. B.S. Malik, R.K. Sharma, Rajbir Yadav, G.P. Singh, V. Tiwari, A.P. Sethi, Rajiv K. Sharma, V.C. Sinha and Neelu Jain, with signatures of Dr. K.V. Prabhu as Head of the department, Joint Director, and Director of IARI. It possesses field-resistance to yellow rust, leaf rust and stem rust. It is suitable for timely sown-irrigated conditions of North West Plain Zone (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Western Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kathua region of J&K, Una district and Paonta valley of Himachal Pradesh, Tarai region of Uttarakhand) and North Eastern Plain Zone (Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam and plains of North Eastern States). Its average grain yield is 51.0 q/ha. Variety HD-2967 produces white, soft and non-brittle quality straw.

(c) Seed of HD-2967 was distributed for on-farm demonstration to Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Non-Government Organizations and voluntary agencies through national extension programme of IARI in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

National Agricultural Research System consisting of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities have taken up large scale breeder seed production to support the seed chain and seed production by various agencies of different

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

states to ensure timely availability of quality seed to the farmets. Breeder seed production has increased from 327 quintals in 2012-13 to 1947 quintals in 2013-14. Further, Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed MoUs with 36 seed companies/seed growers to supplement seed production of HD-2967.

### **Development of fisheries**

629. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the ongoing schemes for development of fisheries in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year for development of this sector, Statewise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for promoting export of aqua products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) The Department is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for Development of fisheries in the country including Andhra Pradesh.

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture”.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations”.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme on “Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System (GIS) of the Fisheries Sector”.
- (iv) Central Sector Scheme on “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen”.
- (v) Central Sector Scheme on “National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)”.

The above mentioned ongoing schemes are implemented through State Governments. The amount sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year for development of this sector, statewise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In addition to above schemes, the Government is also implementing a number of programs/schemes for promotion of exports of aqua products in the county such as assistance scheme for new farm development and hatcheries, assistance to fishermen for better preservation of catch, promotion of fishing of tuna and other under exploited resources, financial assistance for the construction of new tuna long liners, on-board and off-shore training on fishing, commercial development of ornamental fish.

**Statement**

*Amount sanctioned and released during last three years and the current year for development of fisheries sector*

Name of the State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(₹ in lakh)
				2014-15 (upto 24.11.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1185.52	1111.09	1678.23	342.15
Arunachal Pradesh	201.03	185.28	127.89	88.33
Assam	544.09	111.76	922.52	308.82
Bihar	1069.30	80.11	1.00	239.55
Chhattisgarh	341.64	636.59	526.53	362.72
Goa	259.95	66.87	582.98	275.05
Gujarat	2064.41	499.44	277.24	108.05
Haryana	81.10	60.00	60.00	123.52
Himachal Pradesh	27.02	237.59	91.94	31.34
J&K	454.12	21.00	119.00	0.00
Jharkhand	437.62	313.11	554.81	106.40
Karnataka	1900.52	2050.70	1555.12	1112.51
Kerala	3579.43	5024.55	3917.68	2071.04
Madhya pradesh	764.47	502.18	428.34	320.24
Maharashtra	1842.44	2714.27	2658.13	1303.78
Manipur	137.07	513.06	553.43	39.76
Meghalaya	3.38	38.03	50.95	1.00
Mizoram	395.81	839.38	698.47	132.39
Sikkim	152.09	168.31	140.64	23.19
Nagaland	699.48	1245.07	2510.53	1172.08
Tripura	273.65	192.75	241.24	0.00
Odisha	1446.43	1742.43	1520.18	1132.09
Punjab	19.07	130.73	44.50	46.09
Rajasthan	42.23	23.72	193.07	12.78

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	4829.05	2793.35	3260.74	3963.47
Uttar Pradesh	524.28	683.21	1614.02	639.57
West Bengal	460.11	641.60	783.29	770.59
Lakshadweep	67.25	47.15	9.31	0.00
Uttarakhand	37.93	58.91	11.72	54.08
Puducherry	1512.55	1108.00	343.57	200.00
A and N Islands	64.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	547.41
Delhi	180.00	9.00	0.00	17.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	25597.50	23856.74	25477.07	15545.00

### **Stagnation in agricultural production**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that total agricultural production in the country has reached to a point of stagnation;

(b) if so, whether Government has any policy to increase agricultural production to meet the needs of growing population and to curb the prices of agricultural produces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Over the years, the production of major agricultural crops in the country has been generally increasing, except in the years of adverse conditions of monsoon rainfall such as drought, flood and extreme temperature conditions etc.

(b) and (c) To increase agricultural production in the country to meet the needs of growing population and to curb the prices of agricultural commodities, Government of India has been implementing various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), etc.



Further, to increase productivity and production of agricultural crops in the country, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is having research and development programmes in rice, wheat, maize, millets, fodder crops, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, etc. These research programmes are undertaken by 26 commodity/theme based Research Institutions and 33 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) & All India Network Projects (AINPs) to develop location-specific crop varieties and matching technologies as per the agro-ecological needs. The crop improvement programmes give emphasis on development of new crop varieties/hybrids with improved quality and tolerance/resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses.

Besides above, to encourage farmers to increase agricultural production by ensuring remunerative prices for their produce, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of agricultural commodities have also been increased over the years.

### **Reinforcement of co-operatives**

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

(a) whether there is scope for augmenting the integral linkage between Parts IX, IXA and IXB of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would consider constituting a Group of Experts to explore ways in which rural and urban local bodies might mutually reinforce the co-operatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution of India relate to the Panchayats and Municipalities respectively. Panchayats and Municipalities are both institutions of local self-Governments. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has the primary objective of implementation of Part IX of the Constitution to attain decentralized and participatory local self-government through rural local bodies. District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted in every State at the district level under Article 243ZD of Part IXA of the Constitution. The DPCs have the mandate to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities, established under Part IX and IXA of the Constitution and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole, thereby providing a linkage at the level of planning.

Co-operative Societies included in the Constitution of India through 97th Amendment Act are body corporate, autonomous and democratically managed organizations formed for furthering economic interests of members. Economic activities of Co-operatives operating in the Panchayat and Municipal areas help in the progress of the area.

Panchayats and Municipalities have an important role in the promotion and development of Co-operatives by way of dissemination of information on Co-operatives, facilitating well functioning of Co-operatives through good governance etc. Part IXB of the Constitution has, however, been struck down by the High Court, Gujarat declaring it as ultra vires of the Constitution.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Proposal for new insurance scheme for agriculturists**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to scrap the existing Agriculture Insurance Scheme - Krishi Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government would replace it with a new insurance scheme; and

(c) the details of the new proposed insurance scheme for agriculturists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) to (c) With a view to make the crop insurance more farmers' friendly, government replaced National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) by Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) w.e.f Rabi 2013-14. However, on the representations from some State Governments, NAIS was allowed to such States for implementation during Rabi 2013-14. Again all State Governments/UT Administrations have been given the option to implement either NAIS or MNAIS for the year 2014-15. Further, improvement in existing Crop Insurance Schemes is a continuing process to ensure that farmers get adequate insurance coverage to compensate them reasonably well in case of adverse situations leading to loss in crops.

#### **Revitalization of agriculture sector in West Bengal**

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

(a) the per capita income of farmers in the country, State-wise during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the measures taken by Central Government to assist Government of West Bengal in revamping the agrarian sector over the last ten years;

(c) the steps taken to revitalize the condition of jute cultivators in West Bengal during the last three years;

(d) the initiatives taken by the Central Government to smoothen the credit flow to needy cultivators; and

(e) the total number of farmer beneficiaries under the aforementioned measures in the State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Details of state-wise average monthly income per farmer household during the year 2002-03 as per the Situation Assessment Survey 2003, conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Various schemes aimed at development of agriculture sector are implemented by the Central Government in a decentralized manner, permitting flexibility to State Governments in formulation and implementation of projects. The focus is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, bringing more areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

In order to assist the Government of West Bengal, the Central Government increased the allocation for Agriculture and Allied sector under State Plan Outlay to ₹8,583.00 crore in the 12th Plan against expenditure of ₹3,339.26 crore during the 11th Plan period. Details of Central expenditure during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has taken various steps to revitalize the condition of jute cultivators including in West Bengal during last three years. The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) was a major initiative taken for overall development and growth in the jute sector with a total outlay of ₹355.55 crores spanning over six years, and was completed in March 2013. The Mission Scheme aimed at strengthening agriculture research and development for improving the yield and quality; transfer of improved technology and agronomic practices in production and post harvesting phase; establishing raw jute marketing linkages in jute producing states, modernization of jute industry, upgradation of skills, market promotion and exports to help increase demand for raw jute.

In addition to this, Minimum Support Price is fixed every year; compulsory jute packaging is provided for certain percentage of food grains and sugar; National Jute Board and Jute Corporation of India take initiatives for better jute seeds and improving agronomical practices, distribution of high-yielding seeds and provide alternate retting technology to improve jute fiber; jute Geo-textile is promoted to increase raw jute consumption; R&D for diversification of jute use in composites, paper industry and automobiles, etc, is supported.

(d) and (e) Government has taken several measures to improve institutional credit flow to farmers. These, *inter-alia*, include: (a) A provision of low interest crop loan upto ₹3.00 lakhs at the rate of 7% per annum was begun in 2006-07, which was further lowered to an effective rate of interest of 4% per annum by the year 2011-12 by providing for interest subvention rate of 3%; and this facility was extended for 2013-14 and 2014-15 also; (b) introduction of Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) in 1998-99 to meet short term credit requirement of all eligible farmers; (c) extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts; (d) increase in collateral free farm loan limit from ₹50,000 to ₹1,00,000; (e) implementation of revival package for Short-term-Rural Cooperative Credit Structure in the country.

As on 31.08.2013 the total number of operative/live Kisan credit cards issued to the farmers in West Bengal is 43,38,908 (10,10,94,187 KCCs on all India basis).

***Statement-I***

*Details of Statement average monthly income per farmer household*

State	Average monthly income* per farmer household (₹)
1	2
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

1	2
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

Note: State Telangana was not formed during the survey period.

### Statement-II

#### State Plan Outlays (₹ in lakh) in 2014-15

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan, 2012-13 Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay 2013-14	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	3	4
Crop Husbandry	39670.17	68534.15	117531.00
Horticulture	4031.48	6772.00	6960.75
Soil and Water Conservation	966.51	3020.00	3195.00
Animal Husbandry	10915.12	18949.81	31175.00

1	2	3	4
Dairy Development	742.20	2670.19	4110.00
Fisheries	8095.44	17385.90	19490.50
Plantations	172.42	356.22	305.80
Food, Storages & Warehousing	3216.37	8439.25	13371.00
Agril. Res. and Edn.	736.55	1056.10	1149.50
Agril. Financial Institutions	8325.00	1000.00	--
Co-operation	10787.58	16847.00	19969.00
<b>Other Agril. Prog.</b>			
Agri. Mktg.	--		
Other (Mktg. and Quality Control)	9042.57	33410.75	29664.00
TOTAL	96701.41	178441.37	246921.55

#### Shortfall in production of potato

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production of potato has decreased in 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13;

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

(c) whether prices of potato have rapidly increased due to reduction in its production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to do away with the imbalance between demand and supply and to control the prices of potato, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the provisional estimates provided by the States, the All India production of potato during 2013-14 has decreased by 2.3% in comparison to 2012-13.

Potato production during 2013-14 was affected by untimely rains and late blight disease during February/March 2014.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The price rise in potato is not solely due to reduction in production but is attributed to several factors such as (i) seasonality, (ii) adverse weather conditions, (iii) cost of transportation, (iv) cold storage costs, (v) speculation on impending shortage situation (vi) rising demand due to increasing incomes, urbanisation, *etc.*

(e) Following important steps have been taken by the Government to do away with the imbalance between demand and supply and to control the prices of potato:

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 450 per MT has been imposed on potato w.e.f. 26.06.2014.
- Stock limits in respect of potato have been imposed for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Advisory to State Governments have been issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has recently launched Kisan Mandi in Alipur, Delhi to cater to the huge market for fruits and vegetables by sourcing these directly from Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Growers' Associations.

#### **Area under micro irrigation**

635. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under micro irrigation projects, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any target for increasing the area under micro irrigation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is pursuing the Twelfth Five Year Plan target of bringing 90,000 hectares under micro irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) An area of approximately 42.47 lakh ha. has been covered since inception of Micro Irrigation scheme from 2005-06 to 2013-14. The State-wise details of area covered under Micro Irrigation are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Micro Irrigation scheme is an ongoing scheme intended to bring more area under its umbrella. National Mission on Micro Irrigation Scheme, under

which financial assistance is provided for Micro Irrigation System, is subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with effect from 1st April, 2014 and is now implemented as “On Farm Water Management”. The rate of assistance in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and North Eastern and Himalayan States is 50% for small and marginal farmers and 35% for other farmers. In case of other areas, assistance is 35% for small and marginal farmers and 25% for other farmers. Additional 10% assistance continues to be provided by the respective State Government to all categories of farmers.

(d) The Government aims to bring approximately 40 lakh ha. area under Micro Irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation) scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan.

***Statement***

*State-wise area covered under Micro Irrigation Scheme as on 31st March 2014*

Sl.No.	State	Area Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	835881
2.	Bihar	91376
3.	Chhattisgarh	140901
4.	Goa	707
5.	Gujarat	537757
6.	Haryana	64196
7.	Jharkhand	20277
8.	Karnataka	630787
9.	Kerala	16872
10.	Madhya Pradesh	212423
11.	Maharashtra	711370
12.	Odisha	88989
13.	Punjab	28005
14.	Rajasthan	675420
15.	Tamil Nadu	157447
16.	Uttar Pradesh	25583
17.	West Bengal	900
18.	North Eastern and Himalayan States	8584
TOTAL		4247473



**Assistance to farmers affected by floods and soil erosion**

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

(a) the number of farmers affected by various natural calamities in the country, particularly by floods and soil erosion, during the last three years and current year, till date, State-wise;

(b) whether any special measure and steps have been taken by Government to facilitate such affected farmers with financial assistance, rehabilitation package and other incentives; and

(c) if so, the details of number of such affected farmers covered till date and the number of farmers remaining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) Details of crop area affected by eligible/ notified natural calamities *e.g.* drought, flood, hailstorm *etc. vis-à-vis* number of farmers affected, Statewise, during last three years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) State Governments initiate necessary relief measures to farmers in the wake of eligible/notified natural calamities from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance to State Government, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of relief memoranda from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

The extant NDRF/SDRF norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above) for damage caused to all types of agriculture and horticulture crops due to the notified natural disasters. The level of assistances are ₹ 4,500/- per ha. for rainfed crops, ₹ 9,000/- per ha. for assured irrigated crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 750 and restricted to sown areas, and ₹ 12,000/- per ha. for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹ 1500/- and restricted to sown areas, where crop loss is more than 50% and above.

Relief to the farmers are provided by respective State Governments. Details of additional central assistance released to the States from NDRF during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Financial assistance from SDRF and NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to crops. Farmers are also entitled for compensation under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) as per extant procedure.



14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	20.81	18.10	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.14
16.	Maharashtra	31.11	27.05	48.29	41.99	25.18	21.90	-	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	0.73	0.63	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.16
19.	Odisha	4.19	3.64	0.02	0.02	11.00	9.57	3.65	3.17
20.	Punjab	-	-	0.03	0.02	4.00	3.48	1.06	0.92
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	35.52	30.89	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.10	1.83	10.62	9.24	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5.25	4.57	0.04	0.04	13.33	11.59	20.35	17.70
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.01	0.01
27.	West Bengal	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.02	1.31	1.14	0.51	0.44
28.	Puducherry	0.17	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		111.05	96.57	150.10	130.52	131.08	113.98	41.69	36.25

\*Crop loss >50%, number of farmers estimated based on average land holding 1.15 ha per farmer (Agricultural Census, 2010-11)  
(As per information received from States, as on 26.11.2014)

**Statement-II**

*Release from National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF)  
during the year 2011-12 to 2014-15*

					(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	643.39	0	763.53	427.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	100.44	140.46	10.77
3.	Assam	0	45	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42.91	45.98	95.84	1.42
10.	J & K	0	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	70.23	679.54	245.68	82.77
13.	Kerala	109.69	34.27	61.74	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	502.59	83.13
15.	Maharashtra	0	1824.52	1269.11	0.00
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0	0	36.60	0.00
20.	Odisha	678.65	6.19185	750.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	200.38	74.3469	1.02	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	523.977	0	453.87	0.00
25.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	189.69	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	329.50	172.32
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Telangana	-	-	-	18.51
TOTAL		2458.92	2810.29	4649.94	795.98

\* Including Telangana till 2013-14.

**Contribution of women in agriculture**

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

(a) whether State Governments have been directed to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30 per cent for the benefit of women farmers under all beneficiary oriented schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently conducted any study on women participation and their contribution to agriculture in the country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow up action taken by Government on the findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per directives of the Planning Commission regarding Women Component Plan, the State Governments have been asked to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers. Guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Missions such as Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseed & Oil palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) have provision regarding 30% flow of funds for women farmers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) above, no specific outcome is available.

**Use of organic fertilizers**

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

(a) whether fertility and productivity of agricultural land has decreased in the country due to continuous use of chemical fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to promote organic farming in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose and the role of agricultural universities in promoting the use of organic fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil health from judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilisers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

(b) and (c) Government is promoting organic farming across the country through various programmes under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

- (i) Under Soil Health Management (SHM) component of NMSA, financial assistance upto 50% of cost subject to a limit of ₹5,000/- per hectare and ₹10,000/- per beneficiary is provided for promotion of organic inputs. Also, financial assistance upto 33% of financial outlay, subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹63.00 lakhs for establishment of agro / vegetable waste compost production units and 100% assistance to state govt./ govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹190 lakhs per unit as Capital Investment for setting up Agro/vegetable waste compost production unit upto capacity of 3000 Tons Per Annum (TPA) production capacity is provided. Financial assistance @ 25% of total financial outlay subject to a ceiling of ₹40.00 lakhs to individuals/private agencies for bio-fertilizers production units and 100% assistance to state govt./govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of 160 lakh per unit as Capital Investment for setting up bio-fertilizer units of upto 200 TPA production capacity is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD.

Details of funds released for establishment of Compost production units (FVMWC) and Bio-fertilizer production units under Capital Investment Scheme (CISS) through NABARD are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Financial assistance @ ₹20,000/ha subject to maximum of ₹40,000/- per beneficiary for three year term is provided for adoption of organic farming through cluster approach as well as through adoption of organic village under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. Financial assistance of ₹10 lakh per village is provided for organic village adoption (maximum 10 villages per annum/state).

- (ii) Under MIDH, Government is providing financial assistance for adoption of organic farming @ ₹10,000 (maximum) for 4 ha (50% of total cost)

while ₹300 per ha upto 4 ha (limited to 50% of cost) is provided for promotion of use of liquid bio-fertilizers. For adopting organic farming for perennial and non perennial fruit crops, vegetables, aromatic plants, spices etc., additional assistance is given @ 50% of cost over and above the area expansion programme for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary, spread over a period of three years. For organic cultivation of vegetables, assistance is limited to ₹10,000/- per ha spread over a period of three years. Financial assistance is provided for establishing vermi-compost units and HDPE Vermi- beds @ 50% of cost subject to a maximum of ₹50,000/- per beneficiary for a unit having size of 30' x 8' x 2.5'. For smaller units, assistance will be on prorata basis. For HDPE Vermi-bed of 96 c ft size (12'x4'x2'), the cost will be ₹16,000/- per bed and assistance will be limited to 50% of cost.

Under NFSM, assistance is provided to the farmer for bio-fertilizers @ ₹300 per ha.

- (iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) is a State Plan scheme giving flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning, selecting and executing projects in agriculture and allied sectors as per their priorities and agro-climatic situation.

The financial assistance given for organic farming to the States during last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (iv) ICAR under Network Project on Organic Farming with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram is running at 20 co-operating centers including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) spread over 16 States. Organic farming packages and practices for 18 crop/cropping systems have been developed. The 12th plan allocation is ₹1170 lakhs.

In order to promote organic farming in the country, the ICAR in association with SAUs has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermi compost, municipal solid waste compost, bio-enriched compost etc. from various organic wastes. Improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network project on bio-fertilizers. These are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmers trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released for establishment of Compost production units (FVMWC) and Bio-fertilizer production units under CISS through NABARD*

Sl. No.	State	Fruit Veg. Waste Comp. Unit		Subsidy released (₹ Lakh)	Biofertilizer		Subsidy released (₹ Lakh)
		Number	Capacity		Number	Capacity	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	4	750	70.662
2.	Assam	2	6650	12.750	2	50	30.00
3.	Bihar	1	50.00	4.125	0	0	0.00
4.	Delhi	1	100	20.00	0	0	0.00
5.	Goa	1	300	11.600	1	1000	20.00
6.	Gujarat	1	6750	4.773	6	1490	123.984
7.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	1	150	17.075
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	700	20.00
9.	Karnataka	5	26700	184.527	3	450	71.65
10.	Kerala	2	13800	21.287	2	500	30.641
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	100	40.00
12.	Maharashtra	1	150	35.712	10	2565	149.896
13.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	1	358	5.668
14.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	4	1110	27.480
15.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	1	150	8.250
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	200	57.00	3	590	61.6746
17.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00	5	1400	87.515
18.	Tripura	1	50	20.0	1	150	20.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1200	19.187	0	0	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00	2	300	27.005
21.	West Bengal	1	7200	15.125	2	750	13.90
TOTAL		19	63150	406.086	50	12563	825.401



**Statement-II***Funds released for Organic Farming under RKVY during last 5 years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	0.12	0.71	0.00	15.00	9.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	4.50	9.00	11.57	11.88
4.	Bihar	7.44	0.00	32.64	101.05	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.60	2.30	12.00	0.00	1.96	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2.65	1.97	2.80	108.16	11.63	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.82	1.55	0.00	1.51	3.38	2.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.30	11.63	10.05	10.50	7.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.87	3.31	0.79	2.37	1.64
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.58	4.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	34.40	0.00	0.50	33.00	21.00	14.40
13.	Kerala	0.37	0.02	0.00	1.23	1.44	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.44	3.80	11.26	4.40	5.69	3.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.82	0.75	0.29
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.50	1.50	0.60
17.	Odisha	1.03	4.42	11.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	22.35	6.75	3.67	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	1.96	0.00	2.50	1.20	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	17.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	0.00
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.40	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	3.98	15.37	16.56	28.18	89.56
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	11.51	0.00	13.31	9.44	3.44
25.	West Bengal	0.32	0.56	0.35	0.00	6.11	0.00
TOTAL		110.82	59.16	129.91	311.31	145.31	143.81

**New scheme for crop insurance**

639. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken action on the proposal of Government of Odisha for introduction of a new scheme for crop insurance, keeping the premium at par with National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when the new Scheme would be announced; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) to (c) Government of Odisha had asked the Government of India to charge only nominal rate of premium from farmers for crop insurance as against the premium on actuarial basis being charged under Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) implemented *w.e.f* Rabi 2013-14. On the basis of the representation as well as the representations from some other State Governments, these States were allowed to implement National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during Rabi 2013-14 where the rates of premium were nominal and the liability for payment of claims over and above the premium collected rested with the Government. Again, the Government of India has allowed the State Governments/UT administrations to either implement MNAIS or NAIS at their option during the year 2014-15.

Further, improvement in existing Crop Insurance Schemes is a continuing process to ensure that farmers get adequate insurance coverage to compensate them reasonably well in case of adverse situation leading to loss in crops.

#### **Assistance to rainfall deficient areas**

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

- (a) whether final figures of rainfall in Maharashtra and rest of the country for monsoon 2014 have been compiled;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken to provide relief in rainfall deficient areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Seasonal rainfall during South West Monsoon (2014), for the country as a whole, was 88% of its long period average (LPA). Sub-Division wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

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

To deal with challenges posed by delayed and aberrant monsoon and in the wake of shortfall in sowing of major crops during kharif-2014, Government has taken following measures covering all drought affected/rainfall deficit States including Maharashtra:

- (i) Implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme for protective irrigation of crops with an allocation of ₹100 crore;
- (ii) Enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy to partially recompense the farmer for the additional expenditure incurred in resowing and/or purchasing appropriate varieties of seeds;
- (iii) Implementation of drought mitigating interventions on perennial horticulture crops with an additional allocation of ₹700 crore under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);
- (iv) Implementation of Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an allocation of ₹100 crore during 2014-15 for ensuring availability of fodder;
- (v) Waiver of duty on import of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake, sunflower oil cake, canola oil meal, mustard oil cake, rice bran and palm kernel cake to increase availability of feed ingredients.

In addition, States including Maharashtra were advised to keep aside 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

### *Statement*

#### *Sub-Division wise details of Seasonal rainfall*

Sl.No.	Meteorological Sub-divisions	Period : 01.06.2014 to 30.09.2014			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
	<b>East and North East India</b>	1267.7	1437.8	-12%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1747.6	1768.0	-1%	N
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	1635.1	1792.8	-9%	N
3.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura	1118.8	1496.9	-25%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	1864.5	2006.2	-7%	N
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	1001.1	1167.9	-14%	N
6.	Jharkhand	930.1	1091.9	-15%	N
7.	Bihar	849.3	1027.6	-17%	N

Subdivisions	Actual	Normal	% DEP	CAT.
<b>North West India</b>	483.1	615.0	-21%	
1. East U.P.	518.1	897.6	-42%	D
2. West U.P.	340.3	769.4	-56%	D
3. Uttarakhand	897.6	1229.1	-27%	D
4. Har. Chd. and Delhi	203.2	466.3	-56%	D
5. Punjab	243.9	491.9	-50%	D
6. Himachal Pradesh	521.8	825.3	-37%	D
7. Jammu and Kashmir	633.0	534.6	18%	N
8. West Rajasthan	262.8	263.2	0%	N
9. East Rajasthan	618.6	615.8	0%	N
<b>Central India</b>	879.7	974.2	-10%	
1. Odisha	1256.9	1149.9	9%	N
2. West Madhya Pradesh	771.5	876.1	-12%	N
3. East Madhya Pradesh	746.6	1051.2	-29%	D
4. Gujarat Region	777.0	901.0	-14%	N
5. Saurashtra and Kutch	454.7	473.5	-4%	N
6. Konkan and Goa	2752.8	2914.3	-6%	N
7. Madhya Maharashtra	675.0	729.3	-7%	N
8. Marathwada	398.8	682.9	-42%	D
9. Vidarbha	817.5	954.6	-14%	N
10. Chhattisgarh	1104.3	1147.3	-4%	N
<b>South Peninsula</b>	665.4	715.7	-7%	
1. A and N Islands	1618.6	1682.5	-4%	N
2. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	448.7	581.1	-23%	D
3. Telangana	498.5	755.2	-34%	D
4. Rayalaseema	308.6	398.3	-23%	D
5. Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	315.2	317.2	-1%	N
6. Coastal Karnataka	3122.7	3083.8	1%	N
7. North Interior Karnataka	483.3	506.0	-4%	N
8. South Interior Karnataka	795.2	660.0	20%	E
9. Kerala	2163	2039.6	6%	N
10. Lakshadweep	955.3	998.5	-4%	N
<b>Country as a Whole</b>	777.5	886.9	-12%	

E-Excess, N-Normal, D-Deficient

**Decline in sowing of oilseeds**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sowing of oilseeds has considerably decreased in Maharashtra and other parts of the country during the current crop season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this would adversely affect the production of oilseeds in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) In Maharashtra, the area coverage under oilseeds during kharif 2014 was higher than normal Kharif area under oilseeds in the State. However, at all India level, kharif coverage of oilseeds was lower than normal kharif area due to late onset of monsoon and drought like situation in various States. Rabi sowing of oilseeds is in progress. The normal and current year area coverage of oilseeds in respect of Maharashtra and all India are given below:-

(lakh hectare)				
Year	Maharashtra		All India	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Normal	35.58	3.3	185.8	83.2
2014-15*	39.14	0.4	176.8	54.0

\* Area coverage, as on 13.11.2014

(c) and (d) As per the 1st advance estimates, all India oilseeds production during kharif 2014 is estimated to be 196.64 lakh tonnes against target of 218.30 lakh tonnes. The target of production of oilseeds in rabi season is 111.70 lakh tonnes. Sowing in rabi season is in progress.

The oilseeds production during kharif 2014 in Maharashtra is estimated to be 43.70 lakh tonnes against target of 49.82 lakh tonnes. The target of rabi oilseeds production is 2.68 lakh tonnes.

(e) To increase production and productivity of oilseeds, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is being implemented in the country from 2014-15.

**Implementation of RKVY**

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

(a) whether Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has come under a lot of criticism in media on various aspects;

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

(c) the details of funds released and spent by each State/UT during each of the last three years under the Yojana;

(d) whether Government has recently reviewed the functioning of RKVY in the country;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the deficiencies identified in its functioning; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) No specific case of criticism in media on various aspects of implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been received by the Government so far.

(c) State-wise release and expenditure reported by the States during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Government of India has assigned Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru to conduct an impact assessment study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) implemented during XI Five Year Plan period. As per interim report submitted by ISEC, RKVY has been playing a major role in catalysing growth in agriculture and allied sector by incentivising States to give more emphasis on infrastructure projects. The report also reveals that during XI Plan, States implemented 1584 infrastructure projects under RKVY absorbing about 30% of total expenditure of which 566 were flagship projects absorbing 17% of total expenditure under RKVY. The report also found strong correlation between RKVY spending and private gross capital formation (GCF). The report also mentioned few deficiencies such as delay in implementation of projects and management of data.

Based on feedback received from States, experiences garnered during implementation in XI Plan and inputs provided by Stakeholders; Operational Guidelines of RKVY have been revised to not only enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme but also its inclusiveness during XII Plan period.

**Statement***State wise Release and Expenditure under RKVY (As on 25.11.2014)*

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734.20	734.20	577.79	577.79	456.87	376.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.68	10.68	24.94	24.94	33.04	26.96
3.	Assam	227.77	227.77	399.57	399.57	218.87	202.47
4.	Bihar	506.82	506.82	700.20	687.39	254.26	246.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	212.61	209.69	571.22	568.92	233.82	231.00
6.	Goa	24.78	24.78	35.27	24.23	10.43	0.00
7.	Gujarat	515.48	515.48	610.87	610.87	476.89	298.41
8.	Haryana	176.87	167.69	179.88	175.14	159.29	146.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	99.93	59.27	59.27	77.40	76.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.03	59.28	103.22	102.01	88.52	75.44
11.	Jharkhand	174.56	174.56	219.38	216.19	147.10	103.09
12.	Karnataka	595.90	595.90	549.15	549.15	467.29	444.84
13.	Kerala	182.89	182.45	253.03	252.69	256.24	254.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	398.37	448.13	434.85	276.25	270.78
15.	Maharashtra	735.44	735.44	1050.81	1050.81	959.69	368.76
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	47.97	47.97	23.66	23.66
17.	Meghalaya	20.44	20.44	22.68	22.68	37.98	37.95
18.	Mizoram	36.63	36.63	184.73	184.73	77.41	77.41
19.	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	85.75	85.75	30.07	30.07
20.	Orissa	356.96	356.96	468.28	468.28	529.42	529.42
21.	Punjab	145.87	145.87	86.83	86.83	229.44	187.17
22.	Rajasthan	692.08	692.08	348.18	348.18	735.24	717.43
23.	Sikkim	24.64	24.64	15.21	15.21	10.20	10.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.06	332.67	613.27	613.27	269.96	269.93
25.	Tripura	25.63	25.63	56.43	56.43	70.50	70.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	762.83	762.83	294.52	294.52	561.09	434.64
27.	Uttarakhand	128.84	128.01	8.21	7.59	44.03	28.65
28.	West Bengal	486.65	486.65	374.58	374.58	265.08	265.08
TOTAL		7732.75	7715.24	8389.37	8339.84	7000.04	5804.46

**Performance of monsoon in the country**

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

- (a) the performance of monsoon in the country this year;
- (b) whether parts of North and East India have faced drought while others have been hit by floods;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) how the farmers are coping with this unusual weather; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to help farmers face this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Seasonal rainfall during South West Monsoon (2014), for the country as a whole, was 88% of its long period average (LPA). Sub-Division wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) During current year States of Kerala, Nagaland, Karnataka , Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha have submitted memoranda seeking additional central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of flood/landslide. While States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Haryana have reported drought during current kharif season (2014).

(d) and (e) Government has taken several measures to help farmers to cope with climatic variability. Field functionaries and extension workers under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and other schemes are educating, training and making the farmers aware of various techniques to overcome deficient rainfall such as *in-situ* moisture conservation, on farm water conservation, ridge furrow sowing, promoting suitable agronomic practices including mulching, inter cropping, mixed cropping, sowing of less water consuming crops etc.

Farmers are also being advised through Farmers' SMS portal, Kisan Call Centres, Kisanvani Programme of All India Radio (AIR) and Krishi Darshan Programme of Doordarshan etc.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under All India Coordinated Research Project on Agro Meteorology (AICRP-AM) and National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) has been conducting farmers' awareness programmes and field demonstration on various techniques to overcome weather aberrations including deficient rainfall.

Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with



State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 576 districts in the country for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of drought, flood etc.

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

- (i) Implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme for protective irrigation of crops with an allocation of ₹100 crore;
- (ii) Enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy to partially recompense the farmer for the additional expenditure incurred in resowing and/or purchasing appropriate varieties of seeds;
- (iii) Implementation of drought mitigating interventions on perennial horticulture crops with an additional allocation of ₹700 crore under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);
- (iv) Implementation of Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an allocation of ₹100 crore during 2014-15 for ensuring availability of fodder;
- (v) Waiver of duty on import of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake, sunflower oil cake, canola oil meal, mustard oil cake, rice bran and palm kernel cake to increase availability of feed ingredients.

In addition, States were advised to keep aside 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate any situation arising out of deficient rainfall.

### **Statement**

#### *Sub-Division wise details of seasonal rainfall*

Sl.No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	Period : 01.06.2014 to 30.09.2014			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep	Cat.
East and North East India		1267.7	1437.8	-12%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1747.6	1768.0	-1%	N
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	1635.1	1792.8	-9%	N
3.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura	1118.8	1496.9	-25%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	1864.5	2006.2	-7%	N
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	1001.1	1167.9	-14%	N
6.	Jharkhand	930.1	1091.9	-15%	N
7.	Bihar	849.3	1027.6	-17%	N

Subdivisions		Actual	Normal	% DEP	CAT.
<b>North West India</b>		483.1	615.0	-21%	
1.	East U.P.	518.1	897.6	-42%	D
2.	West U.P.	340.3	769.4	-56%	D
3.	Uttarakhand	897.6	1229.1	-27%	D
4.	Har. Chd. and Delhi	203.2	466.3	-56%	D
5.	Punjab	243.9	491.9	-50%	D
6.	Himachal Pradesh	521.8	825.3	-37%	D
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	633.0	534.6	18%	N
8.	West Rajasthan	262.8	263.2	0%	N
9.	East Rajasthan	618.6	615.8	0%	N
<b>Central India</b>		879.7	974.2	-10%	
1.	Odisha	1256.9	1149.9	9%	N
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	771.5	876.1	-12%	N
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	746.6	1051.2	-29%	D
4.	Gujarat Region	777.0	901.0	-14%	N
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	454.7	473.5	-4%	N
6.	Konkan and Goa	2752.8	2914.3	-6%	N
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	675.0	729.3	-7%	N
8.	Marathwada	398.8	682.9	-42%	D
9.	Vidarbha	817.5	954.6	-14%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	1104.3	1147.3	-4%	N
<b>South Peninsula</b>		665.4	715.7	-7%	
1.	A and N Island	1618.6	1682.5	-4%	N
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	448.7	581.1	-23%	D
3.	Telangana	498.5	755.2	-34%	D
4.	Rayalaseema	308.6	398.3	-23%	D
5.	Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	315.2	317.2	-1%	N
6.	Coastal Karnataka	3122.7	3083.8	1%	N
7.	North Interior Karnataka	483.3	506.0	-4%	N
8.	South Interior Karnataka	795.2	660.0	20%	E
9.	Kerala	2163	2039.6	6%	N
10.	Lakshadweep	955.3	998.5	-4%	N
<b>Country as a Whole</b>		777.5	886.9	-12%	

E-Excess, N-Normal, D-Deficient

**Rise in prices of onion**

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

(a) whether the prices of onion have fallen in the wholesale markets including that of Lasalgaon in Nasik due to the ban on its export;

(b) whether due to this ban farmers are not getting reasonable prices and it is resulting into their utter vexation;

(c) whether Government is importing onions from Egypt and Afghanistan;

(d) whether there is dearth of onion and it is due to shortfall in its production comparative to last year;

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

(f) whether Government proposes to remove the ban on the export of onions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) There is no ban on export of onions.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) In the current year, there is no import of onions from Egypt and Afghanistan on behalf of the Government.

(d) and (e) As per the data available, the production of onion during 2013-14 is estimated to be 197.68 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT) compared to 168.13 lakh MT in 2012-13. State-wise data on production of onion during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(f) Since there is no ban on export of onion, the question of removal of ban does not arise.

**Statement**

*Production of Onion for 2012-13 (Final) and 2013-14 (3rd Adv. Estimate)*

(Production in '000 MT)

States/UTs	2012-13 (Final)	2013-14 (3rd Advance Estimate)
Andhra Pradesh	1560.06	1525.18
Assam	30.90	33.11
Bihar	1107.84	1301.31

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States/UTs	2012-13 (Final)	2013-14 (3rd Advance Estimate)
Chhattisgarh	269.28	309.54
Delhi	15.50	17.07
Gujarat	704.38	1798.30
Haryana	604.47	672.17
Himachal Pradesh	39.36	39.36
Jammu and Kashmir	65.27	65.27
Jharkhand	322.15	320.53
Karnataka	2395.90	2065.20
Madhya Pradesh	2691.00	2825.60
Maharashtra	4660.00	5866.00
Manipur		4.05
Meghalaya	3.95	4.13
Mizoram	3.96	4.74
Nagaland	6.00	7.00
Odisha	419.09	432.05
Puducherry	0.09	0.11
Punjab	183.65	184.68
Rajasthan	476.21	1001.57
Sikkim	1.71	1.72
Tamil Nadu	429.72	472.69
Uttar Pradesh	474.01	435.01
Uttarakhand	39.40	39.40
West Bengal	309.10	342.85
TOTAL	16813.01	19768.62

*Source:* Horticulture Statistics Division, DAC.

### **Effect of vagaries of nature in agriculture sector**

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

(a) whether agriculture profession is inherently risk prone and susceptible to the vagaries of nature, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any qualitative and quantitative assessment of the nature of risks involved for major crops as a result of climate/weather changes and localized calamities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme adequately covers all risks involved in agriculture sector and provides security to farmers, including small and medium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Farming in India is inherently risk prone as 60% of the cultivable land is rainfed with no assured irrigation facilities. Indian agriculture is also susceptible to the vagaries of nature like floods, droughts, heat & cold waves, frost, hailstorms and cyclones.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) 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. In another study, the impact of climate change on agriculture was assessed using crop simulation models. 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 in 2020.

(c) and (d) The Government under 'National Crop Insurance Programme' (NCIP) is providing comprehensive risk coverage to farmers through its components namely, (i) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), (ii) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and (iii) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). Under MNAIS, farmers get comprehensive risk coverage for standing crops against non-preventable risks *viz.*, natural fire, lightning, storms, hailstorm, cyclones, typhoons, floods, inundation, landslides, droughts, dry spells, pest/diseases etc. Small and marginal farmers get 10% subsidy on premium. Additional risks *viz.*, preventing sowing/planting risks and post-harvest losses arising out of cyclonic rains in coastal areas are also included with provision of upto 75% subsidy on premium to all farmers.

#### **International agreements for cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has signed MoUs/agreements with 52 countries, including United States of America, for co-operation in the fields of agriculture and allied sectors, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent these MoUs/agreements have facilitated improvement in the agricultural sector, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under Ministry of Agriculture has entered into MOUs/Agreements with 52 countries including United State of America. In addition, Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE) and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F) under Ministry of Agriculture have also entered into MOUs/Agreements with other countries taking the total number of countries to 63. Agreements with these countries provide better agricultural facilities due to cooperation in areas such as Research and Development, Capacity Building, Germ-Plasm Exchange, Post Harvest Management, Value Addition/Food Processing, Plant Protection, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries and also help in enhancing bilateral trade.

#### **Availability of quality seeds**

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

(a) whether Government regularly assesses and coordinates the demand and availability of certified/quality seeds;

(b) if so, the details of the demand and supply estimates of seeds in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government is aware of the problems being faced by farmers in getting quality seeds at affordable prices; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States, the availability of certified/quality seeds in the country for 2014-15 is 351.76 lakh quintals against the demand of 343.55 lakh quintals. Crop-wise and State wise details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). Government of India assists the State Governments and seed producing agencies in making available better quality seeds for farmers through regulatory measures and developmental schemes. Thus, seed quality is administered through seed certification, testing, labelling and enforcement during the stages of production, processing and packaging of seeds. In addition, various ongoing schemes of the Department including National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National

Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (sub-mission on seeds and planting material) etc. are under implementation for improving the availability of quality seeds.

**Statement-I**

*All India Crop-wise Demand and Availability of  
Certified/Quality Seeds during 2014-15*

(Quantity in Quintals)		
Crop	Demand	Availability
Wheat	11252951	11685529
Paddy	8479677	9292277
Ragi	31225	35535
Barley	223293	286952
Maize	1083846	1225272
Bajra	242226	268800
Jowar	242481	275110
Other Cereals	2718	4396
TOTAL	21558417	23073871
Gram	1611078	1572180
Urd	267786	331065
Cowpea	35720	34968
Moong	279332	330669
Horse Gram	16952	17940
Lentil	178890	138342
Lathyrus	595	542
Peas	195664	156766
Moth	25000	13800
Arhar	264111	277635
Rajma	185	70
Kehsari	5775	5775
Indian Bean	7013	7243
Rice Bean	80	25
TOTAL	2888181	2887020

Crop	Demand	Availability
Castor	71600	85354
R/Mustard	264367	269896
Groundnut	2846790	2999185
Niger	2295	2346
Til	31012	37151
Linseed	11951	8046
Soybean	3429058	2732921
Sunflower	44543	45805
Safflower	11685	11937
TOTAL	6713299	6192641
Cotton	222473	262681
Jute/Mesta	45353	61304
TOTAL	267826	323985
Potato	2719000	2484948
Fodders	209032	214179
GRAND TOTAL	34355755	35176644

***Statement-II****State-wise Demand and availability of Certified/Quality Seeds during 2014-15*

(Quantity in Quintals)

State	Demand	Availability
Andhra Pradesh	3853117	4018077
Arunanchal Pradesh	3690	3690
Assam	765876	766876
Bihar	1453351	1015191
Chhattisgarh	906036	1121388
Goa	5368	5368
Gujarat	1315769	1420000
Haryana	1526190	1846027
Himachal Pradesh	159975	142775



State	Demand	Availability
Jammu and Kashmir	187325	187278
Jharkhand	400804	190467
Karnataka	1561313	1658990
Kerala	101420	101420
Madhya Pradesh	3709167	3162728
Maharashtra	2725199	2653463
Manipur	23330	23330
Meghalaya	26330	26330
Mizoram	16360	16229
Nagaland	39538	39538
Orissa	963211	958401
Puducherry	5490	5453
Punjab	1406045	1802763
Rajasthan	2056710	2332564
Sikkim	4348	4348
Tamilnadu	1066647	1107976
Telangana	607427	868603
Tripura	30919	28141
Uttar Pradesh	5333490	5449227
Uttarakhand	73205	103915
West Bengal	4028106	4116086
GRAND TOTAL	34355755	35176644

### Cultivable land under irrigation

648. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of cultivable land dependent on Monsoon as on 31st October, 2014;

(b) the total area of cultivable land brought under irrigation as on 31st October, 2014; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to bring more area under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) As per the latest

available Land Use Statistics 2011-12, the total area of cultivable land in the country is 182 million hectares out of which net sown area is 140.8 million hectares, net irrigated area is 65.3 million hectares and net un-irrigated (land dependent on Monsoon) area is 75.5 million hectares.

(c) Irrigation being a State Subject, water resources are planned and executed by the respective State Governments from their own resources. However, various projects, which cannot be completed by State Governments from their own resources and are in an advanced stage of construction, are provided grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects by the Ministry of Water Resources. Minor Irrigation (MI) projects are also provided assistance as per guidelines.

#### **Allocation of amount for development of agriculture**

†649. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 70 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the amount in percentage of GDP allocated for development of agriculture in the current financial year; and

(c) whether this allocated amount is sufficient in proportion to the population and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) to (c) As per the Census 2011, out of 481.9 million total workers in the country, 263.1 million total workers (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers), indicating that nearly 54.6 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

According to latest National Accounts Statistics (2014), released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the ratio of agricultural expenditure to GDP is as under:-

	(Figures in ₹ Cr.)	
	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
GDP (at current prices)	9009722	10113281
Expenditure for agricultural purposes*	213147	243637
% of GDP	2.37	2.41

\*Expenditure includes transfers, subsidies and investment for agricultural purposes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Promoting organic farming**

†650. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote organic farming in the country; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Central and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) Government is promoting organic farming through various programmes in National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

- (i) Under NMSA, financial assistance upto 50% of cost, subject to a limit of ₹5,000/- per hectare and ₹10,000/- per beneficiary is provided for promotion of organic inputs. Also, financial assistance upto 33% of financial outlay, subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹63 lakhs for establishment of agro / vegetable waste compost production units and 100% assistance to state govt./govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹190 lakhs per unit as Capital Investment for setting up agro/vegetable waste compost production unit upto capacity of 3000 Tons Per Annum (TPA) production capacity is provided. Financial assistance @ 25% of total financial outlay subject to a ceiling of ₹40.00 lakhs to individuals/private agencies for bio-fertilizers production units and 100% assistance to state govt./govt. agencies upto a maximum limit of 160 lakh per unit as Capital Investment for setting up bio-fertilizer units of upto 200 TPA production capacity is provided as back-ended subsidy through NABARD.

Details of funds released for establishment of Compost production units (FVMWC) and Bio-fertilizer production units under Capital Investment Scheme (CISS) through NABARD are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Financial assistance @ ₹20,000/ha subject to maximum of ₹40,000/- per beneficiary for three year term is provided for adoption of organic farming through cluster approach as well as through adoption of organic village under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. Financial assistance of ₹10 lakh per village is provided for organic village adoption (maximum 10 villages per annum/state).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Under MIDH, Government is providing financial assistance for adoption of organic farming @ ₹10,000 (maximum) for 4 ha (50% of total cost) while Rs 300 per ha upto 4 ha (limited to 50% of cost) is provided for promotion of use of liquid bio-fertilizers. For adopting organic farming for perennial and non perennial fruit crops, vegetables, aromatic plants, spices etc., additional assistance is given @ 50% of cost over and above the area expansion programme for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary, spread over a period of three years. For organic cultivation of vegetables, assistance is limited to ₹10,000/- per ha spread over a period of three years. Financial assistance is provided for establishing vermi-compost units and HDPE Vermi- beds @ 50% of cost subject to a maximum of ₹50,000/- per beneficiary for a unit having size of 30' x 8' x 2.5'. For smaller units, assistance will be on *pro rate* basis. For HDPE Vermi-bed of 96 c ft size (12'x4'x2'), the cost will be ₹16,000/per bed and assistance will be limited to 50% of cost.

Under NFSM, assistance is provided to the farmer for bio-fertilizers @ ₹300 per ha.

- (iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) is a State Plan scheme giving flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning, selecting and executing projects in agriculture and allied sectors as per their priorities and agro-climatic situation.

The financial assistance given for organic farming to the States during last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (iv) ICAR under Network Project on Organic Farming with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram is running at 20 co-operating centres including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) spread over 16 States. Organic farming packages and practices for 18 crop/cropping systems have been developed. The 12th plan allocation is ₹1170 lakhs.

In order to promote organic farming in the country, the ICAR in association with SAUs has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phospho-compost, vermi compost, municipal solid waste compost, bio-enriched compost etc. from various organic wastes. Improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network project on bio-fertilizers. These are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmers trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released for establishment of Compost production units (FVMWC) and Bio-fertilizer production units under CISS through NABARD*

Sl. No.	State	Fruit Veg. Waste Comp. Unit		Subsidy released (₹ Lakh)	Biofertilizer		Subsidy released (₹ Lakh)
		No.	Capacity		No.	Capacity	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	4	750	70.662
2.	Assam	2	6650	12.750	2	50	30.00
3.	Bihar	1	50.00	4.125	0	0	0.00
4.	Delhi	1	100	20.00	0	0	0.00
5.	Goa	1	300	11.600	1	1000	20.00
6.	Gujarat	1	6750	4.773	6	1490	123.984
7.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	1	150	17.075
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	700	20.00
9.	Karnataka	5	26700	184.527	3	450	71.65
10.	Kerala	2	13800	21.287	2	500	30.641
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	100	40.00
12.	Maharashtra	1	150	35.712	10	2565	149.8965
13.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	1	358	5.668
14.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	4	1110	27.480
15.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	1	150	8.250
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	200	57.00	3	590	61.6746
17.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00	5	1400	87.515
18.	Tripura	1	50	20.0	1	150	20.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1200	19.187	0	0	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00	2	300	27.005
21.	West Bengal	1	7200	15.125	2	750	13.90
TOTAL		19	63150	406.086	50	12563	825.401

***Statement-II****Funds released for Organic Farming under RKVY during last 5 years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No	State Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	0.12	0.71	0.00	15.00	9.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	4.50	9.00	11.57	11.88
4.	Bihar	7.44	0.00	32.64	101.05	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattishgarh	3.60	2.30	12.00	0.00	1.96	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2.65	1.97	2.80	108.16	11.63	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.82	1.55	0.00	1.51	3.38	2.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.30	11.63	10.05	10.50	7.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.87	3.31	0.79	2.37	1.64
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.58	4.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	34.40	0.00	0.50	33.00	21.00	14.40
13.	Kerala	0.37	0.02	0.00	1.23	1.44	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.44	3.80	11.26	4.40	5.69	3.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.82	0.75	0.29
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.50	1.50	0.60
17.	Orissa	1.03	4.42	11.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	22.35	6.75	3.67	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	1.96	0.00	2.50	1.20	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	17.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	0.00
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.40	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	3.98	15.37	3.67	28.18	89.56
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	11.51	0.00	16.56	9.44	3.44
25.	West Bengal	0.32	0.56	0.35	13.31	6.11	0.00
TOTAL		110.82	59.16	129.91	0.00	145.31	143.81

**Problems faced by small farmers**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that small farmers are facing the problems of land degrading, water logging and problems related to quality of soil due to which productivity is falling day by day, making agriculture unprofitable;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any study to find out farming problems of small farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) As per available estimates (2010), about 120.4 million hectare is affected by various kind of land degradation which includes water and wind erosion (94.9 million hectare), water logging (0.9 million hectare), soil alkalinity/ Sodcity (3.7 million hectare), soil acidity (17.9 million hectare), soil salinity (2.7 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.3 million hectare). As per studies conducted by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), soil erosion leads to land degradation in upper reaches of river system, whereas when deposited at various locations of river systems, it may increase the soil fertility. However, overall foodgrain production has increased from 218.1 million tonnes (2009-10) to 264.8 million tonnes (2013-14- 4th advance estimates) in the country.

Studies of ICAR also reveals that smaller farms were with higher land productivity but it was predicted that over the long term smaller farms will loose this advantages as per capita income rises, economy diversify and workers leave agriculture and wage rate goes up. Further, small farm holders do not lag behind from other farm-size holding categories in adoption of improved technologies and use of fertilizers and irrigation. Productivity at small farms is much higher than large size holding, however, due to low per capita land, and output at small holding not enough to keep farm family out of poverty despite high productivity.

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development is mainly implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme for restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing of degraded lands in the country.

**Effect of over use of chemical fertilizers on soil health**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that use/overuse of various chemical fertilizers have spoiled the soil health over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is encouraging farmers to use bio-fertilizers wherever possible, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the soil health of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil health from judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilisers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

(b) Government is encouraging farmers to use bio-fertilizers through various ongoing programmes :

- (i) Under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government provides financial assistance for promotion of organic inputs including bio-fertilizers.
- (ii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), organises frontline demonstrations, farmers training, publishing extension materials in local language.
- (iii) National Centre of Organic Farming conducts various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on bio-fertilizers, etc. to educate farmers.

(c) Steps taken to improve soil health:

- (i) Government is advocating soil test based integrated nutrient management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients.
- (ii) Under NMSA, financial assistance is provided to States for setting up/ strengthening of mobile/static soil testing laboratories, training & demonstration on soil health management, promotion of micro-nutrients, setting up mechanized fruit/vegetable market waste/agro waste compost production units.
- (iii) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, assistance is provided for establishing vermi-compost units and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) vermi beds.
- (iv) National Food Security Mission provides financial assistance to improve soil fertility through application of soil ameliorants (gypsum / lime / micro-nutrients).
- (v) Under National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm assistance is provided on components like supply of gypsum, dolomite, liming, bio-fertilizers construction of vermi compost units at oil palm fields, intercropping etc. to improve soil health.



**Deterioration in quality of fish/prawn seeds**

653. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that the quality of fish/prawn seeds is getting deteriorated due to factors like in-breeding leading to lesser growth of fish in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide quality fish/shrimp/prawn seeds at reasonable prices to fisheries in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to develop improved strains of captive brood bank in order to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Poor management in seed production and use of pond reared brood stock lead to increased disease risk, reduced growth rate, etc. on account of in-breeding. Surveys conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in different States indicate that presently, it is reported only in freshwater fishes and prawns.

(c) Following steps have been taken to provide quality seed for fish/shrimp/prawn culture:

- (i) Genetically improved rohu 'Jayanti' disseminated to different states including Andhra Pradesh for quality improvement of hatchery stocks.
- (ii) Quality seed of Silver Pompano is being supplied to selected coastal pond farmers of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Quality seed of Golden Mahseer and Rainbow Trout is being supplied to the farmers and the State Government Fisheries Departments.
- (iv) Importation of SPF *Litopenaeus vannamei* with proper biosecurity measures and strict implementation of guidelines on its seed production by approved hatcheries have ensured supply of quality seed to the farmers in coastal States including Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) Quality seed material of cultivable carp species are being provided to the fish farmers and the State Government Fisheries Departments by several centres of the ICAR Mega Seed Projects over the years.

(d) Other measures taken for development of improved strains of captive brood stock are as follows:

- (i) National Freshwater Fish Brood Bank (NFFBB) has been set up through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) at Bhubaneswar to ensure availability of quality brood stock to hatcheries for production of good quality seed.
- (ii) A National Marine fin fish Brood Bank has been established by ICAR to improve the captive brood stock of Cobia and silver Pompano.
- (iii) Hungarian strains of common carp and scale carp have been imported and their brood stocks are being maintained for seed production and grow out culture. The seed of the improved variety of Hungarian common carp was distributed for field demonstration in farmers' ponds in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.
- (iv) Introduction of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) brood stock through proper bio-security measures for seed production and culture of quality shrimp has been taken up to solve this problem.

#### **Conservation of indigenous livestock**

654. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for conservation of indigenous livestock breeds native of Andhra Pradesh like Ongole and Punganur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for cattle breed improvement in Andhra Pradesh through large scale cross breeding, upgradation of local buffaloes with Murrah, selective breeding in indigenous cattle like Ongole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States and UTs for conservation of indigenous breeds including native of Andhra Pradesh government has formulated and implementing following schemes having focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (ii) National Dairy Plan
- (iii) Central Herd Registration Scheme – Ongole Unit
- (iv) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (till 2013-14)

(c) Following steps are being taken up under the above mentioned schemes for cattle breed improvement in Andhra Pradesh through large scale cross breeding, upgradation of local buffaloes with Murrah and selective breeding in indigenous cattle like ongole:

- (i) Strengthening of semen stations
- (ii) Strengthening of bull mother farms
- (iii) Strengthening of Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratory
- (iv) Streamlining Liquid Nitrogen Transport and distribution system
- (v) Extension of AI coverage through establishment of Private AI workers (Gopalmitras)/MAITRIs, strengthening of existing AI centres
- (vi) Induction of bulls for natural service
- (vii) Bull production programme for indigenous breeds of cattle like Ongole and Punganur
- (viii) Progeny testing programme for Jersey Crossbred.

#### **Revival of agriculture sector**

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

(a) whether it is proposed to revive/ invigorate farm sector and national agricultural market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan to help State Governments to improve their qualitative farm production with a view both to meet the domestic needs, encourage exports and to mitigate the plight of farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) to (c) Agriculture being a State subject, State Governments take up several schemes and programmes in accordance with the agro-climatic conditions, felt needs of the State concerned for development of Agriculture and better income generation of farmers. In addition, Government of India also implements several schemes and provides financial assistance to States for the benefit of farmers for better planning, cultivation and marketing of their agricultural produce. Better extension support, timely agricultural and market information, best agricultural practices, etc. are provided to farmers through State Govts./ Agencies. States

are being encouraged to modify their APMC Act and other statutory provisions so as to make those more conducive and beneficial to farmers. Government of India has also facilitates availability of institutional loans/finances to farmers with provisions for interest subvention for timely payment.

During 12th Five Year Plan period, existing fifty one (51) schemes have been stream lined and restructured to ten (10) Missions to improve quality of production and productivity of Agriculture and Allied Sector:

- (i) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (ii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (iii) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm
- (iv) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) including Micro Irrigation
- (v) National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)
- (vi) Integrated Scheme for Farmers Income Security
- (vii) Integrated Scheme on Agri. Census and Statistics
- (viii) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing
- (ix) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
- (x) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

In addition, schemes for promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products are being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

### **Cow density and breed**

656. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the cow density and breed proposition in India before independence and at present;
- (b) whether it is an alarming situation for the future of the country;
- (c) the cow milk and its allied needs in the country at present; and
- (d) the selected breeds of Indian and foreign breed cows, the figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) During 6th Livestock Census, 1945 cattle density was 33.895 cattle per square kilometre. Breed wise proposition was not carried out during 6th census. As per present (19th) Livestock Census, 2012 cattle density was 58.05 cattle per square kilometre. As per 19th Livestock Census total cattle population was 190.9 million and out of this 151.17 million are indigenous and 39.73 million are crossbred cattle.

(b) As the total cattle population has increased from 111.45 million in 1945 to 190.9 million in 2012 thus there is no alarming situation for the country as a whole.

(c) During 2013-14 estimated milk production from cows was 61.254 million tonnes which is about 46.25% of the total milk produced in the country. The requirement of cow milk is not estimated separately.

(d) There are 37 breeds of Indian Origin which have been registered by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources Karnal. Two exotic breeds namely Jersey and Holstein Friesian and their crosses are predominant in the country.

### **Crop diversification**

†657. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the works done by Government regarding crop diversification during past years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to promote crop diversification and to spread awareness about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, is being implemented in the Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to diversify area under paddy to alternate crops like maize, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and agro-forestry plantation to restore soil fertility and arrest the depletion of ground water.

Under CDP, assistance is provided to the States for conducting cluster demonstrations on alternate crops, distribution of farm machinery, setting up of value addition facilities, laying of underground pipeline system (UGPL) and awareness through trainings etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The allocation and release of funds under CDP during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as below:

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2013-14		2014-15	
		Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release*
1.	Punjab	249.50	112.25	250.00	125.00
2.	Haryana	110.50	49.25	124.00	58.10
3.	UP	138.50	62.75	75.00	37.50
	STATE TOTAL	498.50	224.25	449.00	449.00
	National Level	1.50	0.00	51.00	51.00
GRAND TOTAL		500.00	224.25	500.00	220.60

\*As on 25.11.2014

(b) CDP has been continued in 2014-15. Action Plans of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have been approved. The Action Plan of the States include activities like training, visits, training of trainers, awareness through print and electronic media, organization of kisan mela, kisan gosthi and publication of literature etc. for spreading awareness of the Crop Diversification Programme.

### **MSP for agricultural produces**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has declared revised Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural produce in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the MSP as declared by Government is not as per the promise given to farmers;

(d) if so, whether Government is actively considering to review the situation and declare a new MSP for farmers' produce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) and (b) The Government has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various agricultural produce and Fair

and Remunerative Price (FRP) of Sugarcane for 2014-15. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Government fixes MSPs of various crops on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of concerned State Governments and Cental 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 inputs 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.

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.

*Statement*  
*Minimum Support Prices*

		(₹ per quintal)
Commodity	Variety	2014-15
<b>Kharif Crops</b>		
Paddy	Common	1360
	Grade A	1400
Jowar	Hybrid	1530
	Maldandi	1550
Bajra		1250
Maize		1310
Ragi		1550
Arhar (Tur)		4350
Moong		4600
Urad		4350
Cotton	Medium Staple	3750
	Long Staple	4050
Groundnut in shell		4000
Sunflower seed		3750
Soyabean	Black	2500
	Yellow	2560

Commodity	Variety	2014-15
Sesamum		4600
Nigerseed		3600
<b>Rabi Crops</b>		
Wheat		1450
Barley		1150
Gram		3175
Masur (Lentil)		3075
Rapeseed/Mustard		3100
Sanflower		3050
<b>Other Crops</b>		
Copra	Milling	5250
	Ball	5500
De-Husked Coconut		1425
Jute		2400
Sugarcane#		220.00

# Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP).

### **Compensation paid by Union Carbide to Bhopal gas victims**

659. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state:

(a) the number of persons died and affected in the toxic gas leak from the Union Carbide factory at Bhopal on December 2, 1984;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the management of Union Carbide;

(c) the amount received by kins of each dead and affected persons;

(d) the number of persons responsible for the tragedy sent to jail and the period of their jail term; and

(e) the reasons for failure of Government in extradition of former Union Carbide Chief to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) As reported by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victim, Bhopal which is the registering and adjudicating authority of claims of Bhopal Gas Victims, the number of awarded cases



in each category are as under:

(i)	Death Cases	5474
(ii)	Personal Injury	5,68,912

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had directed the Union Carbide Corporation to pay a compensation of US \$ 470 million, which was deposited by the company with the Registrar of Supreme Court of India in 1989.

(c) The Office of Welfare Commissioner has awarded/disbursed ₹ 1549.30 crore as compensation amongst settled cases of claimants under Death and Injury categories, till 31.10.2014. Further, under the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, a sum of ₹ 1511.45 crore as pro-rata compensation (in the ratio of 1:1 of the original compensation) has been disbursed amongst the original claimants, till 31.10.2014.

(d) the number of persons responsible for the tragedy sent to jail and the period of their jail term are given at in Statement (*See below*).

(e) As reported by Ministry of External Affairs, the first extradition request of Mr. Warren Anderson was forwarded to United States of America on May 5, 2003. In June, 2004, the US Government conveyed its inability to execute the request, as it did not meet the requirements of Article 2 (1) and 9(3) of the Extradition Treaty. Thereafter, the matter was further taken up with US Department of Justice in the year 2004, 2005 and 2008 and they maintained that they had received no further material from the Indian side and as such could not change their decision. A fresh request was forwarded to the US authorities in May, 2011. As per new evidence provided, Mr. Anderson was charged with commission of offence under Section 304 Part II of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which is similar to the offence of manslaughter under US criminal law. The punishment for the offence under section 304 is imprisonment of 10 years. Therefore, the offence is extraditable in terms of India-US Extradition Treaty, currently in force. A formal US response in the request has not been received.

### **Statement**

The court of Ld. CJM, Bhopal held all the following accused people guilty u/s 304 A, 336, 337, 338 and 35 IPC and convicted them on 7.06.2010. The quantum of punishment awarded is detailed as below :

Sl.No.	Name of Accused	Sections of Law	Sentence awarded (Punishment, fine)
1.	Mr. Keshub Mahindra	304-A/35 IPC	2 years, ₹ 1 lacs
		336 IPC	3 months, ₹ 250/-
		337/35 IPC	6 months, ₹ 500/-
		338/35 IPC	1 year, ₹ 1000/-

Sl.No.	Name of Accused	Sections of Law	Sentence awarded
2.	Mr. V.P. Gokhale	Do	Do
3.	Mr. Kishore Kamdaar	Do	Do
4.	Mr. J. Mukund	Do	Do
5.	Mr. S.P. Choudhary	Do	Do
6.	Mr. V.P. Gokhale	Do	Do
7.	Mr. S.I. Qureshi	Do	Do
8.	UCIL India	304-A IPC	₹ 5 Lacs
		336 IPC	₹ 250/-
		337/35 IPC	₹ 500/-
		338/35 IPC	₹ 1000/-

After conviction, above convicts were granted bail. Against the conviction all the convicts have filed appeal which is pending before District and Session Judge, Bhopal.

### **Impact of NBS Policy**

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

(a) whether after introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy, the prices of P and K fertilizers have escalated exponentially;

(b) whether a consultancy firm namely M/s Ernst and Young was engaged in August, 2013 by Government to carry out a study on impact of NBS Policy;

(c) whether M/s Ernst and Young has submitted its reports, and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of corrective measures taken to provide relief to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) During the initial year of introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy policy (NBS), the prices of Phosphate and Potash fertilizers remained stable. However, due to increase in international price of P&K fertilizers and devaluation of Indian Rupee the price of these fertilizers have increased substantially during 2011-12 and 2012-13. From 2013-14 onwards the price of these fertilizers remained more or less static.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, The key findings of the study are as under :-

- (i) Availability of P and K fertilizers has improved.
- (ii) Overall Subsidy burden on P and K fertilizers has declined.
- (iii) There has been significant increase in the prices of P and K Fertilizers. Increase in price has led to reduction in overall consumption of DAP and MOP. However, consumption of SSP increased significantly.
- (iv) Low price of Urea led to increase in gap between price of nitrogen *vis-a-vis* P and K over the last 3 years. As a result, there was a significant distortion of fertilization post NBS. The N and K ratio has significantly worsened in four northern states of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) The productivity has increased or has remained constant across various crops during 2010-13.
- (vi) Uncertainty on prices has led to uncertainty with regard to operating profit. The fluctuation in the Foreign Exchange rates have also impacted the profitability of the Industry.
- (vii) Few players have taken initiative to invest in assets abroad.

(d) The Government has taken following measures to provide relief to the farmers:

- (i) Availability of P&K fertilizers have been ensured to farmers after introduction of NBS Policy.
- (ii) Extensive Services are provided by various fertilizer companies to educate farmers about balanced use of fertilizers.
- (iii) New Complex Fertilizer grades have been brought under the subsidy scheme to give wider choice to farmers to manage proper application of fertilizers.
- (iv) In order to ensure reasonability of prices of fertilizers, the Government has made mandatory for the fertilizer companies to furnish cost data of their products and Cost Accountants have been appointed to scrutinize the cost data.

### **Demand and supply of fertilizers to Telangana**

661. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to address the problem of availability of fertilizers in Telangana, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government has received any request for supplying additional quantity of fertilizers to farmers of Telangana in the last three years;

(c) if so, the demands so made and supplies made by Government, year-wise and fertilizer-wise; and

(d) the manner in which Government ensures that genuine fertilizers are supplied to farmers at prices fixed by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) Sir, the following steps are being taken by the Government to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers in all the States/UTs including the State of Telangana :

1. The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
2. On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan, distribution within the State is the responsibility of the state Government and DoF continuously monitors the availability through following system:
  - (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
  - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
  - (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
  - (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

(b) and (c) The state of Telangana came into existence on 2nd June, 1956. Details showing demand (requirement), supply plan, availability and sales of all the fertilizers in

undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State for the last three years and upto current Rabi season (upto October, 2014) is given in Statement (*See* below). It can be seen that the availability of fertilizers in undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been adequate and comfortable before or after existence of Telangana. Therefore question of additional supply does not arise.

(d) The distribution of genuine fertilizers to the farmers within the state at fair price is the responsibility of the concerned States Government. State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 are adequately empowered to draw sample of fertilizers anywhere in the country and to take appropriate preventive/punitive against the offenders.

Also, it is mandatory for the companies to feed MRP of fertilizers in Web based information system *i.e.* FMS, which is accessible to general public.

### **Statement**

*Statement showing Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers for the last 3 years (upto October, 2014) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Year	State	Demand (Requirement)	Supply Plan	Availability	Sales
<b>UREA</b>					
FY 2014-15 upto Oct 2014	Andhra Pradesh	9.58	15.57	10.20	9.78
	Telangana	10.42	7.69	7.37	7.32
FY 2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	32.50	40.60	35.12	34.87
FY 2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	32.50	20.17	29.39	28.51
FY 2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	31.00	17.25	29.87	29.34
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>101.28</b>	<b>111.94</b>	<b>109.83</b>
<b>DAP</b>					
FY 2014-15 upto Oct 2014	Andhra Pradesh	3.30	5.31	1.77	1.57
	Telangana	2.55	1.92	0.90	0.86
FY 2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	11.00	11.86	6.30	6.15
FY 2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	12.30	11.97	6.80	6.48
FY 2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	12.30	11.67	10.88	10.39
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>42.74</b>	<b>26.66</b>	<b>25.45</b>

Year	State	Demand (Requirement)	Supply Plan	Availability	Sales
<b>MOP</b>					
FY 2014-15 upto Oct 2014	Andhra Pradesh	1.48	3.00	1.59	1.33
	Telangana	0.84	1.23	0.74	0.65
FY 2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	5.89	3.45	3.26
FY 2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	6.60	6.47	3.35	3.14
FY 2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	6.60	6.33	4.43	3.82
	TOTAL	20.51	22.92	13.56	12.20
<b>NPK</b>					
FY 2014-15 upto Oct 2014	Andhra Pradesh	7.31	9.99	7.46	6.56
	Telangana	4.83	4.01	4.49	4.17
FY 2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	22.00	27.00	20.76	19.75
FY 2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	22.50	23.56	18.16	17.59
FY 2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	22.30	28.08	25.71	23.58
	TOTAL	78.94	92.64	76.59	71.64

#### **Amendments in Investment Policies for urea sector**

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

(a) the updated status for bringing in amendments in the two New Investment Policies declared in year 2008 and 2012 for urea sector to boost domestic production of urea and minimize its imports from international market; and

(b) by when Government intends to complete the amendment procedure of these Investments Policies along with the details of points for amendments which would address the concerns of urea manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) This department has already notified amendment to New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 on 7th October, 2014. So far as amendment to New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2008 is concerned, the proposal is under consideration of the Department.

**Demand and supply of fertilizers**

663. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual requirement of urea in the country;

(b) how much quantity of urea is manufactured in the country during the financial year 2013-14; and

(c) how much quantity has been imported during the financial year 2013-14 and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) Sir, the total projected annual requirement of Urea during the financial year 2013-14 in the country was 316.90 LMT.

(b) During the financial year 2013-14 indigenous production of urea was 227.15 LMT.

(c) 70.87 LMT of Urea was imported during the financial year 2013-14 and the value thereof was US \$1968.36 million.

**Capacity of urea manufacturing plants**

664. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity of urea manufacturing plants in the country, plant-wise;

(b) the capacity utilization of each plant, and if under-utilised, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some plants have been closed down, if so, the names thereof and the reasons for their closure; and

(d) whether there is any plan for their revival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) The total capacity of urea manufacturing plants in the country, plant-wise and capacity utilization are given in Statement (*See below*). The capacity in some of the fertilizers plant is under-utilized mainly due to (i) inadequate availability of Natural Gas, (ii) shutdown of plants for maintenance and (iii) shortage of raw materials *etc.*

(c) The names of plants of PSUs closed down and reasons for closure are given below:

Name of the PSUs	Closed Unit/State	Reasons for closure
Fertilizers Corporation of India (FCIL)	Sindri /Jharkhand	Continuing losses of FCIL and HFCL stemming from technical and financial non-viability of operations. Government decided to close down all units of FCIL and HFCL in 2002.
	Gorakhpur/Uttar Pradesh	
	Talcher /Odisha	
	Ramagundam/Andhra Pradesh	
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL)	Korba/Chhattisgarh	
	Barauni/Bihar	
	Haldia/West Bengal	
	Durgapur/West Bengal	

(d) Yes, Sir. Government has proposed to revive closed units of FCIL and HFCL. The revival of FCIL units is in progress. However, as per approval of CCEA in May, 2013 proposed action plan on revival of HFCL units to be taken up once revival of FCIL units is on track.

### ***Statement***

*Installed capacity and capacity utilisation of urea plants during 2013-14*

('000' MT)

Name of Plants	Reassessed Capacity	Production	
		2013-14	%age Capacity Utilisation
1	2	3	4
<b>Public Sector</b>			
NFL: Nangal-II	478.5	394.6	82.5
NFL: Bhatinda	511.5	560.3	109.5
NFL: Panipat	511.5	511.1	99.9
NFL: Vijaipur	864.6	1006.3	116.4
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	864.6	1162.5	134.5
TOTAL (NFL)	3230.7	3634.8	112.5
BVFCL:Namrup-II	240.0	70.6	29.4
BVFCL:Namrup-III	315.0	235.3	74.7
TOTAL (BVFCL)	555.0	305.9	55.1



1	2	3	4
RCF: Trombay-V	330.0	352.6	106.8
RCF: Thal	1706.8	1993.4	116.8
TOTAL (RCF)	2036.8	2346.0	115.2
MFL: Chennai	486.8	486.8	100.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	6309.3	6773.5	107.4
<b>Coop. Sector</b>			
IFFCO: Kalol	544.5	600.4	110.3
IFFCO: Phulpur	551.1	651.7	118.3
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	864.6	951.0	110.0
IFFCO: Aonla	864.6	1103.0	127.6
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	864.6	1074.2	124.2
TOTAL (IFFCO)	3689.4	4380.3	118.7
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1729.2	2209.9	127.8
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR	5418.6	6590.2	121.6
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.)	11727.9	13363.7	113.9
<b>Private Sector</b>			
GSFC: Vadodara	370.6	322.1	86.9
SFC: Kota	379.0	403.2	106.4
KFCL (DIL): Kanpur	722.0	313.2	43.4
ZIL: Goa	399.3	376.3	94.2
SPIC: Tuticorin	620.0	286.2	46.2
MCF: Mangalore	380.0	378.9	99.7
GNFC: Bharuch	636.0	696.4	109.5
IGF: Jagdishpur	864.6	1035.5	119.8
NFCL: Kakinada-I	597.3	646.8	108.3
NFCL: Kakinada-II	597.3	780.1	130.6
CFCL: Gadepan-I	864.6	990.6	114.6
CFCL: Gadepan-II	864.6	950.6	109.9
TCL: Babrala	864.6	1136.5	131.4
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	864.6	1035.3	119.7
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	9024.5	9351.7	103.6
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+PVT.)	20752.4	22715.4	109.5

**Withdrawal of guidelines by NPPA**

665. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has withdrawn guidelines issued in May, 2014, regarding fixing price of drugs not covered in 2011 National List of Essential Medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NPPA cut price of 108 drugs in therapeutic segments of diabetes and cardiovascular by upto 35 per cent in July this year which was objected by drug industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal like that/adopted by Government of Tamil Nadu to buy drugs from companies at advantageous cost and supplying them at affordable prices to the needy and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) The internal guideline issued by the NPPA on 29.05.2014 in respect of price fixation of non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations has been withdrawn on 22.09.2014 with immediate effect as the guidelines were not found to be in consonance with the intent of para 19 under which they were issued.

(b) NPPA *vide* price notifications dated 10.07.2014 capped the MRP of 108 non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. The price notifications have been challenged in the Delhi High Court and Bombay High Court where the matter is *sub-judice*. However, a large number of manufactures have already implemented the price reduction.

(c) An autonomous Central Procurement Agency under the name of Central Medical Services Society (CMSS) has been set up under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in March, 2012 which is responsible for procuring quality Health sector goods in a transparent and cost effective manner and distributing them to the States/UTs by setting up an IT enabled supply chain infrastructure.

**Deregulation of prices of medicines**

†666. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has deregulated the prices of those medicines which are not included in the national list of essential medicines, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether several medicines would become costly due to this decision and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as updated or revised from time to time is included in the first schedule of Drug (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The ceiling prices of schedule formulation of specified strengths and dosages as specified under the first schedule are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) as per the provision of DPCO 2013. The prices of formulations not specified in the first schedule *i.e.* non-scheduled formulations are not fixed by the NPPA. The prices of such non-scheduled formulations are however allowed an increase in the maximum retailed price of not more than 10% during the preceding twelve months.

(b) No, Sir. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013. The details of price reduction are as follows:

% reduction with respect to Highest prevailing Price to the Retailer	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	46
5<=10%	44
10<=15%	53
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	62
25<=30%	55
30<=35%	30
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	122
TOTAL	489

**Marketing support to public sector pharmaceutical units**

667. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pharmaceuticals units established by Government with sole equity of Union Government during last two decades, State-wise, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the number of units out of them facing acute financial crisis due to non-progressive marketing support of the Union Government, the details thereof;

(c) whether corrective measures have been taken/would be taken to promote these PSU units by providing better marketing support and issuing standing instructions to Government hospitals and State Governments to place orders to them for their annual demands contracts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) No new Pharmaceuticals unit has been established by the Government with sole equity of Union Government during the last two decades.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

**Putting medicines of critical diseases out of price control**

†668. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago Government made provision to check the prices of more than hundred medicines with a view to relieve the patients of critical diseases like cancer, AIDS, diabetes;

(b) whether drug companies and their organization were opposing this;

(c) if so, the reasons to keep 108 drugs out of price control limit by Government;

(d) whether Government is taking steps to provide medicines to the patients of critical diseases like cancer, AIDS, diabetes at lower prices, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) (a) to (c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) *vide* price notifications dated 10.07.2014 capped the MRP of 108 non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Out of 108 medicines, only 2 notifications were withdrawn because they were already covered as scheduled medicines. The price notifications have been challenged in the Delhi High Court and Bombay High Court where the matter is *sub-judice*. The price notifications of 10.07.2014 issued by the NPPA are still in operation.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) There are 680 essential medicines (628 net medicines) under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, which also includes the medicines to the patients of diseases like cancer, AIDs, diabetes etc. Ceiling price for 489 medicines have been fixed under provision of DPCO, 2013. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price which prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013. The details of price reduction are as follows:

% reduction with respect to Highest prevailing Price to the Retailer	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	46
5<=10%	44
10<=15%	53
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	62
25<=30%	55
30<=35%	30
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	122
TOTAL	489

No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price higher than that fixed by NPPA. In respect of other medicines not covered under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, the manufacturers are allowed to increase a maximum retail price upto 10 percent annually.

### **Revival of sick fertilizer plants**

669. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of closed down/sick fertilizers plants/units in the country including Himachal Pradesh along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to revive such plants/units; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) The details of closed down/sick fertilizers plants/units in the country along with the reasons are mentioned as under:

Name of the Sick PSU	Unit/State	Reasons for closure/sickness
Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)	Sindri/Jharkhand Gorakhpur/ Uttar Pradesh Talcher/Odisha Ramagundam/ Andhra Pradesh Korba/Chhattisgarh	In view of the continuing losses of FCIL and HFCL stemming from technical and financial non-viability of operations, Government decided to close down all the units of FCIL and HFCL in 2002.
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL)	Barauni/Bihar Haldia/West Bengal Durgapur/West Bengal	
Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL)	Manali, Chennai/ Tamil Nadu	Changes in Pricing Policy of urea by Government had negative impact on the financial performance of the Company. The New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for Urea was introduced from 1.4.2003 under which the earlier system of calculating the retention price of individual units on cost-plus basis was replaced by a group-based normative cost. Introduction of NPS from 01.04.2003 had a deleterious effect on the Company as there was an under recovery of ₹ 1, 995/MT.  Further, the Price Concession Scheme for complex fertilizers as applicable from 1.4.2002 did not adequately compensate the Company for cost of 'N' in its flagship product NPK 17-17-17. Also old age of the plant had its say on the efficiency ratios of the products, thereby production costs and sub optimal performance.

Name of the Sick PSU	Unit/State	Reasons for closure/sickness
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	Kochi/Kerala	The financial performance of FACT turned negative due to anomalies in the erstwhile price concession scheme for Complex fertilizer during 2002-03 to 2007-08, decontrol of Ammonium Sulphate in 1994 and introduction of Group Pricing Scheme for urea in 2003 led to stoppage of urea production on account of unviable economics and restriction on the company's option to import ammonia.
Bharamputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	Namrup/Assam	BVFCL is incurring financial losses since inception due to low capacity utilization and high energy consumption. The plants are under performing due to obsolete technology, equipment failures and shortage of natural gas.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Steps taken by the Government to revive these units are mentioned in Statement (*See below*).

### ***Statement***

#### ***Revival of closed units of HFCL/FCIL***

In 2008, Cabinet approved revival of FCIL and HFCL units subject to non-recourse to Government funding and to consider write off of GOI Loan and interest to the extent required. The revival of these closed units would be through nomination route by PSUs and through bidding route by private sector. Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam Units of FCIL to be revived on nomination basis. Gorakhpur and Korba units of FCIL and Durgapur, Haldia, Barauni of HFCL to be revived through bidding route.

In August, 2011, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of all the Units of FCIL and HFCL. DRS envisaged revival of Talcher Unit by the consortium of M/s Rashtriya

Chemical and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), revival of Ramagundam unit by M/s Engineers India Limited (EIL) and M/s National Fertilizers (NFL) Limited and revival of Sindri unit by M/s Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

In its meeting held on 9.5.2013, CCEA, *inter-alia*, approved waiver of Government of India loan and interest to facilitate FCIL to arrive at positive net worth. This enabled FCIL to get de-registered from the purview of Board for Industrial and Financial reconstruction (BIFR). Proposal/action plan on revival of HFCL units to be taken up once revival of FCIL units is on track. The progress of revival of FCIL units is as under:

**Revival of Talcher:**

Talcher unit of FCIL to be revived by consortium of PSUs namely RCF, GAIL, CIL and FCIL by forming two joint venture companies, namely JV 1 and JV 2 with the following time line:

- |                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) JV formation through RoC       | : By 30.11.2014 |
| (ii) Financial closure & Zero date | : By 1.01.2015  |
| (iii) Commissioning of Project     | : By 31.12.2018 |

**Revival of Ramagundam:**

Ramagundam unit of FCIL to be revived by consortium of PSUs namely NFL, EIL and FCIL by forming a JV company with the following time line:

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (i) JV formation                               | : By 31.12.2014 |
| (ii) Award of contract to Technology Licensors | : By 31.03.2015 |
| (iii) Project completion                       | : By 30.9.2018  |

**Revival of Sindri:**

For Sindri unit, SAIL-Sindri Projects Ltd. (SSPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SAIL, has been incorporated in November 2011 for the purpose of revival of Sindri Unit of FCIL. Out of total land of 6652 acres with FCIL at Sindri, only 498 acres (the area of existing fertilizer plant) is encroachment free contiguous land as against the requirement of 3247 acres of encroachment free contiguous land required by SAIL for setting up the proposed facilities. However, no much progress has been made due to non-availability of around 3000 Acres of contiguous piece of land for the Steel Plant.

In the context of the recent announcement of the proposed Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline of GAIL, DoF is exploring the feasibility of fast tracking the revival of Gorakhpur unit of FCIL. Revival of Korba unit is pending.



**Financial Restructuring of BVFCL:**

BVFCL is incurring financial losses since inception due to low capacity utilization and high energy consumption. The plants were under performing due to obsolete technology, equipment failures and shortage of natural gas. To address the issue of sickness of BVFCL, based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), a comprehensive proposal seeking financial restructuring of BVFCL has been proposed to be placed before CCEA. At present, the draft CCEA note is under Inter-ministerial consultation.

**Financial Restructuring of MFL:**

MFL is a Joint Venture between GOI M/s Naftiran Intertrade Co. Ltd. (NICO) with present share holding of GOI & NIOC at 69.78% and 30.22 respectively. MFL started incurring losses in the year 2003-04 and declared Sick in 2009. A comprehensive proposal seeking financial restructuring of MFL to address the issue of sickness was submitted to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) to place it for the consideration/approval of BRPSE. However DPE returned the proposal in July, 2014 stating that the post of Chairman, BRPSE and several other members are vacant.

**Financial Restructuring of FACT:**

FACT located at Udyogmandal, Kerala and engaged in manufacture and marketing of fertilizers and petrochemicals, design, engineering and consultancy and in fabrication and erection of industrial equipment.

FACT has started incurring losses since 1998-99 and is a sick unit. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, a comprehensive proposal seeking financial restructuring of FACT to address the issue of sickness was submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat to place it for the consideration/approval of CCEA. Department of Expenditure has raised some issues on the matter. Department of Fertilizers is in discussions with Department of Expenditure to resolve these issues. The financial revival package submitted by FACT is yet to be placed before CCEA.

**Revenue target from communication services**

670. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a total revenue target of ₹45,471 crore from communication services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government aims US \$ 1.5 billion spectrum auction in February, 2015;

(c) whether details of the auction guidelines are proposed to be issued by 1st December, 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Revenue target for BE 2014-15 under 1275-Other Communication Service is ₹45,471/- crore.

(b) The revenue realisation from spectrum auction is dependent on market dynamics such as behaviour of bidders etc.

(c) As per the Result Framework Document (RFD) of the Department of Telecommunications, the Spectrum Auction is scheduled to be completed by March, 2015.

(d) As above at (c).

### **Impact of cell tower EMF radiations**

671. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to gauge the impact of Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiations from cell towers, which are believed to have an adverse impact on people and living things around it;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that despite EMF radiation limits in India being 1/10th of the internationally recommended limit, experts are of the opinion that EMF radiations have adverse biological effects, if so, the details thereof and the steps being undertaken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaints in this regard, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Government on 24.08.2010, has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of officers from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research (Ministry of Health), Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest to examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its report, has examined the environmental and health related concerns and has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause and effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect of emission from cell phone towers on human health is not known yet with certainty.

In addition, a joint initiative has been launched by Science and Engineering Research Board, a statutory body under Department of Science and Technology and Department of Telecommunications to study possible impact of EMF radiation exposure from mobile towers and handsets in the non-ionizing band (300MHZ to 3 GHZ) on life. *i.e.* Humans, Living Organisms, Flora and Fauna and Environment. A committee comprising of various experts from Medical and Engineering Institutes, has short listed research proposals for further consideration which will be supported for funding in campaign mode.

Further, 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”

(c) World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended that ‘National authorities should adopt international standards to protect their citizens against adverse levels of RF fields. The present prescribed limits in India for EMF radiations from Base Station is 1/10th (one-tenth) of the existing International Standards prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and are as follows:

Frequency Range	Power Density (Watt/Sq.Meter)	
	International Standard (Prescribed by ICNIRP)	Standard adopted in India
400MHz to 2000MHz	f/200	f/2000
2GHz to 300GHz	10	1

(f is frequency in MHz)

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.

(d) Till 30.09.2014, 1836 EMF complaints were received by the 34 Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) field units of Department of Telecommunications.

**Merger of MTNL with BSNL**

672. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to merge MTNL with BSNL as a restructuring process of the Government telecom sector;

(b) if so, whether this merger can revive the debt loss of the Department; and

(c) if so, the details of the merger plan and economic benefits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Government is in the process of revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) through various short term, medium term and long term measures.

The long-term measures, including merger of BSNL and MTNL, would attempt to position these PSUs to emerge as market leaders in the converged telecommunication market. For an in-depth study on the implications of merger of the two PSUs, four groups have been constituted to study issues of human resources integration, system integration, corporate integration and financial integration. Issues concerning the financial debt position of MTNL would be addressed by the group on financial integration.

**Mobile Number Portability**

673. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government has asked mobile operators to implement full Mobile Number Portability (MNP) throughout the country within a specific time-frame, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether mobile operators have upgraded their network to meet the target of full MNP, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people who have requested for MNP facility and whether operators would meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Department of Telecommunications has

issued instructions on 3rd November, 2014 to telecom service providers to implement full mobile number portability throughout the country within a time period of six months.

(b) and (c) In view of above, this does not arise at present.

**Deterioration in mobile phone services of MTNL, Delhi**

674. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the signals and connectivity of MTNL, Delhi mobile phones is deteriorating day-by-day and calls are dropped midway;

(b) whether the broadband connectivity of MTNL, Delhi also fluctuates and its speed dwindles though they have good infrastructure;

(c) whether the Private Service Providers are giving much faster and good quality services; and

(d) whether Government has initiated any steps to improve the connectivity and signals of MTNL services, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the Quality of Service (QoS) provided by Mobile Service Providers and Basic Telephone Service Providers including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers against the prescribed benchmarks for various QoS parameters.

TRAI has informed that as per PMRs for 2G and 3G services for the quarter ending June, 2014 and September, 2014, MTNL is meeting the benchmark for the entire related parameters in Delhi Service Area including call drop.

(b) and (c) TRAI has informed that for wireless data services, it has prescribed that every service provider shall indicate the minimum download speeds available to the consumers in all its wireless data plans and ensure that minimum download speed is available to the consumers for not less than 80% of usage time. TRAI has informed that MTNL has reported minimum download speed of 20.65 Kbps for 2G and 379.9Kbps for 3G users.

However, the speed of 3G data services depends on many factors such as number of users, spectrum available, handset processing capabilities, signal strength, mobile coverage and speed could fluctuate as the user moves from one place to another.

(d) The present operational network of MTNL in Delhi is lagging in-terms of number of deployed BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) due to financial constraints faced by MTNL.

Government has taken several measures to in an attempt to bring MTNL out of financial distress so that it could undertake its expansion plan. 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) Financial support of ₹4533.97 crores to MTNL on surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum.
- (iii) Financial support of ₹492 Crores to MTNL, towards payment of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

MTNL is also taking various measures like rehabilitation/upgradation of outdoor network, capacity augmentation, optimization of network and coordination with civic agencies to avoid damage to its underground cables.

In addition to above measures, MTNL is separately preparing a revival plan for increasing revenue potential, identifying business opportunities, organizational restructuring and training to enable human resource to grow into customer-centric companies with expertise in marketing and customer services delivery.

#### **Development of Gwalior as an IT hub**

675. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to develop Gwalior as an IT hub in view of its good connectivity with Delhi and distribution of load from the National Capital Region; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) to give support to Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that the State Government intends to develop Gwalior as an IT Hub, in view of its good connectivity with Delhi and distribution of load from the National Capital Region. STPI has setup a Centre at Gwalior to support IT-ITES industry in the region by providing Statutory, Incubation, Datacom and other related services.

(b) STPI and MPSEDC are working together for establishment of STPI Centres, for

promotion of IT-ITES industry across the State of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government have already built a state-of-art building having 90000 sq. ft. and many IT companies are exploring to start their IT-ITES activities in the same. As per Science and Technology Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, a piece of land measuring 100 Acres has also been earmarked for ESDM activities in the region. The State Government is also organizing seminars workshops in Gwalior to encourage the local companies to come to a common platform for a cluster type eco-system.

### **Postponement of spectrum auction**

676. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leading telecom operators have requested Government to postpone the spectrum auction that is likely to be held in February next year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the suggestions given by them in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has agreed to their request, and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), jointly and through their associations, have submitted their representations in the matter as detailed below:

1. M/s Vodafone, M/s Bharti Airtel, M/s Idea Cellular and M/s Reliance Communications, in their joint representation dated 30.10.2014, have proposed the following until adequate spectrum, as recommended by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), is made available, for the conduct of fair and equitable auctions:
  - (i) They may be allowed to continue with their existing in-use spectrum.
  - (ii) Auction be conducted when there is adequate supply of spectrum in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands, which should be auctioned simultaneously in a “Big Bang” auction.
  - (iii) For the intervening period, licensees pay the price discovered in February 2014 for 1800 MHz with 900 MHz multiplier as recently recommended by TRAI. This may be adjusted subsequently if required, for the price discovered in the next round of auctions. Or alternatively, if it is taking too long to resolve supply constraints, Government can work towards a plan to auction all 900 MHz spectrum allocated to the 1996-2000 licenses together, when BSNL/MTNL licenses/spectrum comes for extension.

2. Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI), in its letter, addressed to Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, dated 11.11.2014, has stated that:
  - (i) Non-availability of sufficient spectrum in the forthcoming auction is a matter of deep concern and auction should be held only once adequate spectrum is made available.
  - (ii) Availability of spectrum has to be ensured in the globally harmonized bands 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz.
  - (iii) The current spectrum holdings needs to be made contiguous through re-arrangement amongst telecom operators and Government users.
  - (iv) A clear and transparent spectrum roadmap should be made available.
3. Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI), in its letter, dated 17.11.2014, has stated that:
  - (i) Spectrum requirement of 300 MHz and 200 MHz by 2016 and 2020 respectively should be provided as scheduled in the National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2012.
  - (ii) Auctions may be scheduled only after resolving the supply side economics of the spectrum for all the relevant bands to match the demand side view of the Digital India, Ubiquitous Access of Broadband and Internet Access to citizens at affordable level.
  - (iii) The total quantum as per the International harmonization norms (*i.e.* 25 MHz, 75 MHz and 60 MHz), in 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz band respectively, should be made available for commercial use before holding a fresh round of auction.
  - (iv) AUSPI has been seeking 800 MHz auction as long overdue and its reserve price requires review immediately to facilitate its auction.
  - (v) Any increase in reserve price of 900 MHz and 1800 MHz will be anti to Government Vision of Digital India.

(c) As per Result Framework Document (RFD) of the Department, the spectrum auction is to be completed by March, 2015.

#### **Affordable broadband internet facility across the country**

677. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has fixed any criteria for selection of villages under National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN);



(b) the phases in which NOFN is being implemented, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make affordable broadband internet facilities available in various parts of the country; and

(d) whether Government has adopted any time-bound strategy for providing broadband internet to all, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) All Gram Panchayats in the country are to be connected through optical fibre for broadband connectivity in a phased manner.

(b) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) is being implemented in three phases as follows:

Phase I	50,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.03.2015
Phase II	Another 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.03.2016
Phase III	Remaining 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats	by 31.12.2016

(c) and (d) NOFN is expected to provide the basic infrastructure for facilitating provision of broadband services in rural areas by telecom service operators. The roll out of services using 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum which was put to auction in 2010 would also lead to expansion of broadband facilities in the country.

#### **Possibility of disruption of telecom services**

678. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telecom services in several metros, including Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata could be potentially disrupted this winter as Government has not been able to sort out differences between telecom and defence departments;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and whether the Ministry has sorted out differences with Ministry of Defence to allot airwaves in the 1800 MHz band to the mobile operators; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No Sir.

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

**Action against private telecom operators**

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

(a) whether Government has taken any action against private telecom operators for non-compliance of rules and regulations laid by TRAI;

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

(c) whether Government had levied any penalties and recoveries on the private telecom operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outstanding position, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) (a) to (d) For non-compliance with the benchmarks for the various Quality of Service parameters, TRAI has imposed financial disincentives on Basic Service Providers (Wireline), Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Providers (2G & 3G) and Broadband service providers, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Standards of Quality of Service for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline), Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 and the Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations, 2006. So far an amount of ₹ 6,51,10,000/- (Rupees Six crores, Fifty-one lakhs and Ten thousand only) has been imposed on these service providers. Against these the amount outstanding is ₹ 2,15,65,000/- (Rupees Two crores, Fifteen lakhs and Sixty-five thousand only). The outstanding is because of various representations from the Telecom Service Providers.

For non-compliance with the provisions contained in the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 (TCCCPR, 2010), TRAI has imposed financial disincentives on 13 companies for ₹ 27,46,64,500/- (Rupees Twenty-seven crores, Forty-six lakhs, Sixty-four thousand and Five hundred only). The amount outstanding as of now is ₹ 19,58,67,500/- (Rupees Nineteen crores, Fifty-eight lakhs, Sixty-seven thousand and Five hundred only). The outstanding is because of various representations from the Telecom Service Providers.

For non-compliance with the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006, TRAI has filed a complaint with the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi against one service provider for imposition of penalty.

After implementation of the Mobile Number Portability Regulations, the Authority had received a number of complaints wherein the subscribers had reported that their porting requests were rejected by the donor operators on various grounds. On examination,

it was noticed that in many cases rejection of porting requests of the subscribers done by the service providers was not in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. Accordingly directions were issued to concerned service providers to ensure compliance of Mobile Number Portability regulations, so that MNP process is smooth and convenient to the subscribers. In addition, show cause notices were also issued against those service providers who had contravened the Mobile Number Portability regulations. Further, TRAI also issued Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 dated 19th September, 2012 providing financial disincentives for unjustified rejection of porting request and for violation of timelines specified in the regulations. As per the provision of these regulations, Financial Disincentives have been levied on private TSPs as per the details given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The reporting system on Accounting Separation Regulations 2012 dated 10th April 2012 (as amended) mandates imposition of financial disincentive for non-compliance of the regulations. Under the provisions of above regulations, financial disincentives have been imposed on private TSPs for contravention of the regulations. The details of financial disincentives imposed under these regulations on private TSPs are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Telecommunication Tariff Order provides that all tariffs are to be reported to TRAI within seven working days from the date of implementation. It also provides for financial disincentives @ ₹ 5000/- per day for each day of delay subject to a maximum of Rupees Two lacs. The details of such financial disincentives levied on private TSPs under this order are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*F.D levied on Private Telecom Service Providers due to contravention of the provisions of MNP Regulations*

Sl. No.	Companies	Amount of Financial Disincentive imposed till date	Amount of Financial Disincentive Received till date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharti Airtel	46,814,000	46,814,000	
2.	Vodafone	10,492,000	10,492,000	
3.	Idea	5,462,000	5,462,000	
4.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	8,500	8,500	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	47,000	43,000	₹ 4000/- recently imposed. Due date is yet to be completed.
6.	Aircel	15,777,000	15,069,000	₹ 708000/- recently imposed. Due date is yet to be completed.
7.	Tata	1,933,500	1,933,500	
8.	Telewings	12,500	12,500	
9.	Sistema Shyam	509,000	509,000	
10.	Videocon	4,000	4,000	
11.	Loop	241,500	153,500	₹ 88000/- recently imposed on 31.10.2014.
12.	Quadrant	25,000	25,000	
TOTAL		81,326,000	80,526,000	

***Statement-II****Details of Financial disincentive on private TSPs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Financial disincentive imposed (in ₹)	Financial disincentive recovered (in ₹)
1.	Beam Telecom	600000/-	600000/-
2.	Sify	155000/-	155000/-
3.	Tulip Telecom Ltd	4300000/-	Not yet received.  The financial disincentive of ₹ 43 lakhs was imposed on M/s Tulip for non-submission of ASRs for the year 2011-12. The order was not followed by M/s Tulip. A show cause notice was issued to M/s Tulip that legal action shall be initiated for non-compliance of TRAI's order. M/s Tulip also did not submit ASRs for the year 2012-13. A show cause notice was issued to Tulip for non-submission of ASRs. No reply was received, legal proceedings have been initiated against M/s Tulip Telecom.

**Statement-III***Financial Disincentive imposed on Private Telecom Operators till date*

Sl. No.	Name of the service provider	Amount received (in ₹)
1.	Tikona Digital Network Pvt. Ltd.	25,000
2.	Bharti Airtel Limited, Karnataka	20,430
3.	Bharti Airtel Limited, Kerala	10,000
4.	Bharti Airtel Limited, HP	10,000
5.	Vodafone India Limited, Jharkhand & Delhi	20,000
6.	Vodafone India Limited, Assam and North East	15,000
7.	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd., Mumbai	20,000
8.	Vodafone India Limited, UP (W)	15,000
9.	Vodafone India Limited, Mumbai	65,000
10.	Vodafone India Limited, NE	5,000
11.	Dishnet Wireless Limited, J&K	35,000
12.	Dishnet Wireless Limited, Assam	40,000
13.	Dishnet Wireless Limited, Kolkata	40,000
14.	Dishnet Wireless Limited, W.B.	40,000
15.	Dishnet Wireless Limited, UP (E)	30,000
16.	Aircel Ltd., Delhi	45,000
17.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	30,000
18.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	95,000
19.	Vodafone India Ltd., Chennai	5,000
20.	Vodafone India Ltd., Tamil Nadu	5,000
21.	Vodafone India Ltd., Delhi	5,000
22.	Vodafone India Ltd., Karnataka	15,000
23.	Vodafone India Ltd., Kolkata	15,000
24.	Vodafone India Ltd., MP and CG	10,000
25.	Vodafone India Ltd., MH and Goa	15,000
26.	Vodafone India Ltd., North East	70,000
27.	Vodafone India Ltd., UP (E)	5,000
28.	Bharti Airtel Ltd., MP	10,000

Sl. No.	Name of the service provider	Amount received (in ₹)
29.	Reliance Communications Ltd., Delhi	5,752
30.	Aircel Ltd., Delhi	15,000
31.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	95,000
32.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	15,000
33.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	20,000
34.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	45,000
35.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	5,000
36.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	10,000
37.	Vodafone India Ltd., Bihar	5,000
38.	Reliance Telecom Ltd, Orissa	200,000
39.	Vodafone India Ltd., Delhi & NCR	60,000
40.	Vodafone India Ltd , Gujarat	5,000
41.	D-Vois Broadband Pvt. Ltd	30,000
TOTAL		1,226,182

### **Remedial steps to make BSNL profit making**

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

(a) the remedial steps taken by Government to make BSNL profit oriented and to match with other major private telecom players;

(b) whether BSNL has offered VRS proposal to employees to have cost cutting and to bring down its mounting losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the total value of immovable properties and fixed assets of BSNL; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred by BSNL for per day operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in financial distress and facing declining revenues from loss of market share, increasing expenditure and inability to invest in expansion of communications network. Government is taking various remedial steps to support BSNL to compete with other major private telecom services providers.

Government has taken several measures to support BSNL. 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 has also taken various steps/initiatives to improve its performance and infrastructure by initiating new projects, reduction of costs, and initiatives to create new revenue opportunities there by increasing revenue/profitability. The details of initiatives being taken by BSNL are as follows:

- Replacement of BSNL's current wireline exchanges by Next Generation Network (NGN) thereby improving delivery of various services to customers.
- Aggressive push on Data usage by covering 1732 remaining exchanges with Broadband and Converting Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) Exchanges with IMS (Voice and Data) with Variety of Value Added Services (VAS) like prepaid, Video on Demand (VOD) etc.
- Augmentation of Fiber to the Home (FTTH) network to 172 cities.
- Focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Sales and Marketing set up is being strengthened by having exclusive channel management team consisting of around 4500 sales representatives.
- Augmentation of mobile network through Ph VII expansion entailing installation of 15 million lines including 14263 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G services and 10502 new Node Bs for 3G services in the network to enhance the coverage and improve the quality of service. Out of this 8.93 million lines have already been rolled out to provide better mobile services and expand its market share.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Proposal was received from BSNL for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for its employees.

Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL opined that the response to VRS was uncertain and might not result in paring of the workforce to the extent desired to enable sustainable revival of BSNL. Instead, it was recommended that annual financial support to BSNL and MTNL be provided by Government to reduce staff costs for next 10 years for certain staff who are above 50 years of age. No final decision has been taken on the recommendations of GoM.

(d) The total value of immovable properties and fixed assets of BSNL as per audited books of accounts of BSNL for the financial year 2013-14, is ₹54499.45 crores.

(e) The expenditure incurred by BSNL for per day operations is not captured in the books of BSNL. However, total expenditure as per audited books of accounts of BSNL for the financial year 2013-14 is ₹34,929.60 crores.

### **Production of indigenous SIM cards**

681. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite enough production in the country, 40 per cent of SIM cards sold in the country are imported, mostly from China;

(b) whether National Security Council, the apex agency looking into the country's political, economic, energy and strategic concerns, has warned that these SIMs may make Telecom and Banking sector vulnerable and wants DoT to ensure that all SIM cards used in the country are produced domestically, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the Council also proposed setting up of an agency, such as Telecom Engineering Centre, to inspect and certify security measures instituted by each SIM card manufacturing unit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Sir, As per Foreign Trade Policy, SIM cards can be imported freely into the country. As per information received from Smartcard manufacturers' Association of India (SCMA), locally manufactured SIM cards are 42 crores per annum. The import –export data related for the year 2013-14 is as follows:

#### **India's Import from April, 13 to March, 14**

Commodity	Country	Unit	Apr.'13 to Mar.' 14	Apr.'13 to Mar.' 14 Value (INR)
Sim Cards	Peoples Republics of China	No.s	212,804,523	1,614,198,357
	TOTAL (including China)	No.s	294,619,488	2,577,815,726

#### **India's Export from April, 13 to March, 14**

Sim Cards	Peoples Republics of China	No.s	1,226,604	46,130,542
	TOTAL (including China)	No.s	259,103,641	5,223,515,217



(b) and (c) Department of Telecommunications has not received any such instructions from the National Security Council (NSC).

**Poor and interrupted connectivity of MTNL mobile services**

682. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor MTNL mobile services, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that owing to this reason, a large number of subscribers are turning towards private mobile service providers for getting better services;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to verify the truth about this allegation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide uninterrupted mobile services to MTNL/BSNL users?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Government is conscious that the performance of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) needs substantial improvement. MTNL is in financial distress and facing declining revenues from loss of market share, increasing expenditure and inability to invest in expansion of communications network.

However, MTNL, in general, meets the benchmarks of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(b) MTNL's service area is limited to Delhi and Mumbai. The main reasons for decline of market share of MTNL in mobile services are as follows:

- (i) Stiff competition in Mobile sector.
- (ii) Aggressive marketing of services by the private telecom operators at different points of time.

Details of number of subscribers who Ported-in and Ported-out in the network of MTNL during the last three years and current year (upto 30.9.2014) are as under :-

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 30.9.2014)
Port-in	23876	26300	16093	9025
Port-out	110371	80587	76762	38808

(c) TRAI had conducted mobile network audit and assessment of QoS for all the service providers in Delhi Service Area. As per the report for the quarter ending June, 2014, MTNL meets the QoS parameters benchmarks related to network performance and customer service quality parameters. During Drive Test, TRAI has reported that majority of operators fell short of meeting the benchmark regarding parameter of voice quality. MTNL's mobile network remained non-compliant in respect of other parameters like call drop rate, call set-up success rate and blocked call rate.

(d) Government has taken several measures to revive MTNL and BSNL in an attempt to bring them out of financial distress so that they could undertake their expansion plans and to position them to emerge as market leaders in the converged telecommunication market. 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 also separately preparing a revival plan for increasing revenue potential, identifying business opportunities, organizational restructuring and training to enable human resource to grow into customer-centric companies with expertise in marketing and customer services delivery and developing human resources strategy in line with restructured organizational vision. With these steps being taken, BSNL and MTNL will be able to upgrade and enhance network coverage and capacity and provide better quality of services to their customers.

### **Spurt in call drops**

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

(a) whether inadequate spectrum, lack of upgradation of technology by telecom operators and dismantling of telecom towers on fears of harmful emission of radiation have led to a spurt in call drops in recent months;

(b) whether India needs to expand its telecom tower network from the present 4,25,000 to around 6,25,000; and

(c) whether prescribed radiation emission levels for telecom towers in the country are one tenth of the global norms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No Sir. As per the quarterly performance monitoring reports submitted by various service providers for the quarter ending June 2014 and September 2014, it is seen that the service providers are generally complying with the benchmark for the parameter call drop rate. In respect of 2G, for the quarter ending June, 2014 & September 2014, only 6 licenses each, out of 183 licenses, had not met the benchmark for this parameter. In the case of 3G all the service providers are meeting the benchmark for the parameter “Circuit Switched Voice Drop Rate”.

(b) Base Transmitting Stations (BTSs) are established by the telecom service providers/ infrastructure providers at suitable locations, as per their Radio Frequency (RF) Network Planning for proper coverage of the area and as per their service requirement to fulfill the license conditions. The number of mobile towers required for the BTSs is decided by the telecom service providers as per their business and commercial requirements. At present no assessment has been made to increase telecom tower network to around 6,25,000.

(c) Yes Sir. The present prescribed limits in India for EMF radiations from Base Station is 1/10th of the existing International Standards prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and are as follows:

Frequency Range	Power Density (Watt/Sq.Meter)	
	International Standard (Prescribed by ICNIRP)	Standard adopted in India
400MHz to 2000MHz	f/200	f/2000
2GHz to 300GHz	10	1

(f is frequency in MHz)

Improvement in efficiency of postal services

684. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has proposed plans to improve efficiency of postal services, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning any Public Private Partnership model in postal services, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to raise employment in postal services for rural areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Performance of Post Offices is monitored on selected Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on Mails, Savings Bank and Money Orders through a web based mechanism.

The Government has undertaken the following steps to improve efficiency of Postal Services by:

- (i) Introduction of a Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP), for consolidation and optimization of operational network.
- (ii) Process redesigning at Speed Post Hubs and Intra Circle Hubs.
- (iii) Strengthening of end-to-end online tracking system, resulting in increase in online tracking.
- (iv) Regular performance review of all Postal Circles.

(b) and (c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) There is no new proposal to raise fresh employment in postal services for Branch Post Offices situated in rural areas. In fact, whenever any vacancy arises in any Departmental cadre, irrespective of its location in rural area or urban area, the same is filled up as per the provisions of the Recruitment rules of that particular cadre. Till filling up of vacancy, the work of the post is managed by redistribution/combination of duties and temporary attachment of personnel from other Post Offices etc.

There are sufficient numbers of sanctioned posts of Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) employees in rural areas. In addition, the Department has recently directed for expeditious filling up of all vacant posts of Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Postmasters.

### **Vacant posts in Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

†685. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the strength of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is low in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of vacancies against various posts in the Ministry in various States including Uttar Pradesh and the number of posts likely to be filled and the actual strength of employees therein;

(c) the details of corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) by when all the vacant posts are likely to be filled in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. Against the total strength of employees of 178880 in the Ministry, there are 33959 (19.00%) Scheduled Castes and 14252 (7.97%) Scheduled Tribes employees in various States including Uttar Pradesh.

### Revenue from sale of spectrum

686. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue from sale of spectrum to private service providers annually, in last three years, under different categories;

(b) when Government proposes to carry out the auction to allocate the cancelled 2G spectrum;

(c) the revenue Government is expecting from the said auction; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that mobile charges are not increased by the service providers after getting spectrum in auction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, the total revenue from sale of spectrum in last three years, under different categories/bands are as under:

(₹ in crores)				
Year	800MHz (₹)	900MHz (₹)	1800MHz (₹)	Total
2012	-	-	9407.64	9407.64
2013	3639.48	-	-	3639.48
2014	-	23589.62	37572.60	61162.22
GRAND TOTAL	3639.48	23589.62	46980.24	74209.34

(b) The Auction of spectrum was held in November 2012, March, 2013 and February, 2014 as per detail given below:

- (i) **November, 2012:** Spectrum in 800MHz and 1800MHz was put to auction in all 22 service areas. A total quantum of 95 MHz of spectrum was put to auction in the 800MHz band and a total quantum of 295MHz was put to auction in the 1800 MHz band, making a total of 390MHz. In the auction, no bidding interest was expressed for spectrum in 800MHz band. There were confirmed bidders for a total of 102 blocks of 1.25MHz each *i.e.* 127.5 MHz of spectrum in the auction for 1800MHz band, as against 295MHz on offer in the auction.
- (ii) **March, 2013:** Auction of spectrum in 800MHz, 900MHz and 1800 MHz spectrum bands was conducted in March, 2013. In the March auction, no bidding interest was expressed by participants in the 900MHz and 1800 MHz band. In 800 MHz band, there was only one bidder, who won three frequency blocks each 1.25 MHz in 8 service areas, namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, West Bengal, and UP (West).
- (iii) **February, 2014:** Auction of spectrum in 900 MHz band and 1800 MHz band was conducted during February, 2014. Out of 385.2 MHz spectrum put for auction, 307.2 MHz was sold in 1800 MHz band. A total of 46 MHz spectrum was put for auction in 900 MHz band in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata service areas. The entire spectrum put for auction in 900 MHz band was sold out.

The auction of spectrum in 800MHz, 900MHz and 1800 MHz bands is planned during the current financial year.

(c) Revenue receipt, from spectrum Auction in 800, 900 and 1800 MHz bands, budgeted during 2014-15, is ₹9,355/- crore.

(d) As per the present telecom tariff framework in the country, the tariffs for wireless access services, except for national roaming service are under forbearance. The telecom service providers (TSPs) have the flexibility to determine tariffs based on the level of competition and other commercial considerations.

### **High speed broadband facility in villages**

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

(a) whether there is a need to extend high speed broadband facility to all village panchayats in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government has made any action plan for the said purpose?

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

(b) Government has approved the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN). NOFN is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approximately 2,50,000) in the country through optical fibre for broadband connectivity utilising existing fibres of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Railtel, and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) by laying incremental fibre wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Once implemented NOFN will provide 100 Mbps bandwidth to each Gram Panchayats to facilitate broadband services

**Control office in Jodhpur for mobile networks**

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

(a) the names of the controlling authorities of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Airtel, Vodafone, Idea, Reliance, etc. along with the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any mechanism for controlling the above said companies in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to set up its office in border area of Jodhpur, so as to control these companies and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) All Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) such as Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Airtel, Vodafone, Idea, Reliance, etc. provide telecom services under the various licenses issued by the Department of Telecommunications under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. These licenses are administered and monitored by Department of Telecommunications and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT), has its field unit namely, Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell for the purpose in Rajasthan Licence Service Area (LSA) at Jaipur, Rajasthan, the details are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Head of TERM CELL	Office Address	Contact Details
DDG (TERM), Rajasthan.	Ground Floor, Sanchar Bhawan, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302004.	Phone: 041-2712631 Fax: 041-2712624 Email:ddgterm.rj@nic.in

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

### **Cyber security violations**

689. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cyber security violations recorded in the country over the last ten years;

(b) whether there has been a sharp increase in the number of cyber security violations, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the ministry to address this issue; and

(d) whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment of the skill resource available to implement the cyber security policy, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber security violations. The trend in increase in cyber security violations is similar to that worldwide. As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 68, 179, 142, 217, 288, 420, 966, 1791, 2876 and 4356 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during the years 2004 to 2013 respectively. A total of 279, 302, 311, 339, 176, 276, 356, 422, 601 and 1337 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the years 2004 to 2013 respectively. In addition, a total no. of 23, 254, 552, 1237, 2565, 8266, 10315, 13301, 22060, 71780 and 96383 security incidents including phishing, scanning, spam, malicious code, website intrusions etc. were reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) during the years 2004 to 2014 (till September) respectively. During the years 2009 to 2014 (till September) a total no. of 11831, 20701, 21699, 27605, 28481 and 14151 Indian websites were also hacked by various hacker groups spread across worldwide.

(c) The cyber space is anonymous and borderless and has become very sophisticated and complex with the technological innovations and inclusion of different type of devices



and services. The Government has taken several steps to tackle cyber security violations and cyber crimes in the country. The important steps are:

- (i) In order to address the issues of cyber security in a holistic manner, the Government has released the “National Cyber Security Policy-2013” on 02.07.2013, for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders. This policy aims at facilitating creation of secure computing environment and enabling adequate trust and confidence in electronic transactions and also guiding stakeholders’ actions for protection of cyber space. Several steps have been taken to implement the Policy.
- (ii) Government has setup National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to protect the critical information infrastructure in the country.
- (iii) Action has been initiated to set up a centre for tracking all the compromised systems connected on the Internet in the country and clean them on online basis so that the infection does not carry forward. The prototype of such centre is functioning. The centre will also collect and analyze malicious software so as to install appropriate software to prevent malicious activities.
- (iv) All government websites are to be hosted on infrastructure of National Informatics Centre (NIC), ERNET India or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
- (v) All major websites are being monitored regularly to detect malicious activities.
- (vi) All Central Government Ministries / Departments and State / Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure. All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is to be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. CERT-In provides necessary expertise to audit IT infrastructure of critical and other ICT sectors.
- (vii) Indian Computer Emergency Response (CERT-In) has empanelled a total no. of 45 security auditors to carry out security audit of the IT infrastructure of Government, Public and Private sector organizations.
- (viii) Close watch is kept to scan malicious activities on the important networks in the Government, Public and Service Providers.

- (ix) All the Ministries/ Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the Crisis Management Plan (CMP) to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (x) The National Watch and Alert System - Indian Computer Emergency Response (CERT-In) team is working 24/7 and scanning the cyber space in the country. The team works with Government, Service Providers, private sector and citizens both on pro-active and reactive basis and help in mitigating cyber incidents. The team also disseminate information and advise on the steps for strengthening the security of the systems. They work with the service providers to identify the computer systems which are compromised and are participating in launching attacks, isolate them and create corrective steps to clean them.. The system is being strengthened regularly in terms of the resources to address all incidents.
- (xi) Cyber Security mock drills are being regularly conducted to prepare the organizations to detect, mitigate and prevent cyber incidence.
- (xii) Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of Defence and Finance for catering to critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.
- (xiii) Information Sharing and Analysis Centres (ISACs) for financial services has been set up at Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT). Such a centre exchanges information on cyber incidents in financial sector and advises them for appropriate mitigation. Action has been initiated to set up similar ISACs in power and petroleum sector.
- (xiv) India has been recognized as Certificate Issuing Nation in the area of cyber security under Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA). Under this arrangement, the certificates issued by India will be recognized internationally. This recognition will help country to setup chain of test centres for testing of Information Technology (IT) products with respect to cyber security.

(d) Based on the current availability of Information Technology (IT) Professionals and taking into account the growth of the IT sector, the National Cyber Security Policy envisages creation of a pool of 500000 Cyber Security Professionals in five years.

Government has initiated Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) project with the aim to develop human resource in the area of Information Security

at various levels (Certificate level to B.Tech, M.Tech and Ph.D level). Phase I of the programme has been completed. Domain specific training programmes, seminars and workshops as well as capacity building for carrying out research and development in four technology areas leading to development of indigenous security products and solutions are organized through the ISEA programme, Academic Institutions and Industry. The project targets to train 1,14,038 persons through various formal and non-formal courses, faculty training etc.

In one of the efforts towards achieving that target, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has initiated certificate / vocational level training courses related to Cyber Security under Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) by including a Cyber Security Modules into existing courses run by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour. 10 courses have been included under Modular Employability Scheme (MES) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS). Through these courses, around 1.09 Lakhs professionals will be imparted training in Cyber Security. Further, Government has set up R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Information Security at Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata at a cost of ₹ 115 crores with the aim to promote inter disciplinary research, teaching as well as training and development in cryptology and cyber security.

### **Internet Governance**

690. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) The rationale behind Government's decision not to extend support to the Statement of Principles agreed at the NET Mundial Global Multistakeholder Meeting; and

(b) the country's stance on the Multistakeholder approach towards Internet Governance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The NETmundial outcome document was not in conformity with the Government of India's Initial Submission to NET Mundial. The Initial Submission stated that, "the Internet Governance should be multilateral, transparent, democratic, and representative, with the participation of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, in their respective roles. This should be one of the foundational principles of Internet Governance"; whereas the outcome document agreed upon at the NET Mundial meeting favoured a multistakeholder approach.

(b) The Government is examining the matter and a considered view will be taken.

**Recovery of penalty dues from telecom service providers**

691. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of ₹ 2,506.80 crore in penalty between 2009 and 2012, telecom service provider companies have paid less than ₹ 400 crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that BSNL also owe a substantial amount to Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to recover the dues from the service providers on a time bound basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Sir, it is a fact that about ₹1,848 crores penalty had been imposed during the period 2009-12 on all the defaulting Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) including BSNL on account of non compliance of customer verification norms stipulated by Department of Telecom (DoT). The Government has recovered around ₹ 600 crores against these penalties. This penalty amount is a revised penalty imposed on TSPs in pursuance to the judgment of Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) dated 12.04.2012 in petition no. 252 of 2011 and subsequent DoT instructions dated 26.04.2013.

The penalty amount outstanding against BSNL on account of non compliance of customer verification norms during the period 2009-12 is approximately ₹ 225 crores.

(c) and (d) Sir, DoT has mandated imposition of penalties on defaulting TSPs including BSNL on non-compliant cases of Customer Acquisition Forms (CAF) verification. The Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT are imposing penalties by issuing demand notices to defaulting TSPs which are to be paid within prescribed time-limit *i.e.* 21 days. The TSPs are provided an opportunity to make representation/appeal against such demand notices within prescribed time *i.e.* 7 days from the date of issue of demand notice. Government makes all possible efforts to recover the imposed penalties expeditiously as per DoT procedures and as a result many TSPs have already made payments against these penalties. However, some of the TSPs had approached various courts against these demand notices. The recovery of outstanding penalties is thus subject to outcome of court decision(s) in various litigations filed by TSPs which are being defended by the Department properly from time to time.

**Growth of broadband subscriber base**

692. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mobile broadband subscriber base in the country could grow to 600 million by 2020 from around 100 million now with 20 per cent of them using 4G;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share of data in the overall revenue of telecom operators will rise from 10-12 per cent in 2013 to 35-40 per cent in 2020; and

(c) whether telecom operators will have to make substantial investment to improve infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Sir, as per the information provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there are 60.19 million broadband subscribers using mobile devices (phone and dongle), as on 30.09.2014.

Further, data revenue as a percentage of total revenue has increased from 9.71% in the quarter ending June 2013 to 15.00% in the Quarter ending June 2014.

(c) Government is not maintaining the details regarding investments to be made by the operators.

**Suspension of BSNL services in Nurpur town of Himachal Pradesh**

693. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that internet, mobile and landline services of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are suspended in Nurpur town of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore the internet, mobile and landline services in the town?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that its Internet, Mobile and Landline services were disrupted on 5.9.2014, 24.9.2014 and 19.10.2014 in Nurpur town of Himachal Pradesh due to damage of underground cable during digging by State Irrigation and Public Health Authorities. The services were restored immediately thereafter by BSNL and recovery demand note for damages caused has been issued to the State Government.

**Offices of Internet Service Providers in the country**

694. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), who have set up offices in the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal to make it obligatory for all ISPs to set up offices in the country; and

(c) whether such obligation will help in effective filtering in the dissemination of pornography and religious hate content on the websites?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Sir, only a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 is eligible for the licence required to become an Internet Service Provider in the country.

(c) Do not arise in view of above.

**Customs duty on specified telecom products**

695. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to impose 10 per cent customs duty on specified telecom products with a view to give boost to domestic manufacturers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the move is being opposed and Government has received requests not to impose the said duty;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the interests of domestic manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has imposed basic custom duty of 10% in the Union budget of 2014-2015 on the following telecommunication products:

- (i) Soft switches and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) equipment, namely, VoIP phones, media gateways, gateway controllers and session border controllers;

- (ii) Optical transport equipments, combination of one or more of Packet Optical Transport Product or Switch (POTP or POTS), Optical Transport Network (OTN) products, and IP Radios;
- (iii) Carrier Ethernet Switch, Packet Transport Node (PTN) products, Multiprotocol Label Switching-Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) products;
- (iv) Multiple Input/ Multiple Output (MIMO) and Long Term Evolution (LTE) Products.

(b) and (c) The move has been largely supported by various industry associations. However, the Government has also received representations from some quarters for the review of its decision on the ground that it would push up the cost of new telecom equipment and would also distort the level playing field conditions between 2G, 3G and 4G operators.

(d) The Government has rejected the representation and imposed 10% BCD on items as mentioned above to safeguard the interests of domestic manufacturers.

#### **Sugar mills under co-operative sector in Karnataka**

696. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sugar mills in the country, the details thereof, sector-wise and State-wise;

(b) the total number of sugar mills under co-operative sector in Karnataka;

(c) whether any of these co-operative sugar mills is leased out to private sector, if so, the details thereof, mill-wise with reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this practice is in accordance with the principles of cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE) :

(a) Details showing state-wise and sector-wise number of sugar mills in the country as on 30.09.2014 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There are 25 sugar mills under co-operative sector in Karnataka.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Karnataka has informed that 7 co-operative sugar mills have been leased out to private entrepreneurs. The mill-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The State Government of Karnataka has decided to lease out the sick and financially

critical co-operative sugar factories to make them viable. The lessee has to rehabilitate the factory by expanding the crushing capacity, install the co-generation, Distillery and Ethanol units in the prescribed time. Also lessee will pay the annual lease rent to the factory. This has helped the sugarcane growers of that area and employees of those sugar mills.

***Statement-I***

*Dateile showing statewise, sectorwise number of installed sugar factories*

(Position as on 30.09.2014)

Sl.No.	State	Public Sector (State Owned)	Private Sector	Coop. Sector	Total
1.	Punjab		8	16	24
2.	Haryana		3	13	16
3.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	14	116	28	158
5.	Uttaranchal	2	4	4	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	15	5	22
7.	Chattisgarh			3	3
8.	Gujarat		4	22	26
9.	Maharashtra		59	168	227
10.	Bihar	15	13		28
11.	Assam		1	2	3
12.	Odisha		4	4	8
13.	West Bengal	1	2		3
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1	19	13	33
15.	Telangana		10	1	11
16.	Karnataka	3	46	25	74
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	27	16	46
18.	Pondicherry		1	1	2
19.	Kerala		1	1	2
20.	Goa			1	1
21.	Nagaland	1			1
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1	1
TOTAL		43	334	325	702

*Note :* Includes refinery each in West Bengal and Gujarat.



**Statement-II***Details of cooperative sugar factories in the state of Karnataka which have been leased out to private entrepreneurs*

Sl. No.	Name of the factory	Name of the lease holder	Govt. order No. and date	Lease period	Lease amount (in crores)	Date of agreement
1.	M/s. Hemavathi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Srinivasapura, Channarayana Patna Tq., Hassan District	M/s. Chamundeswari sugars Ltd. Bangalore	Sacee/59/sasaka/2007 dated 13.09.2007	30 years	106.66	23.10.2007
2.	M/s. Karnataka Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Sangoor, Haveri Tq. and District.	M/s. GM Sugars and Energy Ltd., Bangalore	Sacee/68/sasaka/2007 dated 29.06.2007	30 years	42.00	18.02.2008
3.	M/s. Raibag Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Mekhali, Raibag Tq., Belgaum District.	M/s. Renuka Sugars Ltd., Belgavi	Sacee/71/sasaka/2008 dated 14.10.2007	30 years	126.00	16.10.2008
4.	M/s. Bhagyaxmi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Kuppattagiri, Khanapur Tq., Belgaum District.	M/s. Laila Sugars Ltd., Vijayawada (AP)	Sacee/20/sasaka/2007 dated 14.9.2007 and 18.10.2007	30 years	152.25	28.09.2009
5.	M/s. Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Bhoosanoor, Aland Tq., Gulbarga District.	M/s. NSL Sugars Ltd., Bangalore	Vakai/21/sasaka/2009 dated 13.10.2009	30 years	75.00	06.03.2010
6.	M/s. Mrudagiri Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Gangapura, Munderagi Tq., Gadag District.	M/s. Vijayanagar Sugars Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Sacee/42/sasaka/2006 dated 30.9.2006	30 years	161.50	1.03.2007
7.	M/s. Dhanalaxmi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane N Khanapet, Thorgal Post, Ramadurga Tq., Belgaum District, Pin code 591114	M/s. Parrys Sugars Industries Ltd., Chennai	Sacee/51/sasaka/2006 dated 27.11.2006	25 years	171.00	24.10.2007

**Restructuring of FCI**

697. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has set up a high-level committee to restructure Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the report of this committee is expected to be presented to Government; and

(d) whether interests of farmers and consumers would be kept in mind before taking a final decision to reorient the role of FCI, 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) to (d) Yes Sir. Government has constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shanta Kumar, Hon'ble M.P, on 20.8.2014 to recommend on restructuring of FCI after considering various aspects of present structure and functional areas of the organization and consulting various stakeholders and general public including farmers and consumers. HLC will finalize its report and submit it to the Government within a period of 3(three) months. The HLC has, however, requested Government of India for an extension of two more months to finalize the report.

**Rise in prices of pulses**

698. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of pulses for the Kharif season was lower than the estimates, resulting in the rise in prices of pulses;

(b) if so, the details of the production of pulses in the Kharif season and the change in the prices of pulses; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Targeted and estimated Production of Pulses in Kharif Season (in million tonnes) is as follows :

Target	Estimate*	Variation (%)
7.0	5.20	-25.7%

\*1st Advance Estimates for 2014-15

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)

Except for Gram dal, prices of Tur, Urad, Moong and Masoor have shown increase during April to October, as shown below:

Variety	Monthly Average Prices (Rs/kg)		Variation (%)
	October, 2014	April, 2014	
Gram	46.2	48.7	-5.13
Tur	74.11	70.25	5.49
Urad	76.32	67.26	13.47
Moong	89.25	88.31	1.06
Masoor	69.81	62.57	11.57

Source: State/UT Food and Civil Supplies Deptts.

(c) The following important policy decisions have been taken recently to augment domestic availability of pulses and thereby moderate their prices:-

- Ban on export of Pulses until further orders with certain exemptions,
- Extension of Zero Import Duty on Pulses till 31.03.2015, except for Gram which has been extended till 31.12.2014, and
- Stock limits imposed for pulses extended till 30.9.2015.

### **Implementation of National Food Security Act**

699. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Food Security Act has not been implemented in many of the States;

(b) if so, the States which have not implemented the Act yet, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in implementing the Act has resulted in savings of about ₹ 20,000/- crore to Government on account of food subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE) : (a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It *inter alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs) namely, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has started under the Act based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act, reported by them.

Remaining 25 States/UTs have not completed the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act. Implementation of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required. As Period of 365 days for identification of eligible households got over on 04.07.2014, an additional three months time was given to these States/UTs to complete the identification exercise and start implementation of the Act, which has been further extended by another six months, *i.e.* till 04.04.2015.

(c) Allocation of foodgrains under existing TPDS is being continued in States/UTs where implementation of NFSA is yet to start. Expenditure on subsidy involved in allocation of foodgrains under NFSA as well as existing TPDS is met out of budgetary allocation for food subsidy, which was fully utilized during 2013-14. During 2014-15, the allocation under food subsidy is ₹ 1,10,500 crore against which ₹ 88,509 crore has been released so far.

### **Grain allocation share of States**

700. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government reimburses for the shortfall if it is unable to provide a State's total share of grains;

(b) whether there is any deadline or new rule to reimburse the States within 60 days;

(c) whether Government has notified any rules for the maternity entitlements, the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Public Distribution System or the Mid Day Meals programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE) : (a) and (b) Section 23 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides that in case of short supply of foodgrains from the central pool to a State, the Central Government shall provide funds to the extent of short supply to the State Government for meeting obligations under the Act. Accordingly, in pursuance of power conferred under Section 39 of the Act, Government of India has notified the Rules in this regard on 27 October, 2014. These rules *inter alia* provide a total period of 60 days for processing of claim for funds made by a State Government.

(c) and (d) Section 39 of NFSA provides for power of Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act, which *inter alia* include rules for maternity benefit and nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children, manner in which funds shall be provided by Central Government to State Governments in case of short supply of foodgrains under Section 23 etc. The rules for as per provision under Section 23 have already been notified as stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above. The rules with regard to maternity benefit, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-day Meal (MDM) schemes have not been notified. Section 41 of the Act however provides that the schemes etc., existing on the date of commencement of the Act, shall continue to be in force and operate till such schemes etc. are specified or notified under this Act or the rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the entitlements for pregnant women and lactating mothers and children under the Act are being delivered through the ongoing schemes of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), ICDS and MDM.

#### **Foodgrains to poor under welfare schemes**

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

(a) whether Government has formulated welfare schemes to provide the poor with foodgrains lying in godowns of Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

(c) the quantum of foodgrains provided through these schemes along with the number of people who got benefited during the last three years as on date, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) The Government has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme etc.

To further strengthen the efforts to address the food security of the people, Government of India has notified the National food Security Act, 2013 on 10th September, 2013. The act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 per Kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-third of the population.

(c) The State-wise quantum of foodgrains provided through TPDS during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Number of ration card issued and people/beneficiaries identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

*Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for BPL, AAY and APL for the year 2011-2012 to 2013-14 under TPDS/NFSA*

(in thousand tons)				
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12 (TPDS)	2012-13 (TPDS)	2013-14 (TPDS/NFSA)
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3738.252	3822.816	3822.816
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	101.556	101.556
3.	Assam	1806.756	1886.856	1886.856
4.	Bihar	3650.312	3703.872	3804.791
5.	Chhattisgarh	1218.752	1244.112	1255.803
6.	Delhi	597.858	598.920	585.960
7.	Goa	60.316	63.036	63.036
8.	Gujarat	2018.738	2085.108	2085.108
9.	Haryana	732.422	756.012	632.504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	519.146	527.940	517.968

1	2	3	4	5
11.	J & K	756.804	756.804	756.804
12.	Jharkhand	1339.032	1358.652	1358.652
13.	Karnataka	2386.646	2806.928	2456.382
14.	Kerala	1431.674	1472.688	1472.688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2680.736	2736.426	2743.016
16.	Maharashtra	4647.114	4819.044	4716.136
17.	Manipur	160.446	170.952	170.952
18.	Meghalaya	181.696	188.580	188.580
19.	Mizoram	70.140	70.140	70.140
20.	Nagaland	126.876	126.876	126.876
21.	Odisha	2118.908	2194.266	2191.872
22.	Punjab	814.100	827.976	781.044
23.	Rajasthan	2115.140	2179.500	2485.536
24.	Sikkim	44.270	44.280	44.280
25.	Tamil Nadu	3722.832	3722.832	3722.832
26.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Tripura	308.034	304.836	303.240
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7114.590	7268.520	7268.520
29.	Uttarakhand	501.702	617.992	511.992
30.	West Bengal	3763.754	3857.196	3857.196
31.	A & N Islands	34.020	34.020	34.020
32.	Chandigarh	34.980	36.780	35.852
33.	D and N Haveli	10.284	10.464	10.464
34.	Damen and Diu	5.430	5.652	5.652
35.	Lakshadweep	4.620	6.620	4.620
36.	Puducherry	58.912	60.312	60.312
TOTAL		48876.848	50468.564	50134.056

**Statement-II**

*Details showing State-wise allocation of foodgrains under other welfare schemes during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Fig. in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Allocation Total	Allocation Total	Allocation Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.216	330.301	418.233
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.746	7.182	6.911
3.	Assam	136.855	133.555	134.495
4.	Bihar	265.081	395.741	355.606
5.	Chhattisgarh	204.272	237.055	223.199
6.	Delhi	35.250	32.531	29.412
7.	Goa	9.019	6.959	6.977
8.	Gujarat	188.993	210.289	172.617
9.	Haryana	95.890	103.942	106.941
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31.999	33.483	35.145
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.451	36.550	35.192
12.	Jharkhand	178.366	94.469	86.623
13.	Karnataka	266.431	348.770	347.462
14.	Kerala	101.184	86.858	89.051
15.	Madhya Pradesh	475.932	450.682	434.472
16.	Maharashtra	427.481	458.582	422.583
17.	Manipur	17.456	22.781	22.916
18.	Meghalaya	34.705	14.440	16.450
19.	Mizoram	8.257	9.165	8.631
20.	Nagaland	28.344	25.272	30.658
21.	Odisha	317.392	334.239	324.940



1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	77.224	78.790	76.104
23.	Rajasthan	210.681	195.631	188.624
24.	Sikkim	3.514	3.761	3.664
25.	Tamil Nadu	218.416	226.683	258.020
26.	Tripura	32.070	29.850	22.814
27.	Uttar Pradesh	526.223	590.354	555.513
28.	Uttarakhand	42.699	46.787	34.818
29.	West Bengal	268.526	331.804	414.633
30.	A and N Islands	1.491	1.419	1.143
31.	Chandigarh	1.429	1.929	1.610
32.	D and N Haveli	1.277	1.380	1.418
33.	Daman and Diu	0.365	0.424	0.361
34.	Lakshshdweep	0.245	0.255	0.240
35.	Puducherry	2.476	2.437	2.129
TOTAL		4663.956	4884.350	4869.605

Statement-III

Details showing ration card issued/number of beneficiary identified for BPL, AAY and APL by The State Government/UT Administration

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No of ration card as on 31.03.2012	No of ration card as on 31.03.2013	No of ration card/ beneficiary identified as on 31.3.2014	
				Ration cards	Beneficiary under NFSA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.99	245.99	245.45	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.18	3.18	3.18	
3.	Assam	57.65	59.93	59.93	
4.	Bihar	79.76	79.76	NFSA	760.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.17	45.17	NFSA	200.77
6.	Delhi	23.42	23.42	NFSA	40.07
7.	Goa	3.64	3.64	3.92	
8.	Gujarat	116.18	114.58	107.94	
9.	Haryana	56.02	56.76	NFSA	126.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.85	15.85	NFSA	26.78
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.70	19.72	19.72	
12.	Jharkhand	29.09	29.09	29.09	
13.	Karnataka	146.76	134.93	NFSA	401.93
14.	Kerala	75.57	78.63	81.76	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	148.22	148.22	NFSA	509.52
16.	Maharashtra	210.05	210.05	NFSA	700.16
17.	Manipur	4.07	4.07	4.07	
18.	Meghalaya	3.09	4.49	4.49	
19.	Mizoram	2.54	2.57	2.60	
20.	Nagaland	2.40	2.40	2.41	
21.	Odisha	85.38	84.01	85.39	
22.	Punjab	60.27	60.27	NFSA	141.45
23.	Rajasthan	137.53	137.53	NFSA	446.62
24.	Sikkim	4.49	4.49	4.50	
25.	Tamil Nadu	196.90	195.43	195.85	
26.	Tripura	7.34	9.29	9.64	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	437.98	437.98	437.98	
28.	Uttarakhand	24.37	24.37	26.19	
29.	West Bengal	183.49	185.20	188.97	
30.	A and N Islands	1.14	1.04	1.06	
31.	Chandigarh	2.42	2.42	NFSA	1.98
32.	D and N Haveli	0.71	0.72	0.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	0.36	0.37	0.38	
34.	Lakshdweep	0.18	0.18	0.19	
35.	Puducherry	3.34	3.37	3.24	

### Computerised PDS/ration cards

702. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge number of fake ration cards have been detected in various parts of the country during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is planning to provide computerised PDS/ration cards to all the consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been reports about prevalence of bogus ration cards in States/UTs. In terms of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of beneficiaries every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by State/UT Governments during the last three years is given as below:

Year	No. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted
2011	9759952
2012	7648784
2013	4280922

(c) and (d) A Plan Scheme on 'End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations' is being implemented under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Under the scheme, digitisation of ration cards/beneficiary data is one of the key activities. The scheme also provides for ration cards to be issued by State/UT Governments to all beneficiaries on the basis of the digitised data. The beneficiary/ration card data is also to be made available on the respective State TPDS portals.

**Damage of foodgrains due to shortage of godowns**

703. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement, availability and present stock of foodgrains in the country, including Telengana and Andhra Pradesh States;

(b) whether it is a fact that foodgrains are lost during storage, transit and due to other reasons;

(c) if so, the measures taken to minimize such losses;

(d) whether it is also a fact that shortage of godowns is causing more damage to foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by Government to provide sufficient storage godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), the estimated requirement of foodgrains is 614.3 lakh tons for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1.11.2014 was 437.49 lakh tons.

(b) and (c) Due to driage in moisture content and operational factors, some foodgrains are lost during storage and transit. Government has taken various measure to prevent storage and transit losses such as construction of scientific storage, movement of foodgrains in covered wagons, loading in standardized bags, proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Shortage of covered godowns for foodgrains**

704. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity for storage of central stock foodgrains as on 31st October, 2014; and

(b) the measure taken by Government to address the shortage of covered godown space ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) The total capacity available with FCI, CWC and State Agencies for storage of central stock of foodgrains as on 31.10.2014 is 731.74 Lakh MT.

(b) Government is constructing godowns under the Plan Scheme with focus on the North Eastern States. There is plan to create a capacity of 3,68,950 MT with a financial outlay of ₹ 530 crores during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The capacity completed till 31st October, 2014 is 32,410 MT.

Government is also implementing Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme to augment the capacity of covered godowns through Public Private Partnership. A capacity of about 200 Lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns in 20 states. As on 31st October, 2014 a capacity of 120.67 lakh MTs has been completed.

#### **Opening of rural value chains in the agrarian sector**

705. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling over any scheme to allow private sector to procure foodgrains directly from farmer groups;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to implement the scheme;

(c) the details of initiatives taken by Government to build efficient rural value chains in the agriculture sector; and

(d) the bottlenecks, if any, in opening rural value chains and the steps taken to overcome these bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture and Co-operation has been implementing Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) w.e.f. 1.04.2014, under this Scheme Agriculture marketing Infrastructure (AMI) is being operated as a capital investment subsidy, sub-scheme to promote the development of various types of marketing infrastructures including Integrated Value Chain (IVC). Objective of sub-scheme is linking from post harvest level to various stages of value addition up to primary level

in rural areas. Under the scheme, subsidy @ 25% of capital cost for general category and 33.33% for special category promoters are provided. Being a recent scheme no bottlenecks have been reported.

### **Food inflation**

706. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific measures taken to control food inflation during the last five months;
- (b) the impact of these measures in containing food inflation; and
- (c) the details of comparative levels of food inflation in the last five months and the preceding five months from January to May, 2014 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) The specific steps taken by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The above steps have contributed significantly in keeping the prices of most of essential food items under control.

- (c) The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

Steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential 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 and APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2015 and in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2014.
- 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.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Food inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI)*

Commodity/Item	Over the last five months (Jun-Oct)			Over the preceding five months (Jan-May)		
	June 2014	Oct. 2014	% Change	Jan. 2014	May 2014	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Food Articles</b>	250.10	258.50	3.36	233.70	244.60	4.66
<b>Cereals</b>	231.90	235.80	1.68	229.90	230.40	0.22
Rice	241.10	247.00	2.45	230.00	237.80	3.39
Wheat	207.00	209.50	1.21	220.20	207.70	-5.68
<b>Pulses</b>	231.10	238.20	3.07	226.90	231.20	1.90
Gram	196.70	192.50	-2.14	208.00	200.60	-3.56
Arhar	217.00	231.40	6.64	214.40	214.50	0.05
Moong	331.60	348.80	5.19	305.40	334.00	9.36
Masur	248.80	268.60	7.96	223.10	241.10	8.07
Urad	269.70	288.40	6.93	243.30	263.80	8.43
<b>Vegetables</b>	272.90	295.50	8.28	216.80	236.60	9.13
Potato	312.40	421.40	34.89	198.60	282.60	42.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Onion	300.40	332.60	10.72	341.60	259.20	-24.12
Tomato	NA	332.10	NA	181.80	NA	NA
<b>Milk</b>	237.60	246.40	3.70	225.70	233.60	3.50
Sugar	190.00	192.30	1.21	184.50	189.80	2.87
<b>Edible oils</b>	145.10	144.10	-0.69	147.10	145.90	-0.82
Vanaspati	125.10	122.30	-2.24	123.40	126.10	2.19
Groundnut Oil	160.60	163.00	1.49	173.00	162.00	-6.36
Palm Oil	129.10	127.90	-0.93	128.40	130.10	1.32
Mustard and Rapeseed Oil	154.20	155.20	0.65	159.20	154.80	-2.76
Soyabean Oil	155.40	153.70	-1.09	158.60	155.80	-1.77
Copra Oil	135.00	136.50	1.11	124.20	128.30	3.30
Sunflower Oil	126.00	122.60	-2.70	128.20	126.60	-1.25

*Source:* Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

### **Transportation of foodgrains through waterways**

†707. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to transport grains through waterways also to reduce the supply cost of foodgrains for Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether transportation through waterways would mean riddance from entry tax, octroi duty and sale tax;

(d) whether Government is also contemplating to get assistance from private sector in transportation of ration through waterways; and

(e) if so, the States where supply of foodgrains would be possible through waterways?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) and (b) Yes, transportation of foodgrains through waterways has been explored as an alternate mode to rail and road.

10,000 MT foodgrains have been moved on a pilot basis through multimodal route (Sea, River and Road) from depots of Andhra Pradesh to Agartala (Tripura) *via* Ashuganj (Bangladesh). Also, transportation of foodgrains from designated depots of Andhra Pradesh to designated depots of Kerala *via* Coastal route is underway and 81,000 MT (approx) foodgrains have been moved *ex*-Andhra Pradesh to Kerala so far.

(c) Waterways transportation is only an alternative means of transport and does not impact Central and State Revenue laws and taxes.

(d) For the current projects involving transportation of foodgrains through waterways, contracts have been awarded to private parties through open tender.

(e) So far the foodgrains have been moved to Tripura and Kerala based on economic and physical feasibility.

### **Storage capacity of FCI**

†708. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new godowns constructed by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last five years, the details thereof state-wise;

(b) whether FCI has adequate storage capacity for foodgrains purchased by Government agencies;

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

(d) if not, whether new godowns have been constructed by FCI according to the norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) During the last five years (*i.e.* 2009 to 2013) FCI has constructed 11 godowns with a total storage capacity of 52,495 MT under Plan Scheme for construction of storage godowns. State-wise and year-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). FCI has also constructed godowns through private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State agencies

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme for guaranteed hiring. A capacity of 120.76 lakh MT has been created under this scheme during the last five years and State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, there is adequate capacity for foodgrains purchased by Government agencies. Against the total stock position of 437.49 Lakh MT in central pool as on 01.11.2014, total storage capacity available with FCI and various State Agencies was 731.74 lakh MT. State-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Do not arise.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise/Centre-wise detail of new godowns constructed by FCI during  
the last five years (2009-10 to 2013-14)*

(Capacity in MT)

State/ Location	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Odisha					
1. Dungripalli	9170				
2. Baripada					10000
Lakshadweep			2500		
Himachal Pradesh					
1. Gujjar Ka Talab (Noorpur)			3340	1660	
Jharkhand					
1. Gumla			825		
Kerala					
1. Arakulam					5000
2. Meenangadi					5000
Assam					
1. Hailakandi		5000			
Manipur					
1. Jiribam			1250	1250	
2. Senapati			3340	1660	
Arunachal Pradesh					
1. Ziro					2500
TOTAL	9170	5000	11255	4570	22500
GRAND TOTAL					52495

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of capacity constructed under*

Sl.No.	State	Capacity Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87,800
2.	Bihar	80,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	4,35,200
4.	Gujarat	49,800
5.	Haryana	31,09,808
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24,170
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	92,500
8.	Jharkhand	80,000
9.	Karnataka	1,89,770
10.	Kerala	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10,79,140
12.	Maharashtra	5,75,667
13.	Odisha	2,49,500
14.	Punjab	42,01,238
15.	Rajasthan	2,23,000
16.	Tamilnadu	1,55,000
17.	Telengana	2,69,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10,93,700
19.	Uttarakhand	0
20.	West Bengal	67,000
TOTAL		120,67,293

*Statement-III*

Zone	Sl. No.	State	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired )						Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains				Grand Total	
			Covered			CAP			Total			State Agencies		CAP
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Covered	CAP	Covered	Covered	CAP	
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	2.39	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.05	1.00	6.90	-	12.95	1.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	1.12	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.79	0.05	0.76	-	2.55	0.05
	3.	Orissa	3.12	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.80	-	8.07	-	13.87	-
	4.	West Bengal	8.50	1.40	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	9.90	0.51	4.52	-	14.42	0.51
N.E.	5.	Assam	2.12	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	-	2.50	-	5.75	-
	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	-	0.05	-	0.28	-
	7.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	-	-	-	0.28	-
	8.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	-	0.41	-	0.67	-
	9.	Tripura	0.29	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	-	0.24	-	0.63	-
	10.	Manipur	0.28	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	-	-	-	0.32	-
	11.	Nagaland	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	-	0.38	-	0.71	-

North	12.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.31	0.00	3.36	0.31	-	-	3.36	0.31
	13.	Haryana	7.68	41.11	3.33	0.00	48.79	3.33	26.96	34.38	75.75	37.71
	14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.34	-	-	-	0.34	-
	15.	J & K	1.03	0.87	0.10	0.00	1.90	0.10	-	-	1.90	0.10
	16.	Punjab	22.24	88.31	7.31	2.09	110.55	9.40	30.05	95.21	140.60	104.61
South	17.	Rajasthan	7.06	14.75	1.85	0.04	21.81	1.89	2.14	0.36	23.95	2.25
	18.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	20.57	5.19	0.00	35.52	5.19	14.12	-	49.64	5.19
	19.	Uttarakhand	0.66	1.08	0.21	0.00	1.74	0.21	1.63	-	3.37	0.21
	20.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36	10.71	1.60	0.00	18.07	1.60	12.15	-	44.04	2.62
	21.	Telangana	5.37	8.45	1.02	0.00	13.82	1.02				
West	22.	Kerala	5.29	0.05	0.21	0.00	5.34	0.21	0.34	-	5.68	0.21
	23.	Karnataka	3.81	3.61	1.36	0.00	7.42	1.36	20.36	0.41	27.78	1.77
	24.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	4.89	0.67	0.00	11.13	0.67	5.71	-	16.84	0.67
	25.	Gujarat	5.00	2.31	0.27	0.00	7.31	0.27	2.00	-	9.31	0.27
	26.	Maharashtra	11.90	10.65	1.02	0.00	22.55	1.02	12.96	-	35.71	1.02
	27.	Goa	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.20	-				
	28.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	1.17	0.36	0.00	4.54	0.36	53.30	0.98	57.84	1.34
	29.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	2.82	0.01	0.00	7.94	0.01	15.41	-	23.35	0.01
	TOTAL		130.19	220.74	26.38	2.13	350.93	28.51	220.96	131.34	571.89	159.85
		350.93		28.51		379.44		352.30		731.74		

### Hike in price of essential items

†709. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of essential commodities have witnessed a hike due to market malpractices and middlemen;

(b) whether the hike in prices of essential items is attributable to rising production costs and hoarding by middlemen; and

(c) if so, the number of hoarders raided and the amount of money seized from them, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) and (b) Besides hoarding and black marketing other important factors that can lead to rise in prices of essential commodities include transportation costs, adverse weather conditions, and insufficient logistics/storage facilities.

(c) The details are given in Statement.

#### Statement

*Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during 2014  
(as on 17.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids Conducted	No. of Persons			(₹ in lakhs)
			Arrested	Prosecuted	Convicted	Value of goods confiscated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6884	64	0	0	239.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					
3.	Assam	148	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	25	9	6	-	19.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	101	0	0	0	12.06
6.	Delhi					
7.	Goa	44	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Gujarat	9978	41	25	-	144.95

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Haryana	63	15	4	1	7.08
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16624	-	-	-	14.98
11.	Jammu & Kashmir					
12.	Jharkhand					
13.	Karnataka	236	117	0	1	0.38
14.	Kerala	23126	13	0	0	18.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3255	35	89	3	276.05
16.	Maharashtra	703	6784	140	0	12556.5
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	290	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Mizoram	131	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Orissa	10102	-	18	-	0.22
22.	Punjab	141	NIL	NIL	NIL	6.34
23.	Rajasthan					
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Tamil Nadu	9176	3949	1980	2068	87.09
26.	Tripura					
27.	Uttarakhand					
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23215	182	672	0	1481.96
29.	West Bengal	495	138	28	-	63.83
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Chandigarh					
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Daman and Diu					
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry	900	10	21	0	0.85
36.	Telangana	6578	13	0	0	643.86
TOTAL		112218	11370	2983	2073	15574.15

*Note :* Relating to offences under E.C. Act-for other than violation of stock control orders/for violation of stock control orders.

**Closing down a private godown by FCI in West Bengal**

710. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI is closing down a private godown operating for long in the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of private godowns operated by FCI throughout the country, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) 487 private godowns are being operated by FCI throughout the country as on 31st October, 2014. State-wise details are given at in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of private godowns available with FCI as on 31.10.14*

Region	No. of Private Depots
Bihar	12
Jharkhand	9
Odisha	1
West Bengal (Including Sikkim)	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	11
Manipur	0
Nagaland	0
NEF (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	2
Delhi	0
Haryana	116
Himachal Pradesh	0
J and K	6
Punjab	198
Rajasthan	28



Region	No. of Private Depots
Uttar Pradesh	15
Uttaranchal	0
Andhra Pradesh (including Telagana)	20
Karnataka	4
Kerala	1
Tamil nadu	9
Chhattisgarh	1
Gujarat	3
Madhya Pradesh	0
Maharashtra (including Goa)	39
GRAND TOTAL	487

### Rise in price of essential commodities

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

- whether due to excessive rise in prices of essential commodities, food items are available at very high rate, causing many problems to consumers;
- if so, the steps taken by Government to check the prices and their effectiveness;
- the present retail and wholesale inflation rate;
- whether benefits of fall in inflation rate, due to reduction in prices of fuel, has not reached the common people;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- whether failure in keeping inflation under check is becoming evident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB DADARAO DANVE): (a) to (c) According to the latest Wholesale Price Index (WPI) [Base 2004-05 = 100] the rate of inflation during October, 2014 was at 1.77% as against 7.24% during the corresponding month of last year (October 2013). During the same period, change in index for Food Articles was at 2.70% and Food Products at 2.11% as against 18.34% and 2.34% respectively during the corresponding month of last year (October, 2013).

The steps taken by the Government to control the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement.

The latest retail inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI), [Base 2010 = 100] (Combined) for October 2014 stood at 5.52% and for Consumer Price Food Index (CPFI) was at 5.59%.

(d) to (f) Control of inflation remains a priority agenda of the Government. The basic objective behind any policy decision taken to contain prices especially of essential items is to ensure that the benefits of such decisions finally reach the common people.

### ***Statement***

*Recent steps taken by the government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential 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 and APL families in states pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Imposed stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.09.2015 and in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2014
- 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.

### **Development of food processing industries**

712. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the need of food processing in the country is met by industrial units here at present;

(b) the demands that left unfulfilled at present along with the demand now met by import;

(c) whether there are prospects for export or the same is fully met already; and

(d) whether Government is taking steps to ensure that development of food processing industries are beneficial to peasants and farmers as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Information on the value of output of food items is released annually in National Accounts Statistics (NAS). As per the latest NAS-2014, the value of output (at current prices) of food items for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 10,42,404 crore. During 2013-14, the value of import and export of food items was the order of ₹ 87,177 crore and ₹ 2,28,721 crore respectively. Both domestic output and imported of food items were used for meeting the requirement of domestic consumption, inputs for manufacturing and for exports/ re-exports etc.

(d) It has been the endeavour of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produces 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.

### **Investment in FPIs and Food Parks**

713. SHRI MAJEED MEMON :

DR. PARBHAKAR KORE :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focusing on investing more on setting up Food Processing Industries (FPIs) and some additional Food Parks to save wastage of fruits, vegetables and grains worth ₹ 44,000 crore annually;

(b) whether Government is going to bring out a country-wide food map comprising details of surplus and deficit areas that may help in setting up Food Processing Industries and cold chains to reduce food wastage, so as to combat the situation; and

(c) the details of the number of Food Processing Industries and Food Parks to be set up for the purpose, State-wise, with estimated investment for each Food Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to encourage food processing sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Five Year Plan. Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries of NMFP, financial assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs to set up food processing units in the country. Assistance is also available for modernization, up-gradation and expansion of the existing food processing industries. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs is extended @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of ₹50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of ₹75.00 lakhs in difficult areas and 50% subject to maximum of ₹100.00 lakhs in North Eastern States including Sikkim. The State-wise allocation under NMFP for the 12th Five Year Plan is given in the Statement.

The Ministry is also implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Mega Food Parks to provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country. The pattern of assistance is 50% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of ₹50.00 crore per project. On an average, an investment of ₹120 crore is made in a Mega Food Park project which creates infrastructure for setting up of 30-35 processing units. The Government has so far approved 42 Mega Food Parks projects, out of which 25 projects are under various stages of implementation. The proposal for setting up of Mega Food Parks are invited by the Ministry through Expression of Interest (EOI) and projects are selected on merit, based on the parameters laid down in the Scheme guidelines. State-wise targets for setting up Mega Food Parks are not fixed. Ministry had invited Expression of Interest on 10.02.2014 for selection of Mega Food Parks projects against the vacant slots. The last date of submission of EOI was extended to 31.07.2014. In response to this EOI, a total 72 proposals have been received which are being appraised in the Ministry.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise allocation of funds (GOI share)  
under NMFP to States/UTs for 12th plan (2012-17)*

<b>(a) States:</b>		(₹ in crores)
Sl. No.	States UTs	Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.25
2.	Bihar	62.66

Sl. No.	States UTs	Allocation
3.	Chhattisgarh	38.01
4.	Goa	8.63
5.	Gujarat	60.78
6.	Haryana	24.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.81
9.	Jharkhand	32.49
10.	Karnataka	60.45
11.	Kerala	26.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	82.45
13.	Maharashtra	98.09
14.	Odisha	47.45
15.	Punjab	26.01
16.	Rajasthan	85.98
17.	Tamil Nadu	55.54
18.	Uttar Pradesh	122.55
19.	Uttarakhand	19.53
20.	West Bengal	56.92
TOTAL		1055.00

**(b) North Eastern States:**

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.27
2.	Assam	43.38
3.	Manipur	12.79
4.	Meghalaya	12.99
5.	Mizoram	11.31
6.	Nagaland	11.39
7.	Sikkim	8.97
8.	Tripura	11.90
TOTAL		133.00

Sl. No.	States UTs	Allocation
<b>(c) Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.13
2.	Chandigarh	4.97
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.96
4.	Daman and Diu	4.50
5.	Delhi	15.40
6.	Lakshadweep	4.32
7.	Puducherry	5.47
TOTAL		52.74

### Setting up of Food Parks

714. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various companies for setting up of Food Parks in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, State-wise details of the Food Parks proposals from companies, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the details of the sanctioned proposals and the amount sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of the proposals for setting up Mega Food Parks in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana received by the Ministry during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) 31 Mega Food Park projects have been approved in-principle by the Ministry during the last three years and the current year. Out of these 31 projects, 14 projects have been accorded final approval and are at various stages of implementation. 13 projects have been cancelled due to their failure to meet the conditions of final approval as per the scheme guidelines. The other 4 projects are progressing towards meeting the conditions for final approval. Details of these 31 projects including the approved amount of grant and the amount released so far to these projects are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Details (State-wise) of the proposals received for setting up Mega Food Parks***EoIs/Proposals received in Phase-II of implementation**

Sl.No.	Name of the Applicant	Project Location
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Kahelgaon, District Bhagalpur
2.	Ruchi Infrastructure Limited	Durgawati, District Bhabua
3.	JVL Mega Food Park Private Limited	Basahi, District Rohtas
4.	Bihar Mega Processed Food Park Private Ltd.	Araria
5.	Pristine Logistics and Infra projects Pvt. Ltd.	Khagaria
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Ruchi Soya Limited	Maheswar, District Khargone
2.	Jabalpur Mega Food Park Private Ltd.	Khairi, District Jabalpur
3.	Vashisht Holding Limited SPV - Madhya Pradesh Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Rodiya, Taluka Bhikangaon, District Khargone
4.	Central India Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Kodhasabri, District Chhindwara
5.	Sanwaria Mega Food Park Limited	Kiratpur Village, Taluka Itarsi, District Hoshangabad
6.	Madhya Pradesh Mega Processed Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bilawali, Tehsil/District Dewas
7.	Chhindwara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Chhindwara
<b>Tripura</b>		
1.	Sikaria Infraprojects Private Limited	Near Agartala
2.	Tube Glass Containers Limited SPV - Tripureswari Mega Food Parks Ltd., not formed yet	Uttar Champapura, District West Tripura
<b>Haryana</b>		
1.	Haryana Herbal and Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bakana, District Kurukshetra
2.	Star One Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Nuh, District Mewat
3.	Haryana Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Shakarpuri, Tehsil Ferozpur Jhirka, District Mewat
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Jaffe Food Industries Private Limited	Bakrol Village, District Ahmedabad
2.	Santoshi Masala Private Limited	Anand
3.	Fanidhar Mega Food Pvt Ltd.	Viramgam, District Ahmedabad
4.	Shree LTC Export India Private Limited SPV - Kutch Mega Food Park, not formed yet	Village Mouje Ratadiya, Taluka Mumdra, District Kutch

Sl.No.	Name of the Applicant	Project Location
5.	Mahakali Mega Food Park	Village Kayat, Junishedhavi Navishedhavi of Kadi District Mehsana
6.	Anil limited SPV - Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., not formed yet	Village Paladi, Taluka Savli, District Vadodara
7.	Winfra Green Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Vareth, TalukaMandvi, District Surat
8.	Gujarat Mega Processed Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Savli, District Vadodara
9.	Vibrant Mega Food Park	Janakhali, Taluka Mandvi, District Surat

**Rajasthan**

- |    |   |                                  |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Rajasthan Mega Food Parks Limited           | Nairaina, District Jaipur        |
| 2. | ARL Infratech Limited                       | Bhilwara                         |
| 3. | Marwar Agro Mega Food Parks Private Limited | Dooni, Gandhigram, District Tonk |

**Jammu and Kashmir**

- |    |                             |                              |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Simplex Projects Limited    | Shadipora, District Srinagar |
| 2. | Kashmir Agrifresh Food Park | Lassipora, District Pulwama  |

**Kerala**

- |    |   |                                |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Kerala State Civil Supply Corporation Limited | Konii, District Pathanamthitta |
| 2. | Malabar Mega Food Park Private Limited        | Kinaloor, Kozhikode District   |
| 3. | National Integrated Maga Food Park Pvt. Ltd.  | Palakkad                       |

**Odisha**

- |    |  |                            |
|----|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | Centre of Entrepreneurship Development, Regional College of Management | Badchana, District Cuttack |
| 2. | MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.   | District Rayagada          |
| 3. | Orissa Mega Agro Food Park Ltd.  | Banki, District Cuttack    |

**Chhattisgarh**

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Ramky Infrastructure Limited               | Banjari/ Bagaudh, Tehsil Kurudh, District Dhamtari |
| 2. | Sahara Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. | Village Badoli, Taluka Rajpur, District Surguja    |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Parks Pvt Ltd  | Naya Raipur  |



EoIs/Proposals received in Phase-III and Phase- IV of implementation  
(Phase-IV includes waitlisted Proposals)

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tadepalligudem, District West Godavari
2.	Annapurna Integrated Agri Park	Chintalapadu, District Krishna
3.	Satyavedu Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Palagunta, Taluka Satyavedu, District Chittoor
<b>Assam</b>		
1.	Kamrup Eco Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Belguri, District Kamrup
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	JVL Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jorabarpur, District Rohtas
2.	Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	Block Mansi, District- Khagaria
3.	Champaran Agri Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bariya, District East Champaran
4.	Mums Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Chaugain, Taluka Dumrawn, District Buxar
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
1.	Sindhu Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bemta, Sarora, District Raipur
2.	Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Kharora, Dist. Raipur
3.	Utsav Organic Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Villages Dhansuli and Khatiya, Tilda Tehsil, District Raipur
<b>Delhi</b>		
1.	Pavitra Bhumi Pvt. Ltd.	GT Karnal Road, North West District
2.	Vyanjan Vihar Pvt. Ltd.	Not provided in the EoI
<b>Goa</b>		
1.	Polar Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	Village Sigaon, District South Goa
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd.	Mundra, District Kachchh
2.	Vraj Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Dholi, Taluka Dholuka, District Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
3.	Rainbow Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Suraj, TalukaKadi, District Mehasana
4.	Vibrant KKP Food and Agro Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jankhala, Taluka: Mandavi, District Surat
5.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Munderda near Mehsana, District Mehsana
6.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Taluka Mangrol, District Surat

**Haryana**

1.	Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	Village Natar, District Sirsa
2.	Continental Warehousing Corporation (NhavaSeva) Limited	Village Jattipur, District Panipat
3.	Star One Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tajpur, District Mewat
4.	Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Ganaur Town, District Sonipat

**Himachal Pradesh**

1.	Poliyan Mega Food Park	Village Poliyan, District Una
2.	Himachal Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Dulehar, District Una
3.	HIM Mega Food Park	Kangra
4.	Grewal Associates Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh

**Jammu and Kashmir**

1.	Simplex Projects Limited	Lassipora, District Pulwama
2.	Greens Food Park India Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora, District Pulwama
3.	Kashmir Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora, District Pulwama
4.	J and K Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora, District Pulwama

**Karnataka**

1.	Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Gram Panchayat Kalinganahalli, District Mandya
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**Kerala**

1.	Malabar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Kuzhur, Irinjalakuda Taluk, District Thrissur
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**Mizoram**

1.	Mizoram Mega Food Park	Khamaran, District Aizwal
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Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Trident Corporation Ltd.	Village Berkhedhi and Khapakhurd, Taluka Budhani, District Sehore
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Dewap Mega Food Park	District Parbhani
2.	Amravati Integrated Mega Food Park	Shirpur, District Amravati
3.	Garden Pick Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Utran, District Jalgaon
4.	Sindhudurg Integrated Coastal Food Park	Taluka Gavan, District Sindhudurg
5.	Maharashtra Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Naigaon Sanghvi, District Satara
6.	Suyojit Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Wadgaon Pingla, Taluka Sinnar, District Nasik
7.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Degaon, District Satara
8.	Majalgaon Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Majalgaon, District Beed
9.	SK Agro Foodtech Pvt. Ltd.	Village: Kaledhol, District Satara
10.	Toronto Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Talasari, District Thane
<b>Odisha</b>		
1.	Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mouza Raniboro, Tehsil: Khallikote, District: Ganjam
<b>Puducherry</b>		
1.	Goenka Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Abhishekpakkam, Puducherry
<b>Punjab</b>		
1.	Worldwide Food Park Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Village Hamira, District Kapurthala
2.	Saastha Mega Food Park Ltd.	Rail Majra, District Nawanshahar
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Green Tech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Village-Rupangarh, District-Ajmer
2.	Rajasthan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Narayana, Sambhar Tehsil, District Jaipur
<b>Sikkim</b>		
1.	M3 Food Paradise Pvt. Ltd.	Saramsa Village, District East Sikkim
2.	Himalayan Organic Mega Food Park Ltd.	Melli, District South Sikkim

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
<b>Telangana</b>		
1.	Orange Bio Industrial Infrastructure Technologies Pvt. Ltd (ORBIT)	Raghunadhpally Village and Mandal, District Warangal
2.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Village Lakkampally, Nandipet Mandal, District Nizamabad
3.	Continental Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Thimmapur and Kothur, District Mehboob Nagar
4.	Carbon Neutrals Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Zaheerabad, District Medak
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	UP Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Aurangpur, Pargana Dankaur, District Gautam Budh Nagar
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Mauha Kheraganj, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1.	Concast Exim Ltd.	Amta, District Howrah
2.	Dankuni Projects Ltd.	Dankuni, District Hooghly
3.	Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rajganj Village, District Jalpaiguri
List of proposals received in Phase-V of Implementation		
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Ashish Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	SATRA Agro Industries	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Padamaddali Farms And Real Estate Private Limited	Krishna District
4.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	Thotapalli (V), Agiripalli (M), Krishna District
5.	NCS Sugars Limited	Latchayyapeta, Sitanagaram Mandal, Vizianagaram District
6.	Srivatsa Food Park Private Limited	Tellabadu Village, Nuzendla Mandal, Guntur District
7.	Sragvi Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Guntur District

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
8.	SH Food Processing Private Limited	Gunupudi Village, Nakkapalli Mandal of Vishakhapatnam District

### **Arunachal Pradesh**

- |    |                        |                                   |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Kesava Seeds Pvt. Ltd. | Kimin Village, Papumpare District |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|

### **Bihar**

- |    |                                  |                                      |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Keventer Food Park Infra Limited | Kahelgaon, District Bhagalpur, Bihar |
| 2. | Mums Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.     | Nava Nagar, Distt: Rohtas, Bihar     |

### **Chhattisgarh**

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited | Bagaud and Bhanjari, Tehsil Kurud, District Dhamatri, Chhattisgarh |
| 2. | Utsav Organic Food Park Pvt. Ltd.                             | Village Dhansulli and Khatiya, in Tehsil Tilda, District Raipur    |

### **Gujarat**

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd. | Mundra  |
| 2. | Zalawad Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.            | District: Surendera Nagar   |
| 3. | Keyagri Mega Food Park Private Limited     | Village Ranidhar and Dedakiyali, Taluka Mendarda, District Junagadh |
| 4. | Kalprushi Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.          | District: Patan   |

### **Haryana**

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Seva) Limited                    | District Panipat   |
| 2. | Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited | Sonipat, Haryana   |
| 3. | Flawless Traders Private Limited  | Village Khurdwan, Tehsil Radaur, District Yamunanagar, Haryana |

### **Himachal Pradesh**

- |    |                         |         |
|----|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Jupiter Metal Pvt. Ltd. | Kangara |
|----|-------------------------|---------|

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
1.	J & K Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Gatti, District Kathua
<b>Karnataka</b>		
1.	Agratha Mega Food Park	Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka
2.	Wadhawan Mega Infrastructure Private Limited	Yadgir District
3.	Favorich Infra Private Limited	Mandya District
<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	Elappully in District Palakkad, Kerala
2.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC)	Pallippuram, Cherthala, Alappuzha District
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	KM Foods Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Director- Mr. Mukesh Kapoor	Seoni, Madhya Pradesh
2.	M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam	Kiratpur, District Hoshangabad
3.	Ujjain Real Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Industrial Area Tajpur, Madhya Pradesh
4.	Ruchi Acroni Industries Ltd.	District Dewas
5.	OM Metals Infraprojects Limited	District Sehore
6.	Sharp Integrated Food Park Limited.	Siyagaon village, Dewas Tehsil and District
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Soni Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Raigad
2.	Jain Agro Trading Company Private Limited	Village Sindhivihri, Tehsil- Karanja(G), District-Wardha, Maharashtra
3.	Vinay Tiwari Agro Estates and Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Pimpri Gawali, Tal. Parner, District Ahmednagar
4.	Sahyadri Farms Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Mohadi, Taluka Dindori, District Nashik

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
<b>Nagaland</b>		
1.	Doys Mega Food Park OPC Pvt. Ltd.	Dimapur
2.	Bengloi Industrial Mega Food Park	Dimapur
<b>Odisha</b>		
1.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	District Khurda, Odisha
2.	Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Huma, Mouza Raniboro, District Ganjam, Odisha
<b>Punjab</b>		
1.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	Lodhowal, Ludhiana, Punjab
2.	Genex Polyfab Ltd.	SBS Nagar District
3.	Saastha Warehousing Ltd.	Nawanshahar District
4.	Jupiter Metal Pvt. Ltd.	District Mohali
5.	The Sukjhit Starch and Chemical Limited	Distt Kapurthala
6.	CG Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Village Kalanaur, Gurdaspur
7.	ITC Limited	Kapurthala District
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Rajputana Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lalsot, District SawaiMadhopur
2.	Mewar Mega Food Park	District Chittorgarh
3.	OM Metals Infraprojects Limited	District Alwar
4.	Jaipur Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	District Sikar
<b>Sikkim</b>		
1.	M3 Food Paradise Private Limited	District East Sikkim
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	NDR Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nadiambakkam, Thiruvallur, Ennore Port, Chennai
2.	Lepakshi Agro Industries	District Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu
3.	3F Industries Ltd.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.	Ratnatray Mega Food Park Private Limited	Village Akkarai Sengapally, Annur Taluka, Coimbatore District

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Project Location
5.	Tamilnadu Mega Food Park Ltd.	Dharmapuri District
6.	Eastern Ghats Mega Food Park	Salem District

**Telangana**

1.	GM Agro Industries	District Medak, Thimmapur Village, Telangana
2.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (Telangana Division)	Mucherla, Kandukur Mandal, Ranga reddy District
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (Telangana Division)	Buggapadu (V), Sathupally (M), Khammam District
4.	Raaga Mayuri Agrovat Pvt. Ltd.	Putandoddi village, Itikyal Mandal, Mahbubnagar District
5.	Vruddhi Greentech India Pvt. Ltd.	Village Gallapally, Jadcherla Mandal, District, Mahbubnagar
6.	Bhagyanagar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Dundigal Village, Quthbullapur Mandal, Rangareddy District, Telangana

**Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Overseas Alliance Building Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Chhata, Mathura
2.	Annapurna Agro Processing Pvt. Ltd	District Sambhal, Mid-Western Zone

**Uttarakhand**

1.	Golden Infracon Private Limited	Sitarganj, District Uddham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand
2.	Uttar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mahuakheraganj, Kashipur, District Uddham Singh Nagar
3.	Barnava Agro Industries Limited	Village of Parhaladpur, Pragana Gordhanpur, Lakshar, Distt Haridwar (Uttarakhand)

**West Bengal**

1.	Future Foods and Products Limited	Vidyasagar Industrial Area in Kharagpur
2.	Bengal Mega Food Park (P) Ltd.	Jalpaigudi District



**Statement-II**

*Details of Mega Food Park Projects approved during the last three years and the current year project/state-wise (as on 1.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	Name	State	Project Cost	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of Grant		Amount of Grant Released
						Approved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(₹ in crore)
1.	M/s Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	119.12	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	50.00	0.00	
2.	M/s Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	116.44	19.12.2013	Had been granted 1 month time to revise the business plans as per the discussions/instructions in the technical committee meeting held on 9.10.2014			
3.	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Bihar	153.96	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	Cancelled vide letter dated 17.7.2014 Refunded amount of ₹ 6.30 cr. including grant amount of ₹ 5.00 crore and interest of ₹ 1.30 cr. received on 14.8.2014
4.	M/s Pristine Logistics and Infra projects Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	127.60	21.09.2012	Final approval has been accorded vide letter dated 6.8.2014. No grant has been released to the project yet.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	M/s JVL Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	114.22	19.12.2013	Had been granted 1 month time to revise the business plans as per the discussions/instructions in the technical committee meeting held on 9.10.2014		
6.	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	Chhattisgarh	124.50	6.9.2012	4.6.2014	50.00	0.00
7.	M/s Raipur Mega Food Park Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	126.12	21.9.2012	4.6.2014	50.00	0.00
8.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Ltd.	Gujarat	141.70	29.4.2011	13.1.2012	50.00	5.00
							Cancelled due to withdrawal of the SPV from the Project Grant of ₹5.00 Cr and interest amount of ₹39,86,004 refunded. The SPV is being pursued for depositing the balance amount of ₹1,49,13,996 against balance of interest and penalty.
9.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Gujarat	117.87	21.9.2012	22.5.2014	50.00	5.00
10.	M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Ltd.	Gujarat	117.80	19.12.2013	Had been granted extension to meet the conditions for final approval; The period expired on 16.10.2014.		

11.	M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	Haryana	147.08	21.9.2012	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> notice dated 25.6.2013.
12.	Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhavaseva) Ltd.	Haryana	249.92	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 11.7.2014.
13.	Himachal Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	81.45	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.7.2014.
14.	M/s Poliyam Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	99.70	21.9.2012	Final approval has been accorded <i>vide</i> letter dated 6.8.2014
15.	M/s RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	79.43	21.9.2012	No grant has been released to the project till date.
16.	M/s Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	127.70	10.10.2011	27.8.2012 50.00 45.00
17.	M/s Maharashtra Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	135.00	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.7.2014.
18.	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	124.56	1.4.2011	8.3.2013 50.00 5.00
19.	M/s Amravati Integrated Mega Food Park	Maharashtra	133.08	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.7.2014.
20.	M/s Suyojit Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	142.95	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.7.2014.
21.	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	139.30	21.9.2012	Final approval has been accorded <i>vide</i> letter dated 6.8.2014
					No grant has been released to the project till date.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	M/s Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mizoram	71.91	19.12.2013	"In principle" approval has been accorded. SPV is in the process of meeting all conditions of Final Approval.		
23.	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha	117.05	21.9.2012	"In principle" approval has been cancelled <i>vide</i> notice dated 30.3.2014.		
24.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Odisha	80.17	29.4.2011	16.4.2012	50.00	15.00
25.	M/s Chakranemi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Puducherry	149.89	6.9.2012	"In principle" approval has been cancelled <i>vide</i> notice dated 29.5.2014.		
26.	M/s Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	113.56	21.9.2012	19.2.2014	50.00	0.00
27.	M/s Kanchenjunga Mega Food Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	80.37	21.9.2012	"In principle" approval has been cancelled <i>vide</i> notice dated 19.2.2014.		
28.	M/s Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	87.45	29.4.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	20.79
29.	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand	99.96	21.9.2012	23.1.2014	50.00	0.00
30.	M/s Uttar Pradesh Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	113.95	19.12.2013	"In principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> letter dated 14.7.2014.		
31.	M/s Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	113.90	21.9.2012	"In principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled <i>vide</i> notice dated 19.2.2014.		

**Setting up of FPIs and Mega Food Parks on PPP mode**

715 SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Food Processing Industries (FPIs) and Mega Food Parks in the country including Gujarat on PPP mode in the current Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether Government has given any incentive to encourage setting up of such units in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by Government for setting up of such activities, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Presently, there is no proposal to set up Food Processing Industries and Mega Food Parks in the country on PPP mode in the current Five Year Plan.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d) In order to encourage food processing sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Five Year Plan. Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries of NMFP, financial assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs to set up food processing units in the country. Assistance is also available for modernization, up-gradation and expansion of the existing food processing industries. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs is extended @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of ₹50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of ₹75.00 lakhs in difficult areas and 50% subject to maximum of ₹100.00 lakhs in North Eastern States including Sikkim. The State-wise allocation under NMFP for the 12th Five Year Plan is given in the Annexure.

The Ministry is also implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Mega Food Parks to provide modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country. The pattern of assistance is 50% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of ₹50.00 crore per project. The Government has so far approved 42 Mega Food Parks projects, out of which 25 projects are under various stages of implementation. The proposal for setting up of Mega Food Parks are invited

by the Ministry through Expression of Interest and projects are selected on merit based on the parameters laid down in the Scheme guidelines. State-wise targets for setting up Mega Food Parks are not fixed.

### **Losses in agricultural commodities**

716. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need to bring down the percentage of losses in agricultural commodities particularly in fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the annual loss of agriculture commodities; and

(c) the State-wise annual loss of agricultural commodities during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana (published in 2010), Post Harvest losses of major agricultural commodities including fruits and vegetables at national level was estimated to the tune of about ₹44,143 crore per annum at 2009 wholesale prices. The cumulative wastage in fruits and vegetables is estimated in the range of 5.8% to 18%. The percentage of losses estimated for major agricultural produces is given below :

#### *Percentage of losses estimated for major produces*

Crop	Cumulative wastage (per cent)
Cereals	3.9 – 6.0
Pulses	4.3-6.1
Oil seeds	2.8-10.1
Fruits and Vegetables	5.8-18.0
Milk	0.8
Fisheries (Inland)	6.9
Fisheries (Marine)	2.9
Meat	2.3
Poultry	3.7

*Source: CIPHET Study on post-harvest losses, 2010*

(c) The State-wise annual loss of agricultural commodities on yearly basis is not available. However, the Ministry has assigned a repeat study to CIPHET, Ludhiana on 29.02.2012 for assessing the present position of post-harvest losses, which is expected to be completed in January, 2015.

### **National Food Processing Policy**

717. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is working on a National Food Processing Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Uniformity in appointment of Chairpersons and Members of Tribunals**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of uniformity in terms of appointment and conditions of service of Chairpersons and Members of various Tribunals constituted under Central Acts; and

(b) whether Government proposes to bring in uniformity in this regard, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) In pursuance of observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgments in the L. Chandra Kumar case (AIR 1997 SC 1125-1155), R. Gandhi case (CA 3067 of 2004) and Rajiv Garg case (CWP No. 120/2012), the Government decided to provide uniformity of conditions of service for Chairpersons and Members of Tribunals.

The Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Other Authorities (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 19 February, 2014 and has been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report.

**Repealing old and outdated laws**

719. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to repeal old and outdated laws existing for several decades in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to repeal them forthwith ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Review and repeal of out-dated/obsolete laws, including those enacted during the British era, is a continuous process. The Repealing and the Amending Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11 August, 2014 for repeal of 36 Acts. The said Bill has been referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

The Legislative Department has prepared draft Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2014 for repeal of 287 amendments Acts from the year 1999 to 2013 and forwarded the same to all Ministries/Departments for their comments/views. The comments are still awaited.

The Law Commission has recently submitted its 248th, 249th, 250th and the 251st Reports on "Obsolete Laws : Warranting Immediate Repeal", in which it recommended for repeal of 72, 113, 74 and 30 obsolete Acts respectively, including some State laws. The said Reports are available on the website of the Law Commission at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>. The legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action for repeal of certain Acts which now falls under their ambit under the Constitution. The replies are still awaited.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Department has identified and prepared a list of the 892 Appropriation Acts [including the Appropriation (Railways)] enacted by Parliament from the year 1950 till 2012 for repeal and have been sent to the Department of Expenditure and Ministry of Railways for their comments. The Ministry of Railways has agreed with the views of the Legislative Department subject to the comments/views of the Ministry of Finance, comments of which are still awaited.



**Undertrials in prisons**

720. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news-item under caption-'Two-thirds of prison inmates are undertrials', appeared in a leading English daily on 30th October, 2014, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the steps/long-term action contemplated to reduce the number of undertrials in prisons especially when over 3000 among 2.8 lakh undertrials have been behind bars for over five years; and

(c) whether any reforms are proposed in the administration of justice and also on the matter of access to justice in prison and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 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.

**Setting up of Fast Track Courts**

721. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had asked State Governments and High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts (FTC) for speedy trial of cases of crime against women and children;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the FTCs set up so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States FTCs are not being set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor and the steps being taken to make all State Governments to comply with the Central orders in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Government has written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to constitute Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of the pending rape cases in district/subordinate courts having a high pendency of such cases and to monitor the progress of these cases. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to provide financial support to the High Courts for setting up FTCs. State-wise details of courts set up/designated for cases of crime against women are given in Statement.

Legislative provisions have been made by the Government for setting up of special courts for speedy trial of offences against children. Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides that for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, specify at least a court in the State or specify, for each district, a Court of Session to be a Children's Court to try the said offence. Section 28(1) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides that for the purposes of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act provided that if a Court of Session is notified as a Children's Court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court designated for similar purposes under any other law for the time being in force, then, such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court under this section.

(c) and (d) Fast Track Courts are set-up by the State Governments as per their need. Some of the States like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have informed that they do not need FTCs in view of low pendency of cases. As resolved in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 7th April, 2013, Government has requested the State Governments and High Courts to consider setting-up Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for disposal of cases relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society.

### *Statement*

#### *Number of courts set up/designated for crime against women*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24
2.	Assam	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	16
4.	Chandigarh	01

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of courts
5.	Haryana	21
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
7.	Jharkhand	11
8.	Karnataka	10
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50
11.	Maharashtra	27
12.	Meghalaya	1
13.	Odisha	30
14.	Punjab	20
15.	Rajasthan	9
16.	Sikkim	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	32
18.	Tripura	2
19.	West Bengal	48
20.	Delhi	6
TOTAL		318

*Note:* 68 courts approved in Bihar.

### **Repeal of archaic and outdated laws**

†722. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative or appropriate steps to annul the archaic and obsolete laws or to change and amend them;

(b) whether India is a leading country in the world in the matter of number of laws;

(c) whether several laws in the country are 150 to 200 years old;

(d) whether the said archaic laws are proving to be hindrance for the Government in taking the country's economy ahead;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether the Ministry intends to adopt the e-governance system to make the work process easy and accountable in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Review and repeal of out-dated/obsolete laws, including those enacted during the British era, is a continuous process. The Repealing and the Amending Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11 August, 2014 for repeal of 36 Acts. The said Bill has been referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Legislative Department has prepared draft Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2014 for repeal of 287 amendments Acts from the year 1999 to 2013 and forwarded the same to all Ministries/Departments for their comments/views. The comments are still awaited. The Law Commission has recently submitted its 248th, 249th, 250th and the 251st Reports on "Obsolete Laws : Warranting Immediate Repeal", in which it recommended for repeal of 72, 113, 74 and 30 obsolete Acts respectively, including some State laws. The said Reports are available on the website of the Law Commission at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>. The legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministeries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action for repeal of certain Acts which now falls under their ambit under the Constitution. The replies are still awaited. The final decision can be taken only after receiving the comments from the State Governments in this regard. Meanwhile, the Legislative Department has identified and prepared a list of the 892 Appropriation Acts [including the Appropriation (Railways)] enacted by Parliament from the year 1950 till 2012 for repeal and have been sent to the Department of Expenditure and Ministry of Railways for their comments. The Ministry of Railways has agreed with the views of the Legislative Department subject to the comments/views of the Ministry of Finance, comments of which are still awaited.

(b) No Sir. There are Central laws as well as State laws in the country and no comparative study with other countries is available in this regard.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 292 laws enacted during British era are in force. Review of all laws, including those enacted during the British era, with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken initiative in this regard.

**Speeding up judicial process**

†723. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating any plan to address people's grievances against slow paced justice delivery system in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is considering allowing e-petitions and e-filing of cases as part of an effort to speed up judicial processes and to modernize judicial systems through digital technology, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA) :  
(a) and (b) The overall goal of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms is timely delivery of justice and enhancing accountability through structural changes. The National Mission was set up in August, 2011 and has a time frame of five years. The major initiative under the National Mission relate to Infrastructure Development for Subordinate Judiciary and Computerization of Courts. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹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. 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.

The e-Courts Mission Mode Project of the Government targets computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts in the country by March, 2015. The next phase of the project envisages further enhancement of ICT enablement of courts through initiatives such as e-filing of cases, e-payment of court fees etc, SMS and mobile application based service delivery and information kiosks in Court Complexes.

**Pending court cases**

724. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in courts in the country, State-wise, including Odisha and Court-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Law Commission has submitted its report wherein certain suggestions to clear the backlog of pending cases have been given, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of other recommendations / suggestions made by the Law Commission in their report;

(d) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (e) Data on pendency of cases is maintained by the High Courts and Supreme Court. As per information available, details of pending cases including cases pending in High Court and the District and Subordinate Courts in the State of Odisha are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Supreme Court, in its order dated 1st February, 2012, in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and Others*, *inter-alia* asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. The Law Commission, in its 245th Report, titled “Arrears and Backlog Creating Additional Judicial (wo) manpower”, *inter-alia*, recommended ‘Rate of Disposal Method’ for calculating adequate judge strength for District and Subordinate Courts. The other recommendations of the Law Commission in the Report include increasing the retirement age of judges of subordinate courts, creation of special morning and evening courts for traffic/police challan cases, provision of adequate staff and infrastructure for the working of additional courts and enabling uniform data collection and data management method by High Courts in order to ensure transparency and to facilitate data based policy prescriptions for the Judicial System.

As the subject matter of creation and filling up of posts in subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of State Governments and High Courts, the recommendations of the Law Commission have been forwarded to them. Supreme Court has directed State Governments and High Courts concerned to file their response in the matter before them.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Pendency in High Courts in the year 2013***

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	2013 Pendency
1.	Allahabad	1043398
2.	Andhra Pradesh	232459
3.	Bombay	349837

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	2013 Pendency
4.	Calcutta	280006
5.	Delhi	64652
6.	Gujarat	91953
7.	Gauhati	40912
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60073
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	93038
10.	Karnataka	196972
11.	Kerala	132159
12.	Madras	557479
13.	Madhya Pradesh	261611
14.	Orissa	206822
15.	Patna	132155
16.	Punjab and Haryana	262760
17.	Rajasthan	307640
18.	Sikkim	120
19.	Uttarakhand	20686
20.	Chhattisgarh	44139
21.	Jharkhand	72958
22.	Tripura	5834
23.	Manipur	3853
24.	Meghalaya	1189
TOTAL		4462705

*Pendency of cases in District and Subordinate Courts in the year 2013*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2013 Pendency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	983882
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6076
3.	Assam	248472
4.	Bihar	1807782
5.	Chhattisgarh	269116

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2013 Pendency
6.	Goa	31703
7.	Gujarat	2226371
8.	Haryana	555669
9.	Himachal Pradesh	258791
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	175647
11.	Jharkhand	307853
12.	Karnataka	1190335
13.	Kerala	1354379
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1097658
15.	Maharashtra	2884398
16.	Manipur	12907
17.	Meghalaya	4441
18.	Mizoram	3100
19.	Nagaland	3318
20.	Orissa	1134448
21.	Punjab	523759
22.	Rajasthan	1451881
23.	Sikkim	845
24.	Tamil Nadu	1288315
25.	Tripura	69715
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5604985
27.	Uttarakhand	152654
28.	West Bengal and A and N Island	2572667
29.	Chandigarh	59712
30.	D and N Haveli and Daman and Diu	4712
31.	Delhi	522167
32.	Lakshadweep	354
33.	Pondicherry	30749
TOTAL		26838861



**Automation in judiciary**

725. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recent initiatives have been undertaken aimed at automation of the judiciary, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these initiatives have been accepted by High Courts and they have implemented automation of case management, file management and docket managements, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of High Courts that have completed the automation process;

(d) the status of automation of subordinate judiciary;

(e) whether there still exists a number of High Courts that are yet to adopt automation procedure; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in adopting automation?

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

(a) to (f) Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for computerisation of 14249 district and subordinate courts in the country by March, 2015. As on 31st October, 2014, 13323 courts have been computerized and are providing designated services to litigants, lawyers and the judiciary. 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 judgements.

The Supreme Court and High Courts have already been computerised. Their ICT infrastructure has been upgraded under the e-Courts Project.

**Study to assess the performance of courts**

726. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any study has been conducted to audit and assess the performance of courts which have been automated, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether there is a plan to set up a task force consisting of senior judges of High Courts and technology experts in preparing a comprehensive action plan for implementation of IT in District courts and courts subordinate thereto, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The details regarding training of Judicial and other personnel in the use of computer based system, if any, initiated by the Ministry?

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

(a) An evaluation of implementation of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project of the Government has been undertaken by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The scope of the evaluation was to assess ICT infrastructure created through the e-Courts project and not the performance of courts which have been computerised.

(b) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project was conceptualized based on the 'National Policy and action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in Indian Judiciary (NPAPIICT)' prepared by the e-Committee of Supreme Court of India in 2005. Further, a 'Policy and Action Plan Document for Phase-II of the e-Courts project' has been prepared by the e-Committee of Supreme Court.

(c) Under the Change Management exercise of the e-Courts Mission Mode project, over 14,000 Judicial Officers have been trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and over 4000 court staff have been trained in Case Information System (CIS) software.

### **Strengthening subordinate judiciary**

727. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of judges vacant in the subordinate judiciary, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the strength of subordinate judiciary;

(c) whether Government has given any directives to the State Governments and High Courts to fill up the vacancies at the earliest; and

(d) whether Government proposes to implement All India Judicial Services to ensure quality of subordinate judges?

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

(a) to (d) Details of vacancy position of judges in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The subject matter relating of creation and filling up of posts in Subordinate Judiciary comes within the domain of State Governments and High Courts. In the Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held in April, 2013, it was *inter alia* resolved that in order to improve the judge-population ratio, State Governments in consultation with the Chief Justices of respective High Courts will take necessary steps

to create additional posts of judicial officers at all levels. In July, 2013, Chief Justices of High Courts were requested to draw up a 'Vision Statement and Court Development Plan', which would *inter-alia* include the requirement of additional courts. On account of the concerted efforts made by all stake-holders the sanctioned strength of subordinate judiciary has increased from 17,715 in 2012 to 19,518 in 2013. For filling of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts, the matter is regularly pursued with High Courts / State Governments.

A comprehensive proposal was formulated for constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. However, there is divergence of opinion among the State Governments and High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service.

### **Statement**

#### *Vacancies of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts*

(As on 31.12.2013)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Vacancies
1.	Uttar Pradesh	184
2.	Andhra Pradesh	146
3(a).	Maharashtra	278
3(b).	Goa	9
3(c).	Diu and Daman & Silvassa	1
4.	West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar	140
5.	Chhattisgarh	42
6.	Delhi	294
7.	Gujarat	716
8(a).	Assam	139
8(b).	Nagaland	1
8(c).	Meghalaya	13
8(d).	Manipur	7
8(e).	Tripura	35

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Vacancies
8(f).	Mizoram	34
8(g).	Arunachal Pradesh	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
11.	Jharkhand	165
12.	Karnataka	365
13(a).	Kerala	30
13(b).	Lakshadweep	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	194
15(a).	Tamil Nadu	99
15(b).	Puducherry	10
16.	Orissa	90
17.	Bihar	602
18(a).	Punjab	235
18(b).	Haryana	163
18(c).	Chandigarh	10
19.	Rajasthan	296
20.	Sikkim	6
21.	Uttarakhand	72
TOTAL		4403

### **Vacancies of judges**

728. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts of the country as on date; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to fill up the vacancies and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, a number of posts remain vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals well in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in the next six months in the High Courts.

Filling up of vacant posts of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among Constitutional authorities to select suitable candidates for the higher judiciary. 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.

### *Statement*

#### *Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and High Courts*

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 24.11.2014
A	Supreme Court of India	03
B	High Court	
1.	Allahabad	78
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	18
3.	Bombay	10
4.	Calcutta	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Delhi	24
7.	Gauhati	12
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
11.	Jharkhand	12
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19
15.	Madras	17
16.	Manipur	2

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 24.11.2014
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Orissa	6
19.	Patna	10
20.	Punjab and Haryana	28
21.	Rajasthan	22
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttarakhand	5
TOTAL		353

### **Pendency of cases in Supreme Court and High Courts**

729. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pendency of cases in High Courts and Supreme Court has increased during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA) :  
(a) and (b) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information available, number of cases pending in Supreme Court during the last three years is given below:-

Year Cases	Pending
2011	58,519
2012	66,692
2013	66,349

High Court-wise pendency of cases during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Disposal of cases is in the domain of the judiciary. However, to enable the High Courts to clear the backlog of cases, the Chief Justice of India has given in-principle concurrence to the joint recommendation in the Chief Ministers/Chief Justices Conference to increase the sanctioned strength of High Courts by 25% of the existing strength. The High Courts and State Governments have been requested to convey their consent to the proposal, keeping in view the existing vacancies, as also the requirements of additional court room infrastructure, staff and budgets. Specific proposals in respect of

some of the High Courts have been received from the State Governments, and approved by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. In the case of the other High Courts, the State Governments have been reminded to expedite their concurrence.

**Statement**

*Pendency in High Courts during the year 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	2011 Pendency	2012 Pendency	2013 Pendency
1.	Allahabad	1005527	1008679	1043398
2.	Andhra Pradesh	198214	210101	232459
3.	Bombay	362885	341969	349837
4.	Calcutta	347154	362131	280006
5.	Delhi	61210	62352	64652
6.	Gujarat	82232	76009	91953
7.	Gauhati	53255	52873	40912
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49541	55597	60073
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82223	82306	93038
10.	Karnataka	172088	183852	196972
11.	Kerala	128777	124061	132159
12.	Madras	473736	500374	557479
13.	Madhya Pradesh	229336	248157	261611
14.	Orissa	301314	332910	206822
15.	Patna	118964	119191	132155
16.	Punjab and Haryana	243666	251120	262760
17.	Rajasthan	281306	292551	307640
18.	Sikkim	67	63	120
19.	Uttarakhand	19263	20187	20686
20.	Chhattisgarh	50163	47751	44139
21.	Jharkhand	61277	61957	72958
22.	Tripura*	-	-	5834
23.	Manipur*	-	-	3853
24.	Meghalaya*	-	-	1189
TOTAL		4322198	4434191	4462705

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

**Time limit for keeping undertrials in jails**

†730. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government treats those people as criminals who are arrested on suspicion;

(b) if not, the time-limit for which they can be kept in jails without awarding any sentence; and

(c) if so, under which law along with the details thereof ?

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

(a) The persons arrested under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and detained under judicial remand are called undertrials as compared to persons convicted of an offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment who are called convicts.

(b) and (c) 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.

**Setting up of Fast Track Courts**

731. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up more Fast Track Courts to expedite delivery of justice in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise allocation of Fast Track Courts with the provision of Central grants; and

(c) the percentage of cases that would be referred to Fast Track Courts and to what extent it would reduce the number of pending court cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA) : (a) and (b) The matter relating to setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) was discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013. It was 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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



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. Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Central funding to States for FTCs, established under the 11th Finance Commission Award, has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011. Some States have continued FTCs beyond 31.03.2011 with their own resources. Details indicating the number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) earmarked by 11th Finance Commission in the year 2000, functioning as on 31.03.2005, 31.03.2011 and as per the latest available reports are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Transfer of cases to FTCs and their disposal is within the purview of the judiciary.

### **Statement**

*Details regarding 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	153	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	968	

### Steps for smooth conduct of elections

732. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding electoral roll inaccuracies, wilful tampering by the staff concerned and instances of impersonation and rigging;

(b) if so, details thereof during last five years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(c) whether there are separate electoral rolls for elections of Lok Sabha, Assembly and Local Bodies;

(d) if so, the details State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to bring uniformity in electoral rolls for all elections so as to strengthen democracy; and

(f) the other electoral reform measures proposed by Election Commission for smooth conduct of elections ?

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.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are separate electoral rolls for Lok Sabha constituencies prepared and maintained by the Election Commission and State electoral rolls for Local Bodies maintained by the State Election Commission.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India for its examination and Report. On receipt of the Report of the Law Commission, the matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

### **Violation of Model Code of Conduct during elections**

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

(a) whether rampant violation of Model Code of Conduct by political parties and contesting candidates were reported during the General and State elections held recently;

(b) if so, the total number of cases registered and disposed of in the elections held during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(c) whether Government proposes to accord legal and statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring in electoral reforms to check rampant violation of Model Code of Conduct during elections ?

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.

(c) and (d) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety which, *inter alia* includes the issue relating to codification of Model Code of Conduct, has been referred to the Law Commission of India for its examination and Report. On receipt of the Report of the Law Commission, the matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

### **Adarsh Railway Station**

†734. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plans to upgrade Stations as Adarsh Railway Stations;

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

(c) whether there is any plan to make Karpuri village Railway Stations as Adarsh Railway Station under Samastipur Railway Division; and

(d) if so, the status thereof ?

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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) and (b) Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. 1052 stations have been identified for upgradation under Adarsh Station Scheme. Out of these, 894 stations have been developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. The State-wise numbers of stations are as under :

State	Number of Identified Stations	Number of Developed Stations
Andhra Pradesh	29	19
Assam	23	23
Bihar	51	25
Chhattisgarh	12	10
Delhi	02	02
Goa	01	01
Gujarat	27	25
Haryana	13	11
Himachal Pradesh	01	01
Jammu and Kashmir	03	01
Jharkhand	22	18
Karnataka	26	21
Kerala	64	52
Madhya Pradesh	36	28
Maharashtra	92	82
Nagaland	01	01
Odisha	33	25
Puducherry	02	01
Punjab	25	18
Rajasthan	31	26
Tamil Nadu	42	33
Telangana	22	21
Uttar Pradesh	108	82
Uttarakhand	05	04
West Bengal	381	364

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

### Railway projects in Karnataka

735. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the pending railway projects in Karnataka including speed trains between Chennai/Bengaluru/Mysore;

(b) whether the circular railway project in Bengaluru would be taken up to ease the growing traffic problem in Bengaluru; and

(c) the number of railway projects taken up on cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka and Railways, the names and status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) There are 17 New Line and 9 Doubling ongoing projects falling fully/ partly in the State of Karnataka.

Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysore route has been identified to introduce Semi-High Speed Trains.

(b) A study to explore the possibility of enhancing the existing rail network for running suburban services on the existing lines in Bengaluru area has been sanctioned in the Budget 2014-15.

(c) 16 projects have been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with Government of Karnataka as under :

Sl.No.	Project	Status
New Line		
1.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur (97 Km)	Kadur-Chikmagalur (46 Km) completed. Work on balance portion taken up.
2.	Hassan-Bangalore via Sharavanbelagola (166 Km)	Hassan-BG Nagar (75 Km) and Chickabanaver (Bangalore)-Solur (30 Km) sections completed. Work on balance portion taken up.
3.	Rayadurg-Tumkur (212 Km)	Rayadurg-Vedavathy (24 Km) completed. Formation work and bridge works in Vedavathy-Kadaredevarapally (28 Km) taken up. In Kadaredevarapally-Tumkur section, land requisition papers submitted to State Government.
4.	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 Km)	Work on Bagalkot-Karkalamatti-Lokapur (33 Km) taken up. Land acquisition papers for balance portion submitted to State Government.

Sl.No.	Project	Status
5.	Bangalore-Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam (260 Km)	Work on Bangalore-Chamarajanagar section taken up. Work beyond Chamarajanagar frozen as forestry clearance is not available.
6.	Munirabad-Mahboobnagar (246 Km)	Yeramaras-Yadalapur doubling (14.5 Km) and Deverakadra-Makhtal part (31 Km) completed. Work on Ginigera-Budhgumpa-Chikkabenakal (27 Km) taken up. Land acquisition in balance portion taken up.
7.	Gulbarga-Bidar (110 Km)	Work on Khanapur-Hallikhed (55 Km) and Gulbarga-Sultanpur (10 Km) completed. Work in balance portion taken up.
8.	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 Km)	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
9.	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 Km)	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
10.	Tumkur-Davangere (199.7 Km)	Land acquisition papers submitted to the State Government.
11.	Gadag-Wadi (252 Km)	Final location survey taken up.
12.	Chikballapur-Puttaparthysri Satya Sai Nilayam (103 Km)	Requisite approvals of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs not received.
13.	Srinivasapura-Madanapalli (75 Km)	Requisite approvals of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs not received.
14.	Chikballapur-Gowribidanur (44 Km)	Requisite approvals of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs not received.
	Doubling	
1.	Ramanagaram-Mysore doubling (93 Km)	Work on Ramanagaram-Yeliyur (57 Km), Mysore-Naganahalli (10 Km) and Byadrahalli-Pandavapura (8 Km) completed and balance portion taken up.
2.	Hotgi-Kudgi-Gadag (284 Km)	Requisite approvals of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs not received.

### **Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train project**

736. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train project announced in the Railway Budget has started;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how much money is allotted for the project by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Project has not been sanctioned. One prefeasibility study for Ahmedabad-Mumbai has been completed in June, 2010. Further, for this sector, two studies, one a Joint feasibility study, co-financed by India and Japan and another, a business development study by French Railways (SNCF) have been undertaken. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has submitted first interim report in July 2014 and second interim report is expected by November, 2014. SNCF has submitted the report in September, 2014. Mumbai-Ahmedabad is the first sector identified for introduction of Bullet Trains in the country.

- (c) A provision of ₹100 crore has been made in the Railway Budget 2014-15.

**Bullet/high speed train from Ahmedabad to Mumbai**

737. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce a bullet/high speed train from Ahmedabad to Mumbai;
- (b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard;
- (c) the mode to be adopted for funding of this train;
- (d) the total cost involved in the project;
- (e) whether any foreign country has been approached in this regard; and
- (f) the countries approached along with the details of nature of discussion carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first sector identified for introduction of High Speed trains/bullet trains in the country is Mumbai-Ahmedabad. For this sector, two studies, one a Joint feasibility study, co-financed by India and Japan and another, a business development study by French Railways (SNCF) have been undertaken. JICA has submitted first interim report in July, 2014 and Second interim report is expected by November, 2014. SNCF has submitted the report in September, 2014.

- (c) The High Speed Rail project will have to be taken up through an appropriate mix of Government support, multilateral / bilateral funding and by alternative means of resource mobilization, including Public-Private-Partnership (PPP).

(d) Expenditure estimated on Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor is approximately ₹ 63,000 crore, as per the pre-feasibility study.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Do not arise.

### **Single line railway track in Madhya Pradesh**

738. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total distance of single line railway tracks falling in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposes to convert all the single tracks to double and electrified tracks;

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

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government for strengthening railway network in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) 2,653.78 kilometres of single line railway tracks fall in Madhya Pradesh as on 31st March, 2014.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

At present following 7 doubling projects falling fully/partly in Madhya Pradesh have been taken up:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Length)	Anticipated Cost	Expenditure upto March, 14	Outlay 2014-15
1.	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line (41 kms)	202	1	8
2.	Bhopal-Bina 3rd line (143 kms)	853	738.5	48
3.	Bina-Kota (283 kms)	1125	77	42
4.	Budhni-Barkhera 3rd line (33 kms)	287	22	1
5.	Ghat Pindrai-Belkhera (5.5 kms)	29	2	10
6.	Guna-Ruthiyai (20 kms)	143	20	20
7.	Itarsi-Budhni 3rd line (25 kms)	152.5	1	8

Further, electrification on Satna-Rewa (49 route kilometres), Amla-Saonga (202 route kilometres) and Karaila Road – Singrauli (10 route kilometres) single line



sections are part of sanctioned electrification projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh. There is no proposal at present for electrification of other single line sections in Madhya Pradesh as the electrification of railway tracks is decided on the basis of financial viability, traffic volumes and operational flexibility.

(d) For strengthening railway network in Madhya Pradesh, 18 projects viz. 6 new lines, 5 gauge conversion and 7 doubling projects have been taken up.

Further, the following Railway Electrification (Plan Head-35) projects are in progress.

(₹ in crores)					
Name of the Project	Total Route Kilometres	Route Kilometres in Madhya Pradesh	Total cost of project	Expenditure till 30.03.2014	Outlay for 2014-15
Itarsi-Katni-Manikpur-Chheoki including Satna-Rewa	653	527	861.34	16.20	37.00
Garwa Road-Chopan-Singrauli including Karaila Road-Shanktinagar	257	10	252.75	10.18	35.00
Amla-Chhindwara-Kalumuna	257	202	222.65	56.00	41.00

#### Requisitions for railway reservations

739. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of berths allocated under HOR (High Official Requisition) quota in train no. 12559/12560, Shivganga Express, class-wise;

(b) the details of requisitions received from Minister of Railways, MoS, Railways and Offices of the Minister/MoS, Railways, separately, during October and November, 2014 under HOR quota in train No. 12559/12560 and berths confirmed against these requisitions, date-wise and class-wise; and

(c) the details of requisitions received from other entitled high officials/MPs against which berths were confirmed and not confirmed, separately in train No. 12559/12560 during October and November, 2014, date-wise and class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) At present, an Emergency Quota of 98 berths in 12559 Manduadih – New

Delhi Shivganga Express and 78 berths in 12560 New Delhi-Manduadih Shivganga Express is available as indicated below:

Train no.	No. of berths earmarked				
	1AC	2AC	3AC	SL	Total
12559	8	16	32	42	98
12560	4	12	30	32	78

(b) and (c) The requests received for release of berths out of Emergency Quota are considered by the nominated officers in accordance with priority given in Warrant of Precedence and well established practices being followed since long. Since a very large number of requests are received everyday, the details of the requests are not compiled.

### **PPP in computerized passenger reservation system**

740. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to allow Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the establishment and operation of computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) cum-unreserved Ticketing System terminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that railway trade unions have opposed this move as the outsourcing of such activities to private parties will result in discrepancies and frauds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to expanding the facilities for issue of tickets (both reserved and unreserved), Ministry of Railways have decided to allow public private partnership in establishment and operation of computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS)-cum Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) terminals at centres which shall be called Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK). As per this scheme, all the authorised ticketing agents, who have worked for at least five years in providing railway ticketing (reserved/ unreserved) services for passengers of Indian Railways are eligible to become YTSK licensee.

(c) and (d) The Federations had represented on the apprehensions of reduction of staff/staff becoming surplus, exploitation of the public by private players etc. The dialogue with Federations was held and their apprehensions regarding the reduction of

staff were allayed. A large number of safeguards have been built in the YTSK Scheme to avoid its misuse which include, the restrictions relating to the opening time for booking of reservation at the YTSK counters for general as well as “Tatkal” booking, taking adequate financial security, not allowing booking of concessional tickets (except senior citizens tickets), non-availability of facility of block booking etc., restricted facility for cancellation of tickets, etc. Moreover, as the control of the booking windows is with Indian Railways, the connection can be disabled immediately, if any malpractice comes to notice.

### Incidents of crime in Railways

†741. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of looting and robbery occurred during train journey in 2013-14, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases registered and under trial, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made in 2013-14 to make railway journeys more safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) The number of incidents of dacoity (the term loot/looting is not defined in Indian Penal Code) and robbery occurred during train journey and cases registered and under trial for the years 2013 and 2014 (Upto October) is as under :

Year	No. of incident of dacoity registered	No. of incident of robbery registered	Under trial
2013	38	532	292
2014 (upto Oct.)	57	276	191

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, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of the State Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to improve safety and security of passengers and also prevent recurrence of such incidents in future are as under :

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/ sections, 1300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. All the ladies special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.
3. The ladies compartments in local trains are being escorted by RPF and GRP during peak / non-peak hours. Staff deployment is made during late night and early morning local trains to ensure proper security to the lady passengers.
4. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive Railway stations.
5. An All India Security Helpline '1800-111-322' has been operational at Railway Board to enable passengers to seek security related assistance round the clock.
6. RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

#### **Trains to connect more pilgrimage places**

742. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has extended trains for pilgrimage purpose to some new areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) operates various Tourist Trains for pilgrimage places all over the country through Bharat Darshan Trains, Buddhist Trains and State Special Trains. In addition, IRCTC is operating Religious Circuit trains as announced in Rail Budget 2014-15 for various pilgrim places.

The places covered are Tirupathi, Rameshwaram, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Trivandrum, Mysore, Shirdi, Nasik, Dwarka, Ujjain, Somnath, Mathura, Agra, Ajmer, Jaipur, Haridwar, Vaishno Devi, Ayodhya, Gaya, Varanasi, Nalanda, Rajgir, Kushinagr, Lumbini, Amritsar *etc.*

New pilgrim areas extended are Bijapur, Solapur, Badami, Melmaruvathur, Vaitheeswarankoil, Thiruvenkadu, Keelamerumpallam, Thirunallar, Alangudi, Surianarkoil, Kanjanur, Thirunageswaram, Thingalur, Parasnath, St. Francis Xavier (Old Goa), Mecca Masjid (Hyderabad), Nanded Saheb, Nanak Jhira Gurudwara, Sri Patna Sahib, Kanchipuram etc.

IRCTC has operated four Religious Circuit Trains from Oct, 2014 and more itineraries are uploaded on Tourism portal ([www.irctctourism.com](http://www.irctctourism.com)) for booking of the passengers.

### **Railway accidents**

743. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) the number of persons injured or killed in Railways related accidents since 2004;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise breakup thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to reduce accidental deaths during train journeys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Statistics of consequential train accidents on Indian Railways are maintained zone-wise and not state-wise. Zone-wise and year-wise number of persons who lost their lives and suffered injuries in consequential train accidents, excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, from 2004-05 to 2013-14 and the current year (upto 15th November, 2014), is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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.*

Statement

Statement and year-wise number of persons died and injured in consequential train accidents.

Years	Rlys	CR	ER	ECR	NR	NER	NFR	NWR	SR	SCR	SER	WR	KRC	ECOR	SWR	WCR	NCR	SECR	Total
2004-05	Killed	6			39					1			15		1		1		63
	Grievous	6			21			5		2		2	41				1		
	Simple	7	14		26		1	1	14	1		1	68		1	4			
	TOTAL	13	14	0	47	0	1	0	6	16	0	3	109	0	1	4	1	0	215
2005-06	Killed	1	2	9	17				1	116	16	19			1		13		195
	Grievous	3		8	22	1		6	2	26	6	51		3	4		12		
	Simple	3	1	23	44	4		6		78	27	124		18	6		24	1	
	TOTAL	6	1	31	66	5	0	12	2	104	33	175	0	21	10	0	36	1	503
2006-07	Killed		37	13	6		1		3	2									62
	Grievous	6	12	8	12	16	1	1	1	1		9					10	1	
	Simple	21	4	5		14	3		10	4		100					4	4	
	TOTAL	27	16	13	12	30	4	0	11	5	0	109	0	0	0	0	14	5	246
2007-08	Killed	1			21	1	9	2	1	3				3			2		43
	Grievous	2			19	4	10	4	9	1			3	11		2	14	1	
	Simple	3			24	7	44	2	26	2	22		3	31		2	21	1	
	TOTAL	5	0	0	43	11	54	6	35	3	22	0	6	42	0	4	35	2	268
2008-09	Killed	5	1		17	1	1			32				9		2	12		79
	Grievous	2	1	9	17	15			3	6				7			8		
	Simple	4	1	25	20	1			3	41	1			128		5	5		
	TOTAL	6	2	34	37	16	0	0	6	47	1	0	0	135	0	5	13	0	302

2009-10	Killed	2	1	6	4		1	7	4	2	1		1		39	68
	Grievous Injuries	18	2	3	1		4	8	6	8	5		3		38	
	Simple Injuries	27	2	4	4	4	7	15	6	19	13		1		49	
	TOTAL	45	4	7	5	4	11	23	12	27	18	0	0	4	0	247
2010-11	Killed		66		3	1	1				152		1		2	251
	Grievous Injuries		48		1	1	1				58				17	1
	Simple Injuries		50		1		34				111		2	2	19	11
	TOTAL	0	98	0	2	1	35	0	0	0	169	0	0	2	36	17
2011-12	Killed		6	11	1	1		11					10		4	71
	Grievous Injuries		3	4	5		4	23					12	2	13	91
	Simple Injuries	2	71	8	14		15	68			1		27	3	37	173
	TOTAL	2	74	12	19	0	19	91	0	0	1	0	0	39	5	50
2012-13	Killed	1		1	9	10				30	1			26	1	2
	Grievous Injuries	10		6	6	6	3			6		3	8	25		2
	Simple Injuries	28		14	49	2	14	4		19		3	16	72		
	TOTAL	38		20	55	8	17	4	0	25	0	6	0	24	97	0
2013-14	Killed	4	1		2			3	1	2	2	9		28	1	1
	Grievous Injuries															
	Simple Injuries	35	7	13				2	32	6	3	8	0		11	4
	TOTAL	26		28		42				1			1			121
2014-15	Killed															98
	Grievous Injuries	37		10	1	33	0						3			
	Simple Injuries	57		23	7	88	22			2			4	3		
	TOTAL	94	0	35	8	121	22	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	3	0

**Production of railways coaches**

744 SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coaches produced by Railways during the last five years:

(b) whether any other organization, besides railway coach manufacturing unit has been involved in coach manufacturing for Indian Railways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allowing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) The coaches manufactured by Railway Production units during last five years are as given below :

Year	Coaches
2009-2010	3001
2010-2011	3079
2011-2012	2950
2012-2013	3305
2013-2014	3289

(b) and (c) As the production capacities of Indian Railways own Production Units namely, Integral Coach Factory/Chennai, Rail Coach Factory/Kapurthala and Rail Coach Factory/Rae Bareli, were not sufficient to meet the demand of coaches for Indian Railways, procurement was also made from other organisations namely Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEM), Titagarh Wagons Limited (TWL), Jessops, BESCO Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL). 2924 Coaches were supplied during the last 5 years *i.e* from 2009-10 to 2013-14 by these firms to Indian Railways.

**Private and foreign investments in railway projects**

745. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing to open up new or existing projects for private and foreign investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with projects, expected and required private investment for each project, the number of projects in Private Public Partnership (PPP) Model *etc.*; and



(c) the details of those projects that have the provision of a subsidy called viability gap funding from the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Railways has prepared Sectoral Guidelines for domestic/foreign direct investment.

The details of projects along with expected private investment and PPP mode are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Cost/Expected Private Investment (₹ in crore)	PPP Mode
1	2	3	4
1.	Suburban corridor projects through PPP		
	(i) CSTM-Panvel (49 km)	14,000	DBFOT
2.	High speed train projects		
	(i) Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor (534 km)	63,180	DBFOT/Government to Government cooperation
	(ii) Chennai-Bangalore-Mysore	-	DBFOT/Government to Government cooperation
3.	Dedicated freight lines		
	New Lines		
	(i) Dankuni-Gomoh New Line (282 km)	4,500	BOT/Annuity
	(ii) Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km) New Line	353.45	BOT/Annuity
	(iii) North-South DFC New Line	-	BOT/Annuity
	Doubling		
	(iv) Ajmer-Bangurgram (48.43 km) Doubling	144.57	BOT/Annuity
	(v) Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line Doubling (31 km)	152.99	BOT/Annuity

1	2	3	4
	(vi) Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km) Doubling	297.85	BOT/Annuity
	(vii) Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line with electrification (219.64 km) Doubling	1054.35	BOT/Annuity
	(viii) Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km) Doubling	837.33	BOT/Annuity
	(ix) Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km) Doubling	679.27	BOT/Annuity
	(x) Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km) Doubling	258.2	BOT/Annuity
	(xi) Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km) Doubling	174.49	BOT/Annuity
4.	Rolling stock including trains sets and locomotive or coach manufacturing and maintenance facilities		
	(i) Rail Coach Factory for manufacture of modern 3 phase MEMU/EMU coaches equipped with IGBT technology at Kanchrapara (500 EMU/MEMU coaches annually)	1,200	BOT/BOO/JV/ Annuity
	(ii) Rail Coach Factory for manufacturing of Aluminium coaches at Palakkad (400 coaches per annum)	550	BOT/BOO/JV/ Annuity
	(iii) Periodic overhauling of wagons at Sonpur (180 wagons per annum)	300	BOT/BOO/JV/ Annuity
	(iv) Midlife rehabilitation of coaches at Anara (250 coaches per annum)	185	BOT/BOO/JV/ Annuity
	(v) Locomotive maintenance depots (Barauni/ECR, Daund/CR, Mughalsarai/ ECR & Bondamunda/SER)	300	BOT/BOO/BOOT/ Annuity

1	2	3	4
5.	Railway Electrification Projects		
	(i) Katwa-Azimganj-Nalhati and Azimganj-Tildanga/New Farakka (200 km).	229.26	BOT/Annuity
6.	Signaling system		
	(i) Agra-Gwalior, A route: Provision of automatic signalling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity (118 km)	250	BOT/Annuity
	(ii) Gwalior-Burhpura, A route: Provision of automatic signalling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity (126 km)	280	BOT/Annuity
	(iii) Burhpura-Bina, A route: Provision of automatic signalling along with train protection system to enhance line capacity (126 km)	270	BOT/Annuity
7.	Redevelopment of stations		BOT/Annuity/ JV/others
	(i) Habibganj		
	(ii) Shivaji Nagar		
	(iii) Anand Vihar		
	(iv) Bijwasan		
	(v) Chandigarh		
	(vi) Surat		
	(vii) Gandhinagar		
	(viii) Mangalore		
	(ix) Ernakulam		

1	2	3	4
8.	Railway Technical Training Institutes		
	(i) Advanced Training Institute (ATI) for training of Technical staff and Loco Pilots.	120	BOT/BOO/JV/ Annuity
	6 Training centres-with Driving Simulators:		
	Mughalsarai (ECR)		
	Kurla (CR)		
	Asansol (ER)		
	Vishakhapatnam (ECoR)		
	Kanpur (NCR)		
	Avadi (SR)		
9.	Mechanized laundries		
	(i) Mechanized laundries at identified locations of different capacities.	100	BOT/BOOT/BOO/ JV/ Annuity
	1T/2T/3T/5T per day		

(c) No Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is required at this stage.

### **Kochi-Madurai railway line**

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

(a) whether Railways have completed the feasibility study of the proposed Kochi-Madurai railway line;

(b) if so, the details of feasibility study report; and

(c) whether Railways would give priority to the Kochi-Madurai line, since it connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu through Idukki district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Madurai-Bodinayakkanur (90.41 km) is an existing Metre Gauge line

which has been taken up for gauge conversion. Survey for Bodinayakkanur-Ernakulam (Kochi) new line has been completed and cost of construction of this new line through two alternate routes, *viz*, *via* Tevaram (126 Km) and *via* Rasingapuram (188 km) has been assessed as ₹3956 crore and ₹3821 crore with negative rate of return respectively. In view of the unremunerative nature of the proposed new line, this project has not been taken forward.

### Deaths on railway tracks

747. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has made an assessment about the number of deaths taking place on railway tracks every year and the reasons therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent the deaths on tracks, if so, the details thereof;

(d) how many unmanned railway crossings exist in the country at present;

(e) how many deaths have occurred at the unmanned level crossing during last three years; and

(f) the time-line within which Government proposes to eliminate all such unmanned level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of deaths taking place on railway tracks for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto October) is as under :

Year	Death on railway tracks
2011	14973
2012	16336
2013	19997
2014 (Upto October)	18735

The main reasons for death of persons on railway tracks are trespassing, falling off trains, accidents, suicide *etc.*

(c) The following steps are taken to prevent death on railway tracks:

- (i) Regular announcement are made through Public Address system at important Railway stations urging the passengers to use foot over bridges and to avoid crossing of Railway tracks.
- (ii) Various passenger awareness programmes are being organized to create awareness amongst general public about the fatalities of crossing Railway tracks.
- (iii) Unauthorised trespassing on Railway premises including the Railway track is a punishable offence in terms of section 147 of the Railways Act. Regular drives are conducted against unauthorized trespassing on Railway premises as well as Railway tracks.

(d) At present, Indian Railways have 11563 unmanned level crossings.

(e) Loss of lives in consequential train accidents at unmanned level crossings during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were 204, 124 and 95, respectively.

(f) Ministry of Railways has decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossing by closure, merger, provision of subway and manning, based on the availability of funds and coordination from State Governments.

### **Delay in running of trains**

748. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of commuters travel in ordinary, AC and Non-AC First Class coaches on an average, per year;

(b) the number of Mail, Express, Super-Fast, Fast and ordinary passenger trains run in the country on regular basis;

(c) whether Government has envisaged any special plan to improve the commutable condition of ordinary coaches and ordinary passenger trains, the details thereof;

(d) the average time in late running of trains during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-October, 2014; and

(e) the action plan adopted to checkmate delay in running of trains and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Class-wise no. of passengers travelled during the year 2013-14 are as under:

	(In hundreds)
AC First Class	35131
AC Sleeper	230017
AC 3-Tier	685988
First Class Mail	5924
First Class Ordinary	2708949
AC Chair Car	244611
Sleeper Mail	2979059
Sleeper Ordinary	111046
Second Class Mail	9975902
Second Class Ordinary	66993943
TOTAL	83970570

(b) Indian Railways runs more than 7889 Mail/Express Trains (including Superfast Express) and Ordinary/Passenger Trains daily, the details of which are tabulated below :

Type of trains	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Total (including Narrow Gauge)
Mail/Express (Including Superfast Trains)	3187	26	3213
Ordinary Passenger and Mixed trains	4201	339	4676
TOTAL	7388	365	7889

(c) Improving commutable condition of coaches of passenger trains is a continuous process.

(d) Indian Railway’s punctuality during the above mentioned years was as follows:

- 2011-2012 = 75%
- 2012-2013 = 79%
- 2013-2014 = 83%
- 2014-2015 (upto Oct. 2014) = 82%

However, due to very high volume of traffic, the data regarding average late running of train on yearly basis is not maintained,.

(e) Various constraints causing delay in running of trains over Indian Railways are as following:

- Capacity constraints on account of increasing passenger and freight traffic due to economic development and growth.
- Adverse weather conditions (fog during December – February period in Northern parts), intermittent natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains etc.
- Asset failures.
- Heavy road traffic on Level crossing gates across Indian Railway network.
- Law and order problems, including regular public agitations and Bandh calls, and other miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets (OHE wires, signaling cables and other equipments).
- Mid section run over cases involving cattle and humans due to lack of fencing of Railway tracks.

All asset failures are closely and strictly monitored. With a view to ease out capacity constraints, concrete steps are being taken by way of completing infrastructural works in over-saturated sections – doubling, third/fourth line, additional loop line, platforms, signaling improvements, railway electrification for seamless working, rationalizing the existing time table etc. In addition, resources are mobilized to replace Level Crossing gates by low-height sub-ways and reaching out to State Governments in obtaining their acceptance for construction of ROB (Road Over Bridge) and RUB (Road Under Bridge) in lieu of these gates. Separately for punctuality loss on law and order account, close liaison with Civil Police Authorities of State/Central Government is being maintained.

#### **Audit of passenger rakes**

749. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have undertaken audit of each passenger rake and procured best quality fire retardant material as part of preventive measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during last year Railways had witnessed many fire incidents on trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Each passenger rake is being periodically checked in coaching



depot as per laid down maintenance schedules. Fire retardant materials for coaching stock are being procured as per laid down quality in the relevant applicable technical specification.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During 2013-14, 07 consequential fire accidents took place. Out of these, 01 accident each took place in North Central Railway, Northern Railway, East Central Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Western Railway, Central Railway and Western Railway.

### **Electrification of Mettupalayam—Coimbatore segment**

750. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electrification work on Mettupalayam-Coimbatore segment is not progressing at the desired level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with this pace of work it will take many more months to complete the work;

(c) whether the reasons for slow progress of the work is due to low allocation of fund; and

(d) if so, whether Railways are considering to provide more funds for the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Electrification of Coimbatore North – Mettupalayam has been included in Railway Budget 2012-13 and sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 26.08 Crore. Depending upon the overall availability of resources, the targets for commissioning of railway electrification projects are fixed on yearly basis.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. For the current year, ₹13.00 Crore have been allocated for the work, which is adequate to meet the requirement.

### **Contract workers in IRCTC**

751. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) are deploying contract workers for performing operations of e-ticket system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contract workers are being paid a meagre salary; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Railway accidents due to drivers' mistakes**

752. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether since April, 2011, 240 accidents have taken place across the railway network due to drivers jumping signals by mistake, with errant drivers citing lack of rest and overwork as the reason behind their lapse;

(b) whether during probe, Railways have found that the drivers involved worked only for six hours or less while 65 per cent had availed complete headquarter rest; and

(c) whether the probe revealed that in 7 out of 10 accidents, drivers had worked for less than six hours and 84 per cent were rated best in terms of ability and experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) During the last three years *i.e.*, 2011-12 to 2013-14 and the current year 2014 (upto August), altogether 239 incidents of Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD) took place on Indian Railways by the Loco Pilots.

(b) Analysis reveals that in about 70% incidents of SPAD, Loco Pilots had completed their duty upto six hours or less. Further, in about 65% incidents of SPAD, Loco Pilots had availed proper 'Headquarters' rest and in the remaining incidents, the Loco Pilots had availed 'Out Station' rest according to stipulated rest norms.

(c) Yes, Sir. Analysis of incidents of SPAD during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto August, 2014) revealed that in about 7 out of 10 accidents of SPAD, Loco Pilots had worked for six hours or less. Further, in about 84% incidents of SPAD, Loco Pilots had Safety grading of either 'A' and 'B'.

### **Railway network in border areas**

†753. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to lay network of railway lines in border areas of North-Eastern States;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence has identified three railway lines in the border areas of North Eastern States viz. (i) Missamari-Tenga-Tawang (378 km), (ii) Pasighat-Tezu-Rupai (227 km) and (iii) North Lakhimpur-Bame (Along)-Silapathar (249 km). Ministry of Railways has requested the Ministry of Defence to convey approval and to arrange ₹ 187.12 crore for conducting Final Location Survey.

#### **Free travelling ticket to SC/ST/BPL candidates**

†754. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide travelling ticket free of cost against admit cards to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to extend similar facility to the candidates of families living below poverty line; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Instructions already exist entitling Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) candidates appearing for written examination/interview free travel facilities on the authority of their admit cards issued by Railway Recruitment Boards/Railway Recruitment Cells from the place of their residence to examination centre and back.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

#### **Under construction ROBs**

755. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) under construction in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals of ROBs received by Railways from the Government of Odisha, so far; and

(c) by when the construction of ROB at Kesinga, Bhawanipatna and Narla Road would be started?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) State-wise Road Over Bridges (ROBs) sanctioned at present are as under:

Sl.No.	State	ROB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59
2.	Bihar	74
3	Chhattisgarh	19
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	95
8.	Haryana	55
9.	Jharkhand	36
10.	Karnataka	61
11.	Kerala	64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61
13.	Maharashtra	46
14.	Orissa	20
15.	Puducherry	6
16.	Punjab	45
17.	Rajasthan	59
18.	Tamil Nadu	124
19.	Telangana	26
20.	Uttar Pradesh	241
21.	Uttarakhand	10
22.	West Bengal	108
TOTAL		1216

(b) Proposals for construction of Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) are normally received by zonal railways from State Government and other Statutory Authorities. After completing various formalities with State Government/Statutory Authorities, regarding the consent for sharing of cost and closure of LCs, proposals received for construction of ROBs/RUBs in lieu of LCs are further processed for their inclusion in Railway Works Programme. This is a continuous process.

- (c) (i) **ROB at Kesinga LC:** ROB at Kesinga is to be constructed on National Highway. As per MoU between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, MoRTH/NHAI has to construct ROB on National Highway corridors.
- (ii) **ROB at Narla Road LC:** The traffic density of Level Crossing RV-196 near Narla Road is less than 1 lakh Train Vehicle Unit (TVU), as such, this LC does not qualify for its replacement by ROB/RUB on cost-sharing basis. However, ROB at this location can be constructed on deposit terms, if State Govt. is ready to bear the complete cost of construction and maintenance subject to its feasibility. No such proposal has been received from State Govt.
- (iii) **ROB at Bhawanipatna:** As per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry of Railways (MoR) and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). ROB at this location will be constructed by MoRTH being on National Highway.

### Modernisation in Railways

756. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Railways have identified areas requiring modernisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made regarding requirement of finances for the modernisation;
- (d) if so, the amount of funds required for modernisation; and
- (e) how Government proposes to mobilize these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Modernisation and technological upgradation is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. The areas for modernisation/upgradation include track and bridges, mechanized maintenance of track, automatic signalling, new generation diesel and electric locomotives, green toilets on passenger trains, higher capacity wagons, modernisation of stations and terminals, dedicated freight corridors, semi high speed (160/200 kmph) corridors, electrification and improvement in safety by providing route relay interlocking/panel interlocking/electronic interlocking and track circuiting etc. and use of information and communication technology.

(c) to (e) An Expert Group headed by Sam Pitroda had estimated a requirement of ₹5,60,396/- crores on modernisation initiatives for a period of five years from 2012. The sources of funding are mainly gross budgetary support, internal generation and market borrowings. Funding through bilateral/multilateral agencies and private participation through PPP route are other modes.

### **Serving packaged branded food in trains**

†757. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to serve ready-to-eat packaged food from reputed companies in all trains with pantry cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when ready-to-eat branded food will be served in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Zonal Railways and Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) have conducted trials for service of pre-cooked (ready-to-eat) meals of reputed brands on some trains viz. Train No. 12953-54 (August Kranti Rajdhani Express), Train No. 12245-46 (Howrah-Yesvantpur Durgam Cheruvu), Train No. 22913-14 (Mumbai Central-New Delhi Premium Express), Train No. 12627-28 (Karnataka Express), Train No. 12925-26 (Pashchim Express), Train No. 12311-12 (Kalka-Howrah Mail), Train No. 12919-20 (Malwa Express), Train No. 12975-76 (Jaipur-Mysore Express), Train No. 09705-06 (Jaipur - Delhi Sarai Rohilla AC Express), Train No. 12985 (Jaipur - Delhi Sarai Rohilla double decker).

(c) Do not arise.

(d) A draft policy guidelines on ready-to-eat branded food has been formulated and uploaded on the website of the Indian Railways on 30.09.2014 for suggestions/remarks from the stakeholders.

### **Railway route surveys in Rajasthan**

†758. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway routes in Rajasthan for which orders for undertaking survey have been issued during the last fifteen years along with the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether survey of all the new railway routes have been conducted as per the budget speech and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) During the period from the year 1999-2000 to 2013-14, survey for 61 new lines falling fully/partly in Rajasthan have been sanctioned. Out of these, surveys for 43 new lines have been completed and remaining surveys have also been taken up. Details are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Survey	Status
1.	Jaisalmer to Sanu <i>via</i> Hamira	Survey completed and project included in Budget.
2.	Pushkar-Merta	Survey completed and project included in Budget.
3.	Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal	Survey completed and project included in Budget.
4.	Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur	Survey completed and project included in Budget.
5.	Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri)	Survey completed and project included in Budget.
6.	Ajmer-Sawai Madhopur <i>via</i> Tonk	Survey completed and CCEA clearance obtained.
7.	Amarpura (Jorasi) to Chirawa <i>via</i> Tathwari and Singhana	Survey completed.
8.	Anupgarh-Bikaner <i>via</i> Chhatargarh, Motigarh	Survey completed.
9.	Badi Sadri-Nimach	Survey completed.
10.	Baran-Shivpuri	Survey completed.
11.	Bilara-Bar	Survey completed.
12.	Churu-Nohar <i>via</i> Taranagar	Survey completed.
13.	Jaisalmer-Barmer	Survey completed.
14.	Jodhpur-Agolai-Shergarh-Phalsund	Survey completed.
15.	Nagore-Phalodi	Survey completed.
16.	New line from Sardarsahar to Sadulpur <i>via</i> Taranagar	Survey completed.
17.	Nokha-Sikar	Survey completed.

Sl.No.	Name of the Survey	Status
18.	Samdari-Phalodi	Survey completed.
19.	Sardarshahr-Hanumangarh	Survey completed.
20.	Sardarsahar to Suratgarh	Survey completed.
21.	Anupgarh to Kolayat <i>via</i> Khajuwala	Survey completed.
22.	Anupgarh-Khajuwala-Jaisalmer-Ramgarh	Survey completed.
23.	Baran-Shivpuri	Survey completed.
24.	Bhiwani-Loharu-Pilani-Churu	Survey completed.
25.	Dahod-Banswara	Survey completed.
26.	Deoli-Tonk-Sakatpura	Survey completed.
27.	Jaisalmer to Kandla	Survey completed.
28.	Jalore-Falna	Survey completed.
29.	Jashalmer-Kandla ( <i>i.e.</i> Barmer-Bhabhar)	Survey completed.
30.	Jhunjhunu-Pilani	Survey completed.
31.	Loharu-Bhiwani	Survey completed.
32.	Merta City-Beawar	Survey completed.
33.	Nathdwara-Kankroli-Gangapur-Bhilwara rail route	Survey completed.
34.	Phalodi-Balotra <i>via</i> Shergarh, Shaitrawa and Dechhu	Survey completed.
35.	Phalodi-Nagaur	Survey completed.
36.	Pokaran-Barmer	Survey completed.
37.	Rewari-Bhiwadi	Survey completed.
38.	Rewari-Bhiwari	Survey completed.
39.	Rewari-Palwal-Khurja <i>via</i> Bhiwadi	Survey completed.
40.	Ringus-Didwana <i>via</i> Khatu Shyamji	Survey completed.
41.	Tonk-Deoli	Survey completed.
42.	Traffic survey for Bharatpur-Deeg-Kama-Kosi new line	Survey completed.
43.	Ujjain-Jhalawar-Ramganj Mandi	Survey completed.
44.	Alwar-Charkhi Dadri	Survey taken up.



Sl.No.	Name of the Survey	Status
45.	Barmer-Delhi <i>via</i> Pali, Marwar, Luni	Survey taken up.
46.	Barmer-Palanpur	Survey taken up.
47.	By-pass line between Salawas and Banad	Survey taken up.
48.	Dahod-Banswara (Dahod-Nathdwara)	Survey taken up.
49.	Didwana-Ringus <i>via</i> Khatu Shyamji	Survey taken up.
50.	Gajsinghpur-Sadulpur <i>via</i> Padampur, Goluwala, Rawatsar, Taranagar, Dadrewa	Survey taken up.
51.	Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur <i>via</i> Shivpuri, Sheopurkalan	Survey taken up.
52.	Lunkaransar-Sardarsahar	Survey taken up.
53.	Neem ka Thana and Sujangarh <i>via</i> Sikar, Salasar and Udaipurwati.	Survey taken up.
54.	Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road	Survey taken up.
55.	Pipar Road-Bhopalgarh-Asop-Shankwas-Mundawa Nagore	Survey taken up.
56.	Pratapgarh-Mandsaur	Survey taken up.
57.	Provision of by-pass line at Luni Jn, Samdari, Bhildi Jn, Palanpur, Marwar and Pokaran Jn. Stations	Survey taken up.
58.	Ramganjmandi-Neemuch	Survey taken up.
59.	Sardarshahar-Sirsa	Survey taken up.
60.	Survey of Jalore-Falna new railway line project (71 Kms)	Survey taken up.
61.	Taranga-Abu Raod <i>via</i> Ambaji	Survey taken up.

### Vacant posts in Railways

†759. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise details of the total number of sanctioned posts of Loco Pilot, Assistant Loco Pilot, Motorman and Driver including top posts and the number of posts lying vacant against them, as on date, in Railways;

(b) the number of filled-up/vacant posts for SCs and STs therein; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the above vacant posts, including the posts reserved for SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) The total number of sanctioned strength and vacancy in the category of Loco Pilots in the Zonal Railways, as on 01.04.2014 is given as under:

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
Loco Pilot*	43023	10726
Assistant Loco Pilot	41429	5526
Motorman	4116	868

\* includes top posts of Loco Pilot (Mail) and Loco Pilot (Passenger)

(b) As per Government of India policy, 15% and 7½ % posts, reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) respectively is ensured in every category on the Railways including Loco Pilots and shortfall, wherever existing is made good through Special Recruitment Drives.

(c) During the last three financial years, total 32916 persons/panels, of Assistant Loco Pilots, including those reserved for SCs and STs respectively were provided to the Zonal Railways. Further recruitment process has been initiated for 24109 posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, including those reserved for SC and ST respectively.

### **Old and outdated railway tracks**

760. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the railway tracks have become very old and outdated and need to be changed;

(b) whether Government is also aware that these old tracks are mostly the reasons for frequent derailment in the country;

(c) if so, whether Railways have identified as how many kilometers of tracks need to be changed; and

(d) how many kilometers of old tracks have been changed and new tracks laid during the last three years and the details of average age of tracks as of now in the country?

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) Track renewal works are sanctioned every year on the basis of traffic carried and condition and their execution is prioritized according to condition of track and overall availability of funds ensuring all the time that track is in a sound condition for safe running of trains. As on 01.07.2014, 5300 Km track has been identified for renewal in next two-three years.

(d) Details of track renewal carried out in last three year and current year are as under:

In complete Track Renewal Units (CTR Units)

Year	Progress
2011-12	3300
2012-13	3296
2013-14	2885
2014-15	1398
	(upto October, 2014)

As various components *viz.* Rails, Sleepers, fittings and ballast which comprise track have different service life, which in turn depends upon volume of traffic carried, track as a whole, can not be assigned a particular age/life.

### Incidents of crime in Railways

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

(a) the number of train accidents, incidents of fire in passenger/freight trains and incidents of theft, loot or eve-teasing/rape with women taken place so far in 2014, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people died in these accidents and amount of compensation given to the families of the deceased; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for security of passengers in view of rising number of loot and killings in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Category-wise number of consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, during the current year from April to October, 2014, is given below:

Type of Accident	No. of Accidents (April to October, 2014)
Collision	4
Derailments	49
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	4
Fire in Train	3
Miscellaneous	1
TOTAL	61

Out of the above 61 consequential train accidents during the current year (upto October, 2014), 47 accidents were attributable to failure of railway staff, 02 due to failure of other than railway staff, 02 due to equipment failure, 03 due to sabotage and 07 accidents were caused due to incidental factors. All the 03 consequential incidents of fire in train which took place during the current year, were caused due to failure of other than railway staff.

During the year 2014 (upto October), number of registered cases of theft, dacoity, rape and eve-teasing in trains were 7741, 57, 6 and 28, respectively.

(b) Altogether, 96 persons lost their lives in the above consequential train accidents during the current year from April to October, 2014.

Payment of compensation to the victims of train accident/untoward incidents (as defined under Section 124/ 124-A of the Railways Act, 1989) is decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal after a claim is filed in the Tribunal by the claimant. The compensation is paid by the Railways only after award of a decree by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant and if the decree so awarded by the Tribunal is decided to be satisfied by the Railways. During the current year 2014-15 (upto 15th November, 2014), the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased in train accidents and untoward incidents were ₹ 0.70 crore and ₹ 63.46 crore, respectively. The compensation amount

paid in a year depends upon the number of cases finalized and decreed by the Railway Claims Tribunal or court of law in a particular year irrespective of the year to which the accidents pertain to.

(c) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases and their investigation in Railway premises as well as on running trains including creation of secure environment for women passengers are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRPs). However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

Following steps are being taken by the Railways to ensure security of passengers:

- (i) On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
- (ii) All the ladies special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.
- (iii) The ladies compartments in local trains are being escorted by RPF and GRP during peak/non-peak hours. Staff deployment is made during late night and early morning local trains to ensure proper security to the lady passengers.
- (iv) An integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive Railway stations.
- (v) An All India Security Helpline '1800-111-322' has been operational at Railway Board to enable passengers to seek security related assistance round the clock.
- (vi) To create a more effective security mechanism over Indian Railways, a proposal for amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act, has been moved by the Ministry of Railways with the approval of the Ministry of Law and Justice and Home Affairs. This will empower the RPF to deal with serious crimes in passenger areas.

### **Transferring a division out of East Coast Railway zone**

762. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to transfer a railway division from East Coast Railway zone to some other railway zone in the country;

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

(c) whether there have been protests against this move from the people of Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to revert back the said move, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of answer given in (a) above.

#### **Status of Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar railway line**

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

(a) the status of laying of Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar railway line, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a possibility of laying of this railway line in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons blocking/can block the laying of this railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Survey for construction of new line from Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar (155 km) in Uttarakhand has been completed. As per survey report, the cost has been assessed as ₹ 2791.00 crore with negative rate of return of 1.16%. The project could not be taken forward for execution due to un-remunerative nature, huge throwforward of ongoing projects and overall limited availability of funds.

#### **Gauge conversion**

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

(a) the time when decision was taken to convert Bareilly-Pilibhit-Khatima-Tanakpur railway line into broad gauge;

(b) whether the conversion of above line into broad gauge has been completed;

(c) if not, the details of efforts made so far to clear the obstacles; and

(d) the time by when this work would be completed?

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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) to (d) Gauge conversion of Bareilly-Pilibhit-Khatima-Tanakpur has been sanctioned in two parts. Gauge conversion of Bareilly-Bhojipura was sanctioned in the year 2000-01 and the same has already been completed and commissioned during 2012-13.

Further, gauge conversion of Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Khatima-Tanakpur was sanctioned in the year 2007-08. On this section, earthwork, blanketing, bridges work, signalling work, electrical work, etc. have been taken up. In addition to scarcity of funds, forestry clearance has been a reason for delay in completion of this project. Meetings have been held at various levels for expediting the forestry clearance. Target date for completion of the project has not been fixed, due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds and also due to uncertainty of forestry clearance.

### **Manual scavenging in Railways**

765. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding workers employed by Railways to clean excrement from the railway tracks, whether on contract or regular basis;

(b) whether Railways have a detailed plan with specific time-frames and targets to eliminate the manual scavenging practice;

(c) if not, whether it propose to make such plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) The number of employees working on Indian Railways as on 31.03.2013 in the category of Safaiwalas is 29,295.

(b) to (d) There is no manual scavenging on Indian Railways. In order to have effective cleaning of platforms lines, concrete washable aprons with high pressure jet cleaning arrangement is being provided. Guidelines for cleaning with protective gear for ensuring sanitation at stations have been notified.

Indian Railways have developed environment friendly bio-toilets to eliminate direct discharge of human wastes from passenger coaches. It is targeted to eliminate direct discharge toilet system from the entire fleet of passenger coaches by 2021-22.

Railways have planned to progressively provide washable aprons on such platform lines where train stops for longer duration during the morning hours subject to availability of funds. 785 platform lines have already been provided with washable aprons with water jet system.

**Covering the open railway maintenance yards**

766. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the train maintenance centres of Railways are not having enclosed or restricted spaces but are open yards;

(b) whether Railways propose to progressively convert the old open yards to totally sanitized and covered maintenance centres;

(c) if so, whether Railway have a plan with time-frames and targets to achieve the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Maintenance of passenger trains is done in a demarcated area within the railway yards. Wherever feasible boundary walls have also been constructed to regulate the entry of outsiders. Train examination of freight trains is generally done in open yards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) Do not arise.

**Accident at New Delhi railway station**

†767. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the agencies/persons because of whose negligence one passenger was killed and another was injured while boarding a train to Bihar at New Delhi railway station in October;

(b) the steps taken by Railways' administration for handling the rush for Chhath Puja and the manner in which it was being monitored;

(c) whether it is a fact that four years ago two passengers had died while boarding train for Chhath Puja; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken after the accident that occurred four years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) A three member Junior Administrative Grade (JAG) officers Committee,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



constituted by Railways to enquire into the unfortunate incident occurred on 25.10.2014, concluded that the incident happened as a result of negligence on the part of both passengers as they were trying to board a moving train despite repeatedly cautioned by on duty Railway staff.

(b) The following steps are taken by Railway administration during festive seasons including Chhat Puja:

- (1) Necessary arrangement by deploying additional Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police personnel on the platforms, foot over bridges, booking counters and entry/exit gates for maintaining queues of passengers to facilitate entry in unreserved compartments and crowd regulation have been made at all major Railway stations in Delhi to manage heavy rush of passengers to avoid stampede like situation.
- (2) Running of special trains from different stations especially in Metropolitan cities including New Delhi Railway station to clear extra rush during holidays and festive seasons.
- (3) Decongestion of major stations by originating/ terminating Holiday Special Trains from alternative stations.
- (4) Better crowd management practice like effective use of Public Address System and Electronic Surveillance System at important Railway Stations.
- (5) Restriction of issuing platform tickets especially during summer rush/ festive seasons to avert sudden crowd build up and stampede in passenger area.
- (6) Nomination of specific platforms for important trains especially at originating stations.
- (7) Installing comprehensive Close Circuit Television System (CCTV) for effectively monitoring and management of the crowd.
- (8) Deploying sufficient number of Railway Protection Force, Railway Protection Special Force, Government Railway Police, Civil defense, Scouts and Commercial staff to control the crowd.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In fact, there was a melee at New Delhi Railway stations on 16.05.2010, arising out of an incident of stumbling of a lady passenger due to falling of luggage in which three persons died. A High Level Committee comprising Addl. Member (Civil Engineering), Addl. Member (Commercial), Railway Board and Addl. Director General/RPF/Northern Railway constituted to conduct a fact finding enquiry held no railway staff responsible as the incident was beyond their control.

**Incidents of chain pulling**

768. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of chain-pulling of trains registered during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise;

(b) how many were found to be illegal, year-wise and zone-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to amend the law to make it deterrent to ensure smooth running of trains and to prevent unnecessary harassment of passengers; and

(d) whether Railways are going to issue advisory to its zones to act swiftly during such incidents to catch and punish the guilty persons so as to curb this activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) The number of incidents of chain-pulling of trains registered year-wise and zone-wise and found to be illegal for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Upto October) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Needlessly interfering with means of communication, including unauthorized chain pulling in a train is a punishable offence under section 141 of the Railways Act, 1989. At present, no proposal is under consideration to amend the provisions contained in section 141 of the Railways Act.

Necessary instruction are being issued periodically to zones to take necessary action against offenders involved in unauthorized chain pulling under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.

***Statement***

*The number of incidents of chain-pulling of trains registered, year-wise and zone-wise and found to be illegal for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Upto October)*

Railways	Year	No. of incidents of chain pulling registered	No. of incidents of chain pulling found to be illegal
1	2	3	4
Central	2011	920	914
	2012	817	813
	2013	1323	1316
	2014	1154	1129

1	2	3	4
	2011	592	592
Eastern	2012	508	508
	2013	379	379
	2014	385	385
	2011	5631	5386
East Central	2012	3288	2987
	2013	2685	2483
	2014	2545	2350
	2011	636	636
East Coast	2012	903	903
	2013	667	667
	2014	457	457
	2011	1133	1025
Northern	2012	2367	2209
	2013	2062	1989
	2014	1700	1644
	2011	2073	2073
North Central	2012	3329	3329
	2013	2937	2937
	2014	2423	2423
	2011	2904	2739
North Eastern	2012	2186	1883
	2013	2722	2436
	2014	3462	3196
	2011	78	78
Northeast Frontier	2012	71	71
	2013	102	102
	2014	80	80
	2011	1275	1275
North Western	2012	1311	1311
	2013	1460	1460
	2014	1297	1297

1	2	3	4
Southern	2011	1992	867
	2012	2272	961
	2013	2095	919
	2014	1825	798
South Central	2011	670	670
	2012	487	487
	2013	465	465
	2014	450	450
South Eastern	2011	101	101
	2012	320	320
	2013	350	350
	2014	436	436
South East Central	2011	162	162
	2012	217	217
	2013	157	157
	2014	220	220
South Western	2011	292	223
	2012	397	302
	2013	291	229
	2014	271	206
Western	2011	706	706
	2012	673	673
	2013	692	692
	2014	782	782
West Central	2011	7759	2983
	2012	8356	3750
	2013	6628	3250
	2014	5575	2767

**Improving working conditions of weavers**

769. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities and grants provided to the weavers in the country;

(b) whether any new scheme has been launched to improve their working conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether training and skill development techniques are being suggested to weavers to make their products attractive in the market to get remunerative prices, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) With a view to improve the working conditions of handloom weavers and for the sustainable development of handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles, through various schemes and programmes, has adopted focused, flexible and holistic approach by facilitating marketing of handloom products, infrastructure development, brand building and empowerment of weavers by organizing them under self help groups, training and skill upgradation, infusion of new and contemporary designs through design intervention as well as product diversification, technology upgradation, easy access to raw material at subsidized prices and easy credit flow at low interest rate etc., besides providing better health care and life insurance under welfare schemes., following schemes have been approved for implementation during 12th Plan:

1. National Handloom Development Programme- two components:
  - (i) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme
  - (ii) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector
2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme-two components:
  - (i) Health Insurance Scheme for access to health care facilities
  - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for life insurance
3. Yarn Supply Scheme
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

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

The details of grants provided to the handloom weavers for the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

For powerloom weavers/workers the Government of India has launched various schemes for improvement in their working condition, the details of the scheme are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Yes, training and skill development programmes are being organized under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) in various parts of the country by Weavers Service Centre (WSC) and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) to help handloom weavers to produce diversified products with innovative use and improved quality to meet changing market trends and get remunerative prices. The training and skill development programmes includes training in preparatory process, winding, sizing, graph making, manual designing, CATD designing, printing, dyeing, lattice making and card punching.

For powerloom weavers under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) the training is imparted through 14 powerloom service centres of the Office of the Textile Commissioner. Under the Scheme, training related to basic weaving, shuttle less weaving, fitter-cum-jobber, textile fabric design, fabric productions, high speed sectional warping, sewing machine operator, embroidery machine operator is imparted to improve their techniques.

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

#### ***Details of schemes under implementation for handloom sector***

#### **1. National Handloom Development Programme**

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme for development of handlooms, having following components:

(a) *Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector:*

RRR package covers waiver of overdue loan 100% principal and 25% of interest as on 31/3/2010 and recapitalization assistance of eligible apex and primary weavers of the cooperative societies and individual weavers and also provides fresh loan at 6% interest rate along with credit guarantee for 3 years. The RRR Package was approved for implementation upto 28.02.2014. For providing access to subsidized term loan as well as working capital loan to handloom weavers not covered under loan waiver package, Government has approved Concessional Credit Component. The loan is sanctioned to weavers at 6% interest and GoI interest subvention is max. 7% and to leverage the loan, Government provides margin money assistance upto ₹10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee through Credit guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

(b) *Comprehensive Handlooms Development scheme (CHDS)*

CHDS has been formulated by merging the components of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS), implemented during the 11th Plan. Sub-components of the CHDS are as follows:-

- (i) Development of handloom clusters of different sizes
- (ii) Consolidation of existing handloom clusters in 2 years
- (iii) Group Approach Projects
- (iv) Marketing Incentive
- (v) Organizing handloom exhibitions, both in India and abroad for marketing of handloom products
- (vi) Strengthening of handloom organizations/institutions
- (vii) Handloom Census
- (viii) Publicity, monitoring, supervision, training and evaluation of the scheme

**2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme** This scheme has 2 components namely Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The HIS aims at enabling the weaver community to access healthcare facilities. The scheme covers not only the weaver but the spouse and two children. It also provides outpatient (OP) treatment facility. On the other hand, MGBBY aims to provide insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in cases of total or partial disability. A scholarship of ₹300/- per quarter per child subject to two children studying in standard IX to XII is also provided under MGBBY.

**3. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)** This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies and the transport and depot operating expenses are being borne by the Government of India. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on cotton hank yarn, domestic silk yarn and woollen yarn is also provided.

**4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme** Mega handloom cluster covers 25,000 handlooms and is developed at an upper GoI share of ₹70.00 crore each in a period of 5 years. So far, six mega handloom clusters at Varanasi, Sivasagar, Murshidabad, Godda, Virudhnagar and Prakasham (A.P.) have been taken up for development in handloom sector.

**Statement-II***Details of grants provided to the weavers for the last three years and current year**(₹ in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes (Plan)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 14.11.2014)
1.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	219.49	138.96	Merged with CHDS	0
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	53.59	41.37		0
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	68.22	127.03	66	29.5
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme/Yarn Supply Scheme	54.27	122.91	96.86	118.34
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	13.34	17.08	Merged with CHDS	Merged with NHDP
6.	Revival reform and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector	200	291.03	269.79	
7.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	0	0	117.35	
8.	National Handloom Development Programme	0	0	0	206.4
9.	CHCDS-Handloom Mega Cluster	0	0	27.25	12.52
TOTAL (Plan)		608.91	738.38	577.25	366.76

**Statement-III***Schemes for powerloom sector*

1. Government of India provides technical service support by way of 47 powerloom service centres working in different locations to support the unorganised powerloom across the country.

2. Group Workshed Scheme – Under the scheme minimum four weavers can form a group for installing 48 modern looms of single widths or 24 wider widths looms.

3. 15% and 30% margin money subsidy scheme under Technology Upgradation Fund scheme (TUFs)

4. Pilot scheme of *in-situ* upgradation of plain powerloom, launched in October, 2013.

5. Hire purchase scheme for powerloom sector under TUFs.



6. Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom workers.
7. Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers.
8. Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD)
  - (i) Buyer Seller Meet
  - (ii) Exposure visit
  - (iii) Seminars & Workshops
9. New components launched in October, 2003 under ISPSD
  - (i) Common Facility Centre (CFC)
  - (ii) Corpus for yarn bank
  - (iii) Pilot scheme for Tex. Venture Capital Fund.

**Welfare schemes or package for weavers of Varanasi**

770. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has announced financial package/schemes for weavers of Varanasi during visit of Prime Minister and Textile Minister there in November, 2014, if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of welfare measures Government would take under the announced schemes/package for the weavers of Varanasi, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to Varanasi laid foundation stone for setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum at Bada Lalpur on 7th November 2014.

(b) Do not arise.

**Promotion of handicrafts of Gujarat**

771. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether government is aware of potential of Gujarat in developing handicrafts sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to tap the potential of the State in this regard; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take to promote the export of handicrafts made in Gujarat in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are nearly 1.42 Lac artisans practicing Embroidery work, Patch work, Tie and Dye, Hand block Printing, Bead work, Wood carving, cane and Bamboo, Agate Stone/Artificial Jewellery, Zari and Zardousi etc. in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing following schemes for promotion of handicrafts, including export thereof on all India basis including Gujarat:

- (i) Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (ii) Design and technology upgradation scheme
- (iii) Marketing support and services scheme
- (iv) Research and development scheme
- (v) Human and resource development scheme
- (vi) Handicrafts artisans comprehensive welfare scheme
- (vii) Infrastructure and technology development scheme

Further a Mega cluster Project is being implemented at Kutch for integrated and comprehensive development and promotion of exports handicraft from the Region.

### **Export of textiles**

772. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total export of textiles, in value terms, during the last three years;
- (b) whether it was as per the country's potential; and
- (c) if not, the steps being taken to increase the export of textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The total export of textiles including handicrafts, in value terms, during the last three years was as under:

(in USD Million)					
2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
28130	32945.16	31000	34930.05	34000	39450.63

*Source:* DGCI&S and RFD Targets

(b) The textile exports sector has been able to achieve the targets.

(c) Do not arise.

**Revival of jute industry**

773. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute financial and trading crisis in jute industry in the country. If so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating any revival plan or special package for jute industry in the same manner as recently extended to sugar industry, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) There is no report of acute financial and trading crisis in jute industry in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. However, Government of India is taking various steps to address the issues of jute industry. Some of these steps are as under:

- (i) To safeguard the interest of the jute industry from synthetic polymer, Government provides for compulsory packaging of certain percentage of foodgrains and Sugar in jute under Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in packaging commodities), 1987.
- (ii) Government has launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the modernisation/technology upgradation of textile industry including jute. The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) launched by the Government had a major component for modernisation/technological upgradation of jute mills.
- (iii) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to encourage farmers to grow more jute.

**Promotion of export of handicrafts made in Uttar Pradesh**

†774. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any scheme to promote export of handicraft items made in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to promote the export of handicraft items made in this area or to bear the transportation cost of these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Sir, the Government is implementing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair (Autumn and Spring Fairs) at New Delhi twice every year in which the exporters of the country including exporters of Uttar Pradesh participate for direct interaction with the buyers from throughout the Globe. The Government also deputed exporters and mastercraftspersons from India to various countries to participate in marketing events and obtain bulk orders.

Besides above, the Government is also implementing following schemes for promotion of handicrafts, including export thereof, on all India basis including Uttar Pradesh:-

- (i) Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (ii) Design and technology upgradation scheme
- (iii) Marketing support and services scheme
- (iv) Research and development scheme
- (v) Human and resource development scheme
- (vi) Handicrafts artisans comprehensive welfare scheme
- (vii) Infrastructure and technology development scheme

Further, the Government is implementing Mega cluster Projects for integrated and comprehensive development and promotion of Exports of Handicrafts at Moradabad, Mirzapur – Bhadohi, Lucknow and Bareilly. The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) does not have any scheme to bear transportation charges for the exporters.

#### **Elimination of child labour in textile industry**

775. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken in areas of production in under perview of the Ministry to eliminate child labour; and

(b) whether social certification for child labour free carpets such as Rugmark has resulted in growth or decline in export of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) For elimination of child labour, suitable steps has been taken including formulation of code of conduct, registration and surveillance.

(b) The export of carpets has increased during last three years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question hour is over. The House is adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch of one of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **POINTS REGARDING PRIVATE MEMBER'S BUSINESS**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, as per the latest amendments in the rules, the House will sit up to 6 o'clock. What about Friday, Sir, which is reserved for Private Members' Business?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Private Members' Business, it is only two-and-a-half hours, that is, up to 5 o'clock.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will we take up other businesses up to 6 o'clock?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is the decision. We have not changed the time of the Private Members' Business.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In the Agenda, which has been circulated, there is a statement listed. Without the consent of the House, how can it be taken up? The time, between 2.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m., is exclusively for Private Members' Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised a relevant point. I agree. This time, that is, 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., is exclusively for Private Members' Business. There is no doubt about that. But if the House agrees, then, we can take five or ten minutes for the statement. And, to that extent, we can extend the time of the House beyond 5.00 p.m., say, by five or ten minutes, as per the time taken. Therefore, I am going to put it before the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very important statement. We want to seek clarifications on the statement.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): We can take up the clarifications on Monday, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a *suo motu* statement. There can be clarifications. We can have it next week according to the convenience of the Minister. The hon. Chairman will decide as far as the time for clarifications is concerned. I hope the House agrees that the hon. Minister may make the statement now. As much time she takes, to that extent, the time will be extended for the Private Members' Bill. That is agreed to. Clarifications will be sought next week. Hon. Chairman will decide and we will take the convenience of the Minister.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: When will the clarifications be sought?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications will be sought next week. It can be on Monday or Tuesday. It is for the hon. Chairman to decide. But I can assure you one thing. Clarifications will be there and time will be allotted for that.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: I want to know particularly about WTO.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, on this Statement only. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.**

**India's stand in the W.T.O.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I am making this intervention in the House today in order to place before the hon. Members the facts relating to recent developments in the World Trade Organization (WTO), which came to a successful conclusion yesterday, vindicating the principled stand taken by India.

On 5 August 2014, I informed the hon. Members that India had decided not to join the consensus in the WTO on the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement till our concerns relating to the implementation of other Bali Ministerial Decisions, in particular, the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, were addressed.

There was much criticism of this stand in the subsequent months but India stood firm. Over the ensuing months, we concentrated our efforts on explaining the concerns underlying India's stand and working with other WTO members to find a way forward. These efforts have borne fruit. We were able to resolve our differences with the United States, and persuade them to support us in the WTO on our requirements.

I am happy to report to this House that we have been able to secure an outcome that addresses our concerns. Yesterday, the General Council of the WTO adopted a Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, a Decision on the Trade Facilitation Agreement and a Decision on Post Bali work.

The General Council Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes is a new, unambiguous Decision. It makes it clear that a mechanism, under which WTO Members will not challenge the public stockholding programmes of developing country

members for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding this issue has been agreed and adopted.

This would do away with any ambiguity on this aspect as well as guard against the possibility of no cover being available after 2017 in case a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes is not arrived at by then. It, therefore, strengthens the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy which is a lifeline for millions of our low income, resource poor farmers. It is also critical for food security in India and in countries which have similar policies.

The indefinite continuation of the waiver mechanism ensures the interest of the WTO membership in expeditiously working towards a permanent solution and protects us from the risk of having to accept an unsuitable solution under the threat of a limited duration peace clause coming to an end.

The Decision includes a commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes by 31 December, 2015 on a best endeavour basis. This introduces a sense of urgency in the process and would encourage other developing countries also to join the effort in pushing for a permanent solution at the earliest. The decision has a firm commitment to engage in negotiations for a permanent solution through an intensified programme of work. The provision for dedicated sessions in an accelerated timeframe for taking forward the negotiations will ensure that the WTO accords priority to this issue and works on it in a focused manner. It would, moreover, avert the danger that countries like India would have to make concessions in some other area of the agriculture negotiations in order to achieve a permanent solution.

The General Council has also unequivocally agreed to de-link the negotiations for a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes from the agriculture negotiations on other issues under the Doha Development Agenda. This would ensure that the negotiations for a permanent solution would continue even if the negotiations on such other issues are delayed.

As per the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement, a General Council decision on these elements has the same legal status as a Ministerial decision.

The General Council also adopted a Protocol to make the Trade Facilitation Agreement a part of the WTO Agreement and opened the Protocol for acceptance. After this, the Trade Facilitation Agreement would automatically come into force if ratified by two-thirds of the Members of the WTO.

As per the Bali Ministerial Decision, the Trade Facilitation Protocol was to be opened for acceptance by Members until 31st July 2015. The WTO Members have now decided to leave this openended. This would enable them to complete their internal processes for acceptance of the Trade Facilitation Protocol.

When I stood before this House on 5th August, I expressed confidence that India would be able to persuade the WTO Membership to appreciate the sensitivities of India and other developing countries and see their way to taking this issue forward in a positive spirit. And we have accomplished this without any concessions, compromise or new conditions. Let me please repeat that. We have accomplished this without any concessions, compromise or new conditions.

This is what India has done now. We were able to achieve a breakthrough because we were negotiating from a position of unassailable strength in the interests of those vulnerable sections who have no voice. A just cause, clearly articulated and backed by the strong leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, made for a compelling argument. This ensured that our concerns were heard, understood and addressed.

This positive outcome reaffirms our faith in the multilateral trading system and proves that this is the forum that offers the best chance for developing countries to participate on equal terms in international trade. For that reason, it is important to make our concerns known in time, ensure that development aspects remain in focus and to make all efforts to bring trade talks back on course when required.

We were never alone or isolated, even though not many chose to speak or were in a position to speak up in support of India's stand. I know from my interactions with several of my counterparts over the last few months that our stand resonated widely because we were fighting for a just cause. India is grateful for their support.

I would like to thank the WTO Membership for their cooperation and efforts in enabling this successful outcome. We now look forward to working with all WTO Members on the full implementation of the Doha Development Agenda, including all elements of the Bali package, to obtain the real development dividend for the poor and vulnerable around the world.

In conclusion, I must, once again, express my sincere thanks to hon. Members of Parliament, farmers' organizations, civil society groups and academicians. I also thank all the political parties for extending their support to us. Their unstinting support of India's efforts to ensure a fair deal immeasurably strengthened our hands. Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please inform the House as to when could the clarifications be sought.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that clarifications could be sought; the date and time would be decided by the Chairman. It could be Monday or any other day, as early as possible.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let us have it next week itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, next week itself. I am saying as early as possible. But the decision would be taken by the hon. Chairman. The Minister said that she is ready for clarifications any time. No problem.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up Private Members' Business. Shri Prabhat Jha. He is not present. Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh. He is also not present. I think, he was present in the morning.

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## PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

### **The White Asbestos (Ban on Use and Import) Bill, 2014**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a total ban on use and import of white asbestos in the country and to promote the use of safer and cheaper alternative to white asbestos and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

### **The Supreme Court (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Nagpur) Bill, 2014**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a permanent bench of the Supreme Court at Nagpur.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

### **The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2014**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of personal data and information of an individual collected for a particular purpose by one organization, and to prevent its usage by other organization for commercial or other purposes and entitle the individual to claim compensation or

damages due to disclosure of personal data or information of any individual without his consent and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 371), by Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 371)**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Illegal Immigrants and Missing Foreign Nationals Identification and Deportation Authority of India Bill, 2014 by Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

**The Illegal Immigrants and Missing Foreign Nationals Identification and Deportation Authority of India Bill, 2014**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority at the national level for identification and deportation of illegal immigrants who have come generally from the neighbouring countries in India and have settled in various parts of the country thereby increasing the burden on national resources and also to identify and deport the foreign nationals who go missing after coming to India after the expiry of their visa period and many of such immigrants and foreign nationals are threat to the national security and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Homeless Pavement (Dwellers Welfare) Bill, 2014**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures for the homeless citizens living on the pavements of roads, under the bridges, flyovers, bus stops, railway yards, in parks or under the open sky in

any public place in the metropolitan cities and other urban areas, to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 107)**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 130)**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to amend all the articles of the Constitution!

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Three articles.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 155)**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

**The Compulsory Physical Fitness of Children through Sports in Schools and  
Development of Sports Infrastructure Bill, 2014**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to promote sports education and physical fitness for an all-round development of children in the country and to develop international standard sports infrastructure in the country, by making sports a compulsory regular subject in schools and providing equal opportunity and incentives to sportspersons across the country and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2012 — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna on the 8th August, 2014, that the Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all youths in the country and to include military training in the curriculum for children from matriculation to graduation level and for matters connected therewith.

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya to continue his speech. But, he is not present. Then, Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Then, Shri Narendra Budania, not present. Then, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, not present. Then, I call the next name from BJP, Shri Nand Kumar Sai, not present. Then, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया** (गुजरात): सर, माननीय अविनाश राय खन्ना जी compulsory military training का जो प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग का purpose केवल इतना नहीं है कि ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद बच्चे का शरीर अच्छा हो जाएगा, वह अच्छी तरह से बंदूक पकड़ सकेगा। मैं एनसीसी का कैडेट रहा हूँ। मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग से एक व्यक्ति में बहुत अधिक बदलाव आ सकता है। मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग से व्यक्ति में अनुशासन बढ़ता है, मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग से nationality बढ़ती है। अगर हमें किसी में इन गुणों का सिंचन करना है, तो उसके लिए मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग आवश्यक होनी चाहिए। विश्व के अनेक ऐसे देश हैं, जहां अनिवार्य मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग

है। इज़राइल को हम सब लोग देख रहे हैं। वहां पर बच्चों को पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उनमें अनुशासन तथा अपने देश के प्रति राष्ट्रवाद की भावना मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से पैदा की जाती है। इसी तरह से चीन में भी कॉलेज के स्टूडेंट्स को मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और जो स्टूडेंट्स अच्छा perform करते हैं, उन्हें दो-तीन महीने के लिए बॉर्डर पर भेजा जाता है। ऐसा ही जर्मनी में है। अमेरिका में भी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग का प्रावधान है। इसी तरह से हम बाल्यकाल से अगर बच्चों को मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग देंगे तो उससे अनेक फायदे होंगे। मुझे तो लगता है कि सच्चे अर्थों में अगर हम राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में सोचें तो राष्ट्रवाद के लिए अनुशासन आवश्यक है। अनुशासन की ट्रेनिंग कहां से मिलेगी? आप केवल discipline में खड़े रहो, केवल वही अनुशासन नहीं है। मेरी दृष्टि में अनुशासन का पर्याय, अनुशासन की व्याख्या व्यापक है। जब बच्चे मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, एनसीसी की ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, तब उनमें अनुशासन का सृजन होता है। वहां पर अनुशासन का भाव निर्मित होने से बच्चे को समाज में कैसा व्यवहार करना है, एक-दूसरे के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करना है, एक-दूसरे के साथ किस तरह से बात करनी है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी क्या है, वह व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी भी उस ट्रेनिंग के जरिए उसे मालूम होती है। इस तरह से व्यक्ति को जब एक बार अपनी जिम्मेदारी मालूम हो जाएगी कि यह मेरी ज़्यूटी है, तो वह देश के लिए अच्छा होगा। सर, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो रास्ते पर चलने वाले लोग हैं, वे अनुशासित तरीके से चलते हैं, लेकिन कई बार वे अकस्मात् मृत्यु का शिकार हो जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल दो लाख लोग अकस्मात् मर जाते हैं, अकस्मात् अपना जीवन गंवा देते हैं। वे अकस्मात् ही अपना जीवन गंवा देते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास discipline नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वे रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस को फालो नहीं करते हैं। जब लोग रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस को फालो करेंगे तो उनकी अकस्मात् मृत्यु की संभावना कम होगी। ऐसी भावना उनमें कहां से आएगी? मुझे लगता है कि वह भावना discipline से आएगी। जब हर व्यक्ति में discipline का निर्माण हो जाएगा तो मुझे लगता है कि देश में अच्छा राष्ट्रवाद खड़ा हो सकेगा। राष्ट्रवाद कहां से खड़ा होगा? राष्ट्रवाद कैसे खड़ा होगा? मैं उसे मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग से जोड़ता हूं। मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग लेकर वे discipline का, अनुशासन का पालन करने लग जाएंगे। जब वे स्वयं अनुशासन का पालन करेंगे तो उन्हें हर चीज़ का ख्याल होता है। इस प्रकार अनुशासित व्यक्ति का कमिटमेंट बढ़ता है कि मेरी ज़्यूटी क्या है, मेरी जिम्मेदारी क्या है, समाज में मुझे कैसा बिहेव करना है, राष्ट्र के प्रति मेरी क्या जिम्मेदारी है। Discipline उसे यह सब याद कराता है। इस प्रकार मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद जो समाज खड़ा होगा, वह जिम्मेदारी से काम करेगा। ऐसे व्यक्ति जब समाज में काम करने लगेंगे, चाहे वे आफिसर हैं, पॉलिटिशियन हैं या किसी भी क्षेत्र में हों, वे जिस भी क्षेत्र में होंगे, वहां discipline उनको यह बात याद दिलाएगा कि उनकी जिम्मेदारी क्या है? अगर कोई पॉलिटिशियन है तो प्रजा के प्रति उसका कमिटमेंट है, उसे प्रजा के बीच में रहना है, जनता की सेवा करनी है, वह कमिटमेंट उसे कौन याद दिलाएगा? यह कमिटमेंट उसे उसका discipline याद दिलाएगा। वह discipline कहां से आएगा? मुझे लगता है कि वह discipline मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग से आएगा, एनसीसी ट्रेनिंग से आएगा। इसी प्रकार जब बच्चा पढ़ाई पूरी करके अफसर बन जाएगा, अफसर बनने के बाद उसके अंदर जो अनुशासन का भाव होगा, उसके पास जो discipline होगा, उससे उसे लगेगा कि मुझे जो दायित्व मिला है, मेरी जो जॉब है, मेरी जो नौकरी है, मेरी जो सर्विस है, उस सर्विस का कमिटमेंट क्या है? मेरी सर्विस का कमिटमेंट है कि जनता का काम करना है, गवर्नमेंट की नीति का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना है। उस नीति का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए उसे कौन प्रेरित करेगा? मुझे लगता है कि उसके अंदर जो अनुशासन होगा, जिस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग उसे मिली होगी, वह उसे इस सबके लिए प्रेरित करेगी

3.00 P.M.

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

क्योंकि वह ट्रेनिंग जब मिलिट्री टाइप की ट्रेनिंग होगी, तो वह अनुशासन में रहेगा और अनुशासित तरीके से देश की सेवा करेगा। मुझे लगता है कि कुल मिलाकर यह राष्ट्र की सेवा ही होगी कि वह एक अच्छा नागरिक बन जाए, एक अच्छा आफिसर बन जाए, अच्छी तरह से देश का नागरिक बन जाए, अच्छी तरह से पॉलिटिशियन बने। सार्वजनिक जीवन में अनुशासित रूप में काम करने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से, डिसिप्लेन से काम करेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह राष्ट्र का ही काम करेगा। राष्ट्रवाद को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रवाद को बल देने के लिए भी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग मुझे आवश्यक लगती है।

अभी आप देख रहे हैं कि सारे विश्व में टेरेरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज़ चल रही हैं। देश में साइबर क्राइम बढ़ गया है, सोशल मीडिया का ग्राफ भी देश में बढ़ गया है, तरह-तरह की बातें समाज में सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से घूमती रहती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जनता का सेल्फ असेसमेंट कैसे होगा? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि एक डिसिप्लेन वाले समाज का निर्माण हो, जिसमें मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग करके आए हुए व्यक्ति अपना सेल्फ असेसमेंट कर पाएंगे। अगर वे सेल्फ असेसमेंट कर पाएंगे तो समाज में वे अपना अच्छा कंट्रीब्यूशन कर पाएंगे। हमारे सैनिक बॉर्डर पर जाते हैं। वे हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं, हम उनको वंदन करते हैं और उनकी वंदना करनी भी चाहिए। सिविलियन सोसायटी राष्ट्रभक्ति कैसे कर सकती है? सभी लोग मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग लेकर बॉर्डर पर चले जाएं और बॉर्डर पर जाने के लिए ही मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग आवश्यक होगी, ऐसा नहीं है। बॉर्डर पर तो हमारा मिलिट्री का आफिसर जाए और देश के लिए काम करे और देश के लिए काम करने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए वह अन्य लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करे। जब देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति निर्माण हो जाती है, हमारे देश को केवल बाहर के देश से ही खतरा नहीं रहता है बल्कि इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी का भी खतरा रहता है। बाहर की और अंदर की आपातकालीन स्थिति से निपटने के लिए हमारे पास कैडेट्स तैयार होंगे, हमारे पास मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग वाले जवान तैयार होंगे, हमारे पास मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग वाले नागरिक तैयार होंगे, चाहे उन्होंने मिलिट्री की ट्रेनिंग ली हो, चाहे उन्होंने एनसीसी की ट्रेनिंग ली हो, तो हम उसका अच्छी तरह से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

एक नागरिक जिसकी समाज के प्रति जिम्मेदारी है, जिसकी राष्ट्र के प्रति जिम्मेदारी है, केवल जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं बल्कि उसकी दिशा, उसकी दृष्टि अलग सी रहती है और वैसी दृष्टि से वह समाज में काम करेगा, वैसी दृष्टि से वह हमारी मिलिट्री का हौसला बढ़ाएगा। वैसी दृष्टि से समाज में इंटरनल स्थिति मजबूत होगी, उनका मूवमेंट होगा, उनका व्यवहार होगा, उनका सिस्टम होगा, उसी तरह से हमारे देश के नागरिक काम करेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी स्थिति को समग्र तरीके से निपटने में आसानी होगी। मुझे लगता है कि मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग लेकर खड़ा हुआ समाज, अच्छा राष्ट्रवादी समाज, अच्छी तरह से नेशनलिस्ट नागरिकों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। जब हमारे देश में आज़ादी की मूवमेंट थी, उस वक्त इतनी एजुकेशन नहीं थी। इतनी एजुकेशन नहीं होने के बावजूद भी, उस वक्त नेशनलिटी हाइट पर थी। अनपढ़ लोग थे, यातायात की इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं थी, फिर भी जब गांधी जी की सभा होती थी, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की

सभा होती थी, इतिहास गवाह है कि उसमें लाखों लोग इकट्ठे होते थे जबकि उस वक्त यातायात की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। लोग बैलगाड़ी लेकर आते थे, तांगा लेकर आते थे, दो-तीन दिन प्रवास करते हुए आते थे और उस समय एक जबरदस्त राष्ट्रवाद का जज़्बा था। बाद में आज़ादी के थोड़े समय के बाद, वह धीरे-धीरे डाउन होने लगा। 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी हमारे नेशनल डेज़ हैं, उस दिन की स्थिति अब क्या हुई है? अब 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी स्टूडेंट का एक त्योहार हो, ऐसा हो गया है। इसमें पहले गांव के लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन होता था। जब गांव में ध्वजारोहण होता था, तो उस वक्त गांव के लोग भी उसमें जाते थे, थोड़े-थोड़े लोग इकट्ठे भी होते थे, लेकिन बदलते समय में मुझे लगता है कि नेशनलिटी डाउन हो रही है। हमारे देश में राष्ट्रवाद धीरे-धीरे कम हो रहा है। 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी हमारे राष्ट्रीय दिन हैं, इनमें जनता की उपस्थिति अब कम होने लगी है। इसलिए हमारे देश की जनता में, हमारे नागरिकों में फिर से राष्ट्रवाद प्रबल हो, उनके लिए कोई अच्छा उपाय हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि एक अच्छे उपाय के रूप में सभी नागरिकों को मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग मिले। मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से सभी नागरिक प्रशिक्षित हों और जब ऐसे प्रशिक्षित नागरिकों में राष्ट्रवाद बढ़ेगा, तो देश की आपात स्थिति में, देश की विकट स्थिति में इनका कंट्रीब्यूशन बढ़ेगा। जैसे अभी देश में स्वच्छता अभियान चल रहा है। गांधी जी ने उस वक्त स्वच्छता अभियान को अपने काम के साथ जोड़ा था। अभी देश को आजाद हुए 68 वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि हमें फिर वही स्वच्छता का नारा लगाना पड़ता है। व्यक्ति अपना धर्म, अपनी जिम्मेदारी, अपनी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं समझते हैं, वे अपनी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्यों नहीं समझते हैं? व्यक्ति कब अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझेंगे? ये जिम्मेदारी कहां से आएगी? उसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी का ज्ञान कहां से मिलेगा? उसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी की प्रेरणा कहां से मिलेगी? मुझे लगता है कि अनुशासित समाज और अनुशासित नागरिक के लिए उसकी व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी का ख्याल रखकर ही यह स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया गया है। इसको हर व्यक्ति यह समझे कि यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी है, यह मेरा काम है। मैं गांव के लोगों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। अभी जो थोड़ा सा भी discipline या system बचा है, यह शहर के बजाए गांवों में ज्यादा बचा हुआ है। अभी भी गांव के लोग थोड़े अनुशासित दिखते हैं। जब गांव की कोई समस्या होती है, तो गांव में सभी लोग इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। वे गांव की समस्या दूर करने के लिए सामूहिक कंट्रिब्यूशन करते हैं। गांवों में सबसे ज्यादा भागीदारी भी गांव के लोग ही करते हैं और यह भागीदार शहर में कम हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति निर्मित हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें क्या करना चाहिए, हमें अपने देश को कैसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए? देश में आजादी के समय जैसा राष्ट्रवाद था, वैसा राष्ट्रवाद देश में कैसे लाना चाहिए, इसके लिए क्या-करना चाहिए? मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए NCC और Military की ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी करनी चाहिए। जब यह ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी हो जाएगी, तो फिर जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन है, वह कभी यू टर्न नहीं लेगा। यह धीरे-धीरे लम्बे समय की प्रक्रिया होती है। Now, we have to take initiative. आज जब हम उनके बारे में एक्शन लेंगे, तो आज के पढ़े हुए वे नागरिक 20-25 साल के बाद समाज में आएंगे, उस वक्त हम परिवर्तन को देख पाएंगे। मुझे लगता है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी की जाए। यदि आप मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी नहीं कर पाते, तो एनसीसी को सभी स्कूलों में कम्पलसरी कर दीजिए। हम जब स्कूल में पढ़ते थे, उस वक्त जितनी संख्या में स्टूडेंट्स एनसीसी में जाते थे, अभी उतनी संख्या में नहीं जा रहे हैं। हम समाज में और स्कूल में भी देखते थे कि जो एनसीसी वाले स्टूडेंट्स हैं और जो एनसीसी वाले स्टूडेंट्स नहीं हैं, उनकी वाणी, विवेक और बर्ताव में भी हम डिफेंस देखते थे। हम ऐसा initiative लें कि हम पूरे देश में मिनिमम स्कूल और कॉलेज में पढ़ते हुए सभी छात्रों

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

के लिए एनसीसी की ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी कर दें। मुझे लगता है कि यह राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं इस बिल का दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सरकार से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वह देश में मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी करें। इससे हमारे देश में एक नया राष्ट्रवादी युग, नया राष्ट्रवादी समाज पैदा होगा। देश की सुरक्षा, देश की सलामती, देश की सरहदों की सुरक्षा के लिए और समाज के मोटिवेशन के लिए मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग आवश्यक है। मैं इसी भावना के साथ अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is good that the hon. Defence Minister is also here in the House. The military training is very essential. Many students in the tribal blocks of the country, irrespective of State, are still not aware what the military is. The parents think that if their children join military, they would never come back from the border. But they do not know how many disciplines are there in the military. It is not that all the disciplines in the army are deployed at the border to fight with the enemy. We see, there have been natural calamities every now and then. And, in these calamities, the casualties are more than the casualties at the border. There have been more casualties in the 21st Century. As we entered into the 21st Century, unfortunately, just immediately after 2002-03, the Left-Wing extremism started growing. Because of that, there have been many casualties, but casualties against whom? Sir, casualties are there only in the tribal areas! Only the tribal people are the victims of the Left-Wing extremism. That is why, in our State Odisha, we requested the Army personnel to come. We asked our District Collectors to educate the youths and also the school-going children. We called their parents also. If you look at the Indian map, if you go through the appointment list, you will find that there are many States from where very, very less people are there in the Defence, be it the Army, be it the Navy or be it the Air Force. That is why, we must recruit unemployed youth there. Competent boys are there in the rural India and, especially, in the tribal belt of this country. When we educate them, we do get some response. But, then, again, we make a block to give appointment to the youths in the Army. From 2000 itself, the number of appointments has reduced. Sir, I want to know how many people are working today in the Defence and what is the plan for the next decade to strengthen our manpower requirements. Which are the States where appointment is the least in the Defence? अगर हम सोचें कि हर स्कूल में यह व्यवस्था हो, तो हो सकता है। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब तो चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, वे बहुत अनुभवी हैं, यह बात नहीं है कि वे गोवा में थे, वे सबकी चिंता करेंगे। गोवा ने पुर्तगाल से लड़ाई भी लड़ी है और आप उसी धरती से आए हैं। आज हमारे लड़के एनसीसी में कम हैं। जब हम लोग एनसीसी में थे तो खूब एक्सरसाइज करते थे। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह विनती है कि आज अगर हिंदुस्तान में अच्छे दिन लाने हैं, तो सरकार के लिए पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठकर कुछ मुद्दे होते हैं, जिनके ऊपर सभी की सहमति होनी चाहिए। अगर इस देश में कुछ कंपल्सरी होना चाहिए, तो स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए एनसीसी जरूरी और बहुत जरूरी होनी चाहिए। आपको याद होगा कि जब हम लोग पढ़ते थे, तो स्कूल में कम से कम पीटी क्लासेज रोज होती



थीं। Physical exercise used to take place. लेकिन आज हम खाद्यान्न में जितना फर्टिलाइजर और पॉयजन इनपुट कर रहे हैं, वह खतरनाक है। आज स्कूल में कोई भी एक्सरसाइज नहीं हो पा रही है। जब हम लोग स्कूल में थे और एनसीसी में यूनिफॉर्म पहनकर जाते थे, तो उसका एक प्रभाव होता था। उसमें एक फीलिंग होती थी कि हम जाएंगे और जरूरत पड़ेगी तो देश के लिए लड़ेंगे। There was scout movement also. Honestly speaking, my only desire was to go for Defence, but destiny, by accident, brought me into politics. I confess this very, very honestly that my second choice was the IPS. Being an athlete, being a sportsman of national mark in 400 and 800 metres, it was my desire that I must serve for my country, at the border.

जो लोग दिल से चाहते हैं कि अपने देश के लिए कुछ करें, उनको आज यह स्कोप नहीं मिल रहा है। उन लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, वे लोग वहां तक पहुँच नहीं पाते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि पूरब-पश्चिम, उत्तर-दक्षिण से लेकर आगे-पीछे, ऊपर-नीचे तक उनके लिए बोलने वाला कोई नहीं है, उनको आगे आकर लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह भी एक विडंबना है। हम इससे दूर नहीं भाग सकते हैं। यह हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ी विडंबना है और हम इससे कभी भी दूर नहीं भाग सकते हैं। वाइस चेयरमैन सर, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का आभारी हूँ कि वे इस चर्चा को बड़े गौर से सुन रहे हैं। वे केवल सुन ही नहीं रहे हैं, नोट भी कर रहे हैं। हम भी उनकी जो बात कर रहे हैं, वह दिल से कर रहे हैं। What I am speaking here, I am speaking from my heart. When heart speaks, there is some strength in it. When anybody speaks from his or her heart, it always benefits the country and the countrymen. इसलिए मैं यही रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि इस पर जो खर्च आता है, इसके ऊपर और चर्चा हो और किसी भी हालत में एनसीसी को हर स्कूल के बच्चे के लिए कंपलसरी किया जाए। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि जब मंत्री जी रिप्लाय देंगे, तो वे इसके बारे में एक डाटा देंगे, एक चित्र देंगे। भारत वर्ष के जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, वहां पर आज आदिवासी लड़के कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं, गावों में इन्फोसेंटली नक्सलिज्म के माध्यम से मारे जा रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने हमारे यहां स्टेट पुलिस में ट्राइबल लड़कों को रखा है और तीन साल के अन्दर in our State, our Chief Minister, hon'ble Naveen Patnaik, is giving them jobs without interview. Out of thirty districts, हमारे 23 जिले नक्सलिज्म से प्रभावित हैं। चाहे झारखंड हो, ओडिशा हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो, वे भी इससे प्रभावित हैं। आज जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी जो हो रहा है, अगर वहां के यंग लड़कों को मौका दिया जाएगा, तो अच्छा होगा। आज पंजाब में जो समस्या आई है, इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। पंजाब के लड़के आज तैयार हैं। अगर वहां परिवार में एक भी बेटा है, तो वह भी आज तैयार है। कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, चाहे वह राजस्थान हो, राजपूताना हो, हमारी जो आर्मी है, उसके अन्दर हमें यह देखना है कि उसकी संख्या उसमें लानी चाहिए। आप इसको बैलेंस करना चाहते हैं, कीजिए, लेकिन जिनका इसमें ज्यादा इंटेरेस्ट है, उनको उससे दूर मत रखिए। इसीलिए हमारे माननीय अविनाश राय खन्ना जी यह जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ, चाहे इस पर अन्य सदस्य बोलें या न बोलें, कि इसके साथ पूरे हाउस की सहमति है कि हमारे नौजवान, जो तैयार हैं, जो स्पोर्ट्सपर्सन हैं, उनको मौका मिले। Those sportspersons who have brought laurels for us at the Asian Games, at the Commonwealth Games at the world level, हमने उनके लिए स्कोप निकाला है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट और स्टेट लेवल के लिए भी we are searching talent from the rural India. वे लोग भी मैट्रिकुलेट होकर आ रहे हैं। उनके लिए भी कोई नौकरी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और इसकी ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी होनी चाहिए। ऑनरेबल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, जो मिलिट्री में जाता है, वह गन लेकर लड़ाई के लिए नहीं जाता है। हम कितने युद्ध लड़े

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

हैं, उससे ज्यादा मौतें तो केजुअल्टी में होती हैं, साइक्लोन में होती हैं, सुपर-साइक्लोन में होती हैं, एक्सीडेंट्स में इससे ज्यादा मौतें होती हैं। आप इसके बारे में सिलेबस में इसे शामिल करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एचआरडी से बात करें। You put this input to our children right from Class VI, VII, VIII in the syllabus. यह आने वाले दिनों में बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। आज इस देश में नेशनल इंटीग्रेटी की कमी है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो लोकतंत्र है, हमारी जो डेमोक्रेसी है, वह दुनिया में किसी से कम नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी एक ही कमजोरी है, वह है नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की। नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन तभी आ सकता है, जब हम स्पोर्ट्स पर ध्यान देंगे। स्पोर्ट्समैन यहां भी आए हैं, अभी हमारे साथी दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी यहां आए हैं, जो इंडियन हॉकी टीम के कैप्टन थे। वे लोग ग्राउंड लेवल से आते हैं, वे सारे भेदभाव भूल जाते हैं। जाति उनके लिए बड़ी चीज़ नहीं है, धर्म उनके लिए बड़ी चीज़ नहीं होती। वे यही देखते हैं कि अपने देश के लिए हम लोग यहां आए हैं और उसके लिए हमें मेडल लेकर जाना है। वैसे ही मिलिट्री में जो लड़का जाता है, तो वह भी यही सोचता है। उसके सामने जाति नहीं रहती, उसके सामने प्रांत की बात नहीं रहती, उसके सामने केवल तिरंगा रहता है और उस तिरंगे को लेकर वह आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। Therefore, it will also support national integration. Once it supports national integration, there will be less communal violence in this country, which we have been debating here time and again. We will be going to debate this in future also. इसीलिए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि ऑनरेबल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर इसके बारे में बहुत गौर से सोचेंगे और जो इंटरस्टेड मेम्बर्स हैं, उनको बुला कर इसके बारे में बात करेंगे कि इसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं और कहां से पैसा आएगा। पैसा कभी भी इसके लिए रुकावट नहीं होना चाहिए। आप हर स्कूल में एनसीसी को कंपल्सरी करें। With this, I support this Bill. बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमन्, अगर कॉलेजिज में, यूनिवर्सिटीज में, कंपल्सरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग का प्रोविज़न होता है, तो उससे बहुत सारे लाभ होंगे। अब तो धीरे-धीरे यह व्यवस्था खत्म ही हो गई है, लेकिन पहले एनसीसी हुआ करती थी। हालांकि अब भी कुछ जगह में है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से पहले बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी, उस तरीके की व्यवस्था अब नहीं रही है। मैंने देखा है कि इस ट्रेनिंग को प्राप्त करने वाले जो स्टुडेंट्स हुआ करते थे, उनमें आत्मविश्वास, आत्मबल और चरित्र निर्माण की एक भावना पैदा हो जाती थी।

आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी जो नई पीढ़ी है, वह पश्चिमी सभ्यता के प्रभाव में आ चुकी है। वह उसकी अच्छी बातें तो नहीं सीख रही है, लेकिन वे बातें, जो उन्हें उनके रास्ते से भटकाने वाली हैं, उनकी तरफ वह खिंचती चली जा रही है। वहां पर बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें भी हैं। एक बार मैं टोरंटो में था, वहां मैंने देखा कि बर्फ पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन सड़क पर लड़कियां दौड़ती जा रही हैं, इंटर या अंडरग्रेजुएट क्लासिज की लड़कियां रही होंगी। मैंने बगल के प्लाज़ा पर पूछा कि ये बच्चियां कहां से आ रही हैं, तो उसने कहा कि यह इनका पीटी का पीरियड है, इसी तरह दौड़कर ये 2 किलोमीटर तक जाएंगी और फिर वहां से वापस आएंगी। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यहां देखने वाला कोई टीचर तो नहीं है, वे बोले कि चाहे कोई टीचर हो या नहीं हो, लेकिन इनमें से कोई भी ऐसी लड़की नहीं है, जो 2 किलोमीटर तक दौड़कर न जाए। चाहे वह पीछे रहे या आगे रहे, इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है,

लेकिन हर हालत में वे 2 किलोमीटर तक जाएंगी और लौटकर वापस आएंगी।

जो सेल्फ डिसिप्लिन होता है, आत्मानुशासन होता है, इसमें अपने आप पर नियंत्रण करने की बात होती है, जो आदमी के जीवन की सबसे बड़ी चीज होती है। आदमी में इस सेल्फ डिसिप्लिन को देने का काम, सेल्फ डिसिप्लिन को इंड्यूस करने का काम यह ट्रेनिंग करेगी।

हमने देखा है कि जब भी कहीं पर दंगा-फसाद होता है, मिलिट्री डिप्लॉय की जाती है, तो उस पर सारे वर्ग को भरोसा होता है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता है? ऐसा इसलिए होता है क्योंकि जिस ट्रेनिंग से गुजरकर वे मिलिट्री वाले आते हैं, उससे उनके मन में धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं रह जाता है। हर तरह के लोग उन पर भरोसा करते हैं और वे भी बिना किसी भेदभाव के अपनी कार्यवाही करते हैं। अगर यह धारणा शुरू से ही बच्चों के मन में डाल दी जाएगी, जैसा इसमें प्रयोज किया गया है कि मेट्रिकुलेशन से लेकर ग्रेजुएशन लेवल तक के छात्रों के लिए इसका प्रोविजन किया जाएगा, यह देश के लिए एक बहुत अच्छा कार्य होगा। इससे बच्चों में पॉजिटिव भावना पैदा होगी और जो विघटनकारी बातें उनके दिमागों में आती हैं या जो देश को तोड़ने वाली शक्तियां उनमें भर देती हैं, वे विघटनकारी शक्तियां भी उसमें सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी। जब पूरी पीढ़ी स्वयं ही यह सोच लेगी कि हमें देश के लिए काम करना है, देश को एकजुट रखने के लिए काम करना है, देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए काम करना है, तो कोई भी उन्हें उनके पथ से डिगा नहीं सकेगा। यह भावना तभी पैदा होगी, जब इसी तरह का कोई काम आरम्भ हो, जिससे शुरू से ही उनके दिमाग में ऐसी चीजें डाली जाएं, ताकि गलत किस्म के विचार उनके दिमाग में आ ही न सकें। उनके दिमाग में प्राथमिकता के स्तर पर देश की रक्षा, देश की सुरक्षा, देश की एकता और देश के विकास की बात ही हो।

एक कहावत है, 'Empty mind is the devil's workshop.' अगर एक घंटा आप इस काम के लिए दे देते हैं, करिकुलम में इसके लिए प्रोविजन करते हैं, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। हालांकि हम जानते हैं कि यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है और आज तक जाने कितने प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल्स पर हम लोग यहां चर्चा कर चुके हैं और करते रहेंगे, लेकिन बहुत रेयर केसिज़ में, कोई एक-आध रेजोल्यूशन पास होता है। लेकिन बहुत से अच्छे प्रस्ताव भी होते हैं, यह उनमें से एक है। देश के माननीय रक्षा मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं और सारे देश में उनकी ख्याति एक बहुत ही ईमानदार और अच्छे राजनेता की है। इसलिए, यह प्रस्ताव यहां पास हो या न हो, लेकिन इस पर जरूर विचार होना चाहिए कि स्टूडेंट्स के लिए एक निश्चित स्टैंडर्ड से ऊपर, चाहे वह हाई स्कूल ले लें या फर्स्ट ईयर से लेकर ग्रेजुएशन तक ले लें, एक ऐसा करिकुलम बनाया जाए, जिसमें कम से कम 60 मिनट का समय लड़कों के लिए एनसीसी टाइप या फिजिकल ट्रेनिंग टाइप हो। इसके लिए अलग से व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। देश निर्माण के लिए और चरित्र निर्माण के लिए पैसा कोई बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी चीज नहीं होती है। वैसे भी एजुकेशन का बजट सबसे ज्यादा होता है। सारे राज्यों में अगर सबसे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है, तो शिक्षा पर ही होता है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो प्राइमरी, माध्यमिक और हायर एजुकेशन का जो टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर है, जो बजट है, वह जितना रेवेन्यू उत्तर प्रदेश का है, उसका तीन-चौथाई तो केवल टीचर्स के वेतन पर चला जाता है। जब आप इतना ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, तो एक-एक आदमी रखा जा सकता है। आप तो कामटी में ट्रेनिंग देते थे। एनसीसी के जो फिजिकली फिट लेक्चरर्स हुआ करते थे, वे सेकंड लेफ्टिनेंट हुआ करते थे, अब तो शायद आपने सेकंड लेफ्टिनेंट की पोस्ट खत्म कर दी है और लोगों को सीधे लेफ्टिनेंट बना दिया। वे ट्रेनिंग करने जाते थे और उसके बाद एनसीसी की ट्रेनिंग देते थे। मैं खुद कई वर्षों तक एनसीसी का कैडेट रहा हूँ और मैंने वह

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

ट्रेनिंग ली है, तो मैं जानता हूँ कि कुछ पैसा खर्च होगा। लड़के नहीं आते थे, तब आपने रिफ्रेशमेंट की व्यवस्था भी की, ताकि बच्चे आते रहें, क्योंकि तब स्कूल के बाद के ऑवर्स में ट्रेनिंग रखी जाती थी। वह जब रखेंगे, तब दिक्कत होगी और अटेंडेंस कम होगी। चाहे एक पीरियड कम कर दिया जाए, अन्य पीरियड्स में से, लेकिन स्कूल की अवधि में से ही उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए टाइम निकाला जाए। आप यहां से अब भी एनसीसी की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उसका दायरा ही बढ़ा दें और उसकी मॉनिटरिंग ठीक होती रहे। उसका करिकुलम पढ़ने में भी आ जाए। जैसे, मिलिट्री स्टडीज़ है, मिलिट्री स्टडीज़ से लोग रिसर्च करते हैं, एमए करते हैं। यह युनिवर्सिटीज़ में एक सब्जेक्ट है। तो उस तरह से उसका इस लेवल पर करिकुलम बनाने के लिए शिक्षाविदों, रिटायर्ड और सर्विंग जनरल्स और आर्मी के बड़े अधिकारियों से मिलकर एक कमेटी बनाएँ। उसका एक करिकुलम बनाने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाएँ, जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और उसके आधार पर कोई कार्रवाई की जाए, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा रचनात्मक कदम होगा और जो बच्चे स्कूलों से निकल कर मॉल्स में चले जाते हैं या सिनेमाघरों में चले जाते हैं, उसमें भी कमी आएगी। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि उसमें निश्चित तौर पर कमी आएगी, क्योंकि दिल और दिमाग आप कॉलेजेज़ में चले जाइए, दिल्ली वगैरह को छोड़िए, यहां तो 99 परसेंट और 98 परसेंट वाले दाखिला पाते हैं, वे लोग तो पढ़ने वाले हैं ही, वे तो स्कूलों में जाएंगे और पढ़ेंगे। लेकिन, जो रूरल इंडिया है, ज्यादातर वहां से लोग आर्मी में जाते हैं। क्योंकि दिल्ली में जो पढ़ते हैं, वे ऑफिसर लाइन में जाते हैं, कुछ लोग या एकाध परसेंट या एकाध परसेंट भी नहीं, जीरो पॉइंट कुछ परसेंट लोग वहां जाते होंगे। जो सिपाही है या जो आर्मी में बंदूक लेकर चलता है या राइफल लेकर चलता है या बीएसएफ में या सीआरपीएफ में बॉर्डर पर रहता है अथवा जिन्हें मिलिटेंट्स का सामना करना पड़ता है, वे सब साधारण परिवार के लोग होते हैं। उन स्कूलों की स्थिति यह है कि लोग स्कूलों में नाम लिखाए हुए हैं, लेकिन 50 परसेंट वहां नहीं आ रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाने लगेगी, तो मैं आपसे निश्चित रूप से यह कह सकता हूँ, मैं तो जीवन भर अध्यापक रहा, कि इससे स्कूलों में भी विद्यार्थियों की उपस्थिति बढ़ जाएगी, इनमें आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ेगा, ये खराब रास्ते पर जाने से बचेंगे। इससे देश के प्रति, देश के सम्मान के प्रति, देश की रक्षा के प्रति, देश के विकास के प्रति उनके मन में ज्यादा लगाव होगा। इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी सकारात्मक ढंग से सोचें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस पर पॉजिटिव रख रखें, भले ही यह विधेयक पारित हो या न हो, लेकिन पूरे सदन की मंशा इसी तरह की है कि इस तरह की कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए। इससे बच्चे एन्गेज होंगे। अगर वे फिजिकली एन्गेज्ड रहेंगे, तो वे थोड़े से थके मांटे घर जाएंगे, तो वे इधर-उधर नहीं भागेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको फिर धन्यवाद देते हुए कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया और माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे सारे लोगों की बात गंभीरतापूर्वक सुन रहे हैं और नोट भी कर रहे हैं। मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में कोई न कोई रचनात्मक कदम हिन्दुस्तान के कालेजेज़ और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए आप इस दिशा में उठाएं। धन्यवाद।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अविनाश खन्ना साहब का प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल मेरी निगाह में आज इतिहास बन गया। मुझे इस हाउस में दो साल से अधिक हुए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहली बार देख रहा हूँ कि किसी प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पर मेरी पार्टी के नेता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी इतनी गंभीरता से यहां बैठे और उसका समर्थन किया। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूँ कि अविनाश खन्ना साहब ने कंपलसरी मिलिट्री एजुकेशन बिल को लाकर जो तलाश किया है, वह यह है कि नैतिक मूल्यों में जो लगातार गिरावट आ रही है, देश के नौजवानों

میں جو लगातار بھٹکاؤ کی स्थिति آ رہی ہے، وہ رُکے۔ انکی منشا پवित्र है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि आज मुल्क में कहीं आतंकवाद है, कहीं नक्सलवाद है, कहीं जातिवाद है, कहीं संप्रदायवाद है, अगर इन तमाम बातों से मुल्क को मुक्त कराना है, तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मेरे नेता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जो कहा कि नैतिक मूल्यों में जो गिरावट आई है, उसको रोकने के लिए मिलिट्री एजुकेशन लाजिमी है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दरअसल इस बिल का ताल्लुक हिफ़ाजत और मोहब्बत, दोनों से है। मैं कुछ और आगे जाकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मिलिट्री की ट्रेनिंग होती है, तो हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख-ईसाई, सब एक साथ बैठ कर खाते हैं, एक साथ जंग और जिहाद करते हैं, एक साथ दुश्मन पर हमला करते हैं, एक साथ दुश्मन का मुकाबला करते हैं। चूँकि मुल्क को मजबूत बनाने के लिए अनुशासन और मोहब्बत, दोनों की बराबर जरूरत है और ये मिलिट्री एजुकेशन से पैदा हो सकती है। मैं अविनाश खन्ना जी के दर्द को सलाम करता हूँ। अभी पूर्व वक्ता, मेरे भाई बोल रहे थे कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी से पहले जो एहतजाज हो रहे थे, जो एजिटेशन हो रहे थे, उनका तज़क़िरा करते हुए अनुशासित राजनीतिक सिपाहियों का तज़क़िरा किया था। हम समाजवादी इस बात को जानते हैं कि अनुशासन ही अपने मकसद को हासिल कराने का सबसे बड़ा अस्त्र होता है और अगर मिलिट्री एजुकेशन इस देश में लाजिमी कर दी जाएगी, तो इस संबंध में प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने सही कहा कि मुल्क में राष्ट्रवादी भावना में जो लगातार गिरावट आ रही है, उसमें इजाफ़ा होगा और लोग मुल्क से मोहब्बत करना सीखेंगे। नौजवानों की सोच में जो लगातार खराबी पैदा हो रही है, उसमें सुधार आएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा के अंदर जब मिलिट्री एजुकेशन की बात आए, तो फिर उसके अंदर यह बात भी आनी चाहिए कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो मुहब्बत की दास्तानें हैं, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान महाशक्ति बना है, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान ने देश और दुनिया में अपना नाम किया है, जिसके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान ने आज़ादी हासिल की है, वे तमाम लोग अनुशासित भी थे और मोहब्बत करने वाले भी थे। मैं अविनाश राय खन्ना जी के दर्द को सलाम करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह बिल, जिस पर आज प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी अपने समर्थन का इज़हार किया है, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी इसे गम्भीरता से लेंगे। यह यहां पास हो या न हो, लेकिन अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करके वे मिलिट्री एजुकेशन को लाजिमी करेंगे। शुक्रिया।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مائے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، اویناش کھنہ صاحب کا پرائیویٹ ممبر بل میری نگاہ میں آج اتھاس بن گیا۔ مجھے اس ہاؤس میں دو سال سے زیادہ ہو گئے۔ مائے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں پہلی بار دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ کسی پرائیویٹ ممبر بل پر میری پارٹی کے نیتا، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی اتنی گمبھیرتا سے یہاں بیٹھے اور اس کا سمرتھن کیا۔ میں پوری ذمہ داری سے کہتا ہوں کہ اویناش کھنہ صاحب نے کمپلسری ملٹری ایجوکیشن بل کو لا کر جو تلاش کیا ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ نیتک مولیوں میں جو لگاتار گراؤٹ آ رہی ہے، دیش

کے نوجوانوں میں جو لگاتار بھٹکاؤ کی حالت آ رہی ہے، وہ رکے۔ ان کی منشا پاکیزہ ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ آج ملک میں کہیں آتک واد ہے، کہیں نکسلواد ہے، کہیں جاتی-واد ہے، کہیں سمپردائے-واد ہے، اگر ان تمام باتوں سے ملک کو مکت کرنا ہے، تو میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ میرے نیتا، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے جو کہا کہ نیتک مولیوں میں جو گراوٹ آئی ہے، اس کو روکنے کے لئے ملٹری ایجوکیشن لازمی ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، دراصل اس بل کا تعلق حفاظت اور محبت، دونوں سے ہے۔ میں کچھ اور آگے جاکر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ملٹری کی ٹریننگ ہوتی ہے، تو ہندو-مسلم-سکھ-عیسائی، سب ایک ساتھ بیٹھ کر کھاتے ہیں، ایک ساتھ جنگ اور جہاد کرتے ہیں، ایک ساتھ دشمن پر حملہ کرتے ہیں، ایک ساتھ دشمن کا مقابلہ کرتے ہیں۔ چونکہ ملک کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے انوشاسن اور محبت، دونوں کی برابر ضرورت ہے اور یہ ملٹری ایجوکیشن سے پیدا ہو سکتی ہے۔ میں اویناش کھنہ جی کے درد کو سلام کرتا ہوں۔ ابھی پچھلے وکتہ، میرے بھائی بول رہے تھے کہ انہوں نے، ہندوستان کی آزادی سے پہلے جو احتجاج ہو رہے تھے، جو ایجیٹیشن ہو رہے تھے، ان کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے انوشاست راجنیتک سپاہیوں کا تذکرہ کیا تھا۔ ہم سماج وادی اس بات کو جانتے ہیں کہ انوشاسن ہی اپنے مقصد کو حاصل کرانے کا سب سے بڑا استر ہوتا ہے اور اگر ملٹری ایجوکیشن اس دیش میں لازمی کر دی جائے گی، تو اس سمبندھ میں پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے صحیح کہا کہ ملک میں راشٹروادی بھاونہ میں جو لگاتار گراوٹ آ رہی ہے، اس میں اضافہ ہوگا اور لوگ ملک سے محبت کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ نوجوانوں کی سوچ میں جو لگاتار خرابی پیدا ہو رہی ہے، اس میں سدھار آئے گا۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ شکشا کے اندر جب ملٹری ایجوکیشن کی بات آئے، تو پھر اس کے اندر یہ بات بھی آنی چاہئے کہ ہمارے ہندوستان کی جو محبت کی داستانیں ہیں، جس سے ہندوستان مہا شکتی بنا ہے، جس سے ہندوستان نے دیش اور دنیا میں اپنا نام کیا ہے، جس کے مادھیم سے ہندوستان

نے آزادی حاصل کی ہے، وہ تمام لوگ انوشاست بھی تھے اور محبت کرنے والے بھی تھے۔

میں اوپناش رائے کہنے جی کے درد کو سلام کرتا ہوں اور اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ یہ بل، جس پر آج پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے بھی اپنے سمرتھن کا اظہار کیا ہے، مائٹے رکشا منتری جی اسے گمبھیرتا سے لیں گے۔ یہ یہاں پاس ہو یا نہ ہو، لیکن اپنی نیتوں میں تبدیلی کر کے وہ ملٹری ایجوکیشن کو لازمی کریں گے۔ شکریہ۔ (ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Tiruchi Siva. You are not speaking. Okay. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. Your name was called. In the last Session, your speech could not be completed. Would you like to make any final observation on this?

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है, सैन्य प्रशिक्षण अनुशासन का पर्याय है। पहले स्व पर शासन, फिर अनुशासन। पहले हम अपने आपको नियंत्रित करें, क्योंकि व्यक्ति से ही समाज और समाज से ही राष्ट्र का निर्माण होता है। हमने विश्व को अपना परिवार माना है और "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की बात कही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस श्रेष्ठ उद्देश्य के लिए इस बात को कहा गया है कि अनिवार्य सैन्य प्रशिक्षण होना चाहिए, उसे किसी की मर्जी पर नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए कि वह चाहे इसको करे या न करे, क्योंकि इसे देश के लिए करना है। देश की आज़ादी के जो दीवाने थे, जिन्होंने देश को आज़ाद कराया और अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर हमको यह आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान दिया, उनकी बातों को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। जिस तरह से उन्होंने देश को आज़ाद कराने के लिए कुर्बानियां दीं, उसी तरह से इसकी सुरक्षा करने का दायित्व हमारा है। मैं यहां पर राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल जी को याद करना चाहूंगा,

"ऐ शहीदे मुल्कों मिल्लत, हम तेरे ऊपर निसार,  
अब तेरी हिम्मत की चर्चा गैर की महिफल में है।  
सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।"

उनके प्रति श्रद्धा रखने वाले अशफाक़ उल्ला ख़ॉ ने कहा,

"उरुजे कामयाबी पर जब कभी हिन्दोस्तां होगा,  
रिहा सैय्याद के हाथों से अपना आशियां होगा,  
चखाएँगे मज़ा बरबादी-ए-गुलशन का गुलची को,  
बहार आ जाएगी उस दिन जब अपना बागबां होगा।"

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

यह हिन्दुस्तान को हिन्दुस्तान बनाने की तजवीज़ है। यह एक तरीका है, जो होना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि मुल्क की हिफाजत करने का काम सीमाओं पर जो लोग बड़ी ऊँचाइयों पर तकलीफों में काम कर रहे हैं, सर्दी, गर्मी, बरसात में, दिन में, रात में, वे किस तरह से काम करते होंगे? क्या उसका एहसास हम नहीं कर सकते? इसलिए यदि इस देश की हिफाजत करनी है, इसको महफूज रखना है, तो हमारा भी यह फर्ज होता है कि हम इस देश के लिए कुछ काम करें। होना तो यह चाहिए कि बारी-बारी से सीमाओं पर देश के नागरिकों को भेजा जाए, जिससे उन्हें पता लगे कि सीमाओं पर सुरक्षा करने का काम किस तरह का होता है। यदि हम यह बारी-बारी से कर सकें तो निश्चित रूप से यह एक सेवा होगी। यह जरूरी नहीं कि हरेक आदमी को बंदूक के साथ तैनात कर इसे किया जाए, बल्कि उनकी मदद करने के लिए, उनकी इमदाद करने के लिए यह जरूर किया जाना चाहिए।

हमने देखा कि जब-जब भी देश के ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ है, हमारे देश के नागरिकों ने उस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए हर प्रकार के उपाय किए हैं। मुझे याद है कि जब सन् 1965 में पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ था या जब सन् 1962 में चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था, उस वक्त एक ट्रेनिंग हुआ करती थी। उस समय हम लोग विद्यार्थी थे और हम किसी प्रोजेक्ट पर काम करने के लिए चले गए। तब हम रात-रात भर गश्त किया करते थे। हमें पता था कि हमारी रात की गश्त से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, किन्तु वह तो आदमी को चौकन्ना करने के लिए, उसे जागरूक करने के लिए एक उपाय किया गया था। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की रक्षा करने के लिए जिन लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दी हैं, उनको हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं? सीमा पार से आकर के सुभाष चंद्र बोस जय हिन्द का नारा दे सकते हैं—

"कदम-कदम बढ़ाए जा, खुशी के गीत गाए जा,  
ये जिंदगी है कौम की, तू कौम पर लुटाए जा।  
शेर-ए-हिन्द आगे बढ़, मरने से तू कभी न डर,  
उड़ा के दुश्मनों का सर, जोश-ए-वतन बढ़ाए जा।  
कदम-कदम बढ़ाए जा, खुशी के गीत गाए जा,  
ये जिंदगी है कौम की, तू कौम पर लुटाए जा।"

और इसलिए इस मुल्क की हिफाजत करने के लिए फिर से उस जज़्बे को खड़ा करना होगा। वही आजादी की भावनाओं को लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर उतार करके फिर से देश के लिए तैयार करना होगा। जो जहां पर है वतन के काम पर है, हर कोई लाम पर है और इसलिए हर कोई सीमाओं पर है। इसलिए जिस जगह पर वह खड़ा हुआ है शिदत के साथ अपने कामों को करते जाएं, अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते जाएं, निश्चित रूप से उससे राष्ट्र निर्माण में एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहेगा। इसलिए हमने कहा है कि हम इस राष्ट्र को उच्च स्थान पर ले जाना चाहते हैं और इस राष्ट्र की जो ऊँचाइयां हैं, उसको निश्चित रूप से प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें बहुत बड़ा कार्य करना होगा। इसलिए सैन्य प्रशिक्षण व्यक्ति से शुरू होता है। शरीर को साधना चाहिए। स्वस्थ शरीर में स्वस्थ मन रहता है, स्वस्थ मन में स्वस्थ विचार रहता है, स्वस्थ विचार में स्वस्थ चिंतन होता है, स्वस्थ चिंतन से स्वस्थ निष्कर्ष निकलता है। राष्ट्राय-राष्ट्र के हित में, राष्ट्र हिताय, राष्ट्राय स्वाहा, राष्ट्राय इदम् न



मम् । यह मेरा नहीं है यह तो राष्ट्र का है इसलिए मुझे इसको समर्पित करना चाहिए । हम करें राष्ट्र आराधन तन से, मन से, धन से, तन-मन-जीवन से और इसलिए पूरे समर्पण के साथ व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति का निर्माण करके राष्ट्र की सेवा में लगाना, क्योंकि हमने तो यह जो कुछ पाया है, आज हम संसद के अन्दर आकर के खड़े हैं, तो यह कोई हम अपनी व्यक्तिगत योग्यता के कारण से नहीं है, यह तो समाज के कंट्रीब्यूशन के कारण से है । समाज के कारण से हम यहां पर आकर के खड़े हो गए ।

"मैं एक बिन्दु, परिपूर्ण सिन्धु है यह मेरा अपना समाज ।

मेरा इसका सम्बन्ध अमर, मैं व्यक्ति और यह है समाज ।

इससे मैंने पाया तन मन, इससे मैंने पाया जीवन ।

मेरा तो बस कर्तव्य यही, कर दूं सब कुछ इसके अर्पण ।"

सब कुछ समर्पण करने का भाव लेकर के, जगाने का भाव कैसे आएगा, जब हम साथ-साथ चलेंगे ।

"संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम् ।"

साथ-साथ चलेंगे, साथ-साथ बात करेंगे, साथ-साथ उठेंगे, साथ-साथ बढ़ेंगे । तो निश्चित रूप से इस राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, इसकी सुरक्षा करने का जो काम हम करना चाहते हैं उस काम को अंजाम देने में हमें सहायता होगी । इसलिए यह जो बात कही गई है, यह जिस तरह से कहा गया है कि दसवीं की कक्षा से प्रशिक्षण देने का काम करना चाहिए । यह भी अनुभव किया जाता है कि दसवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को स्नातक स्तर तक सैन्य प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक विद्यार्थी सेना एवं अर्द्धसैनिक बलों में भर्ती हो सकें । इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विधेयक में सभी युवाओं के लिए अनिवार्य सैन्य प्रशिक्षण का उपबंध किया गया है । इसमें जो मुश्किलें हैं उसको आसान करने के लिए नौजवानों को आगे लाना होगा ।

राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ता है, जब हम विकास की ओर बढ़ते हैं ।

"किसने ऐसा दूध पिया है जो रोके गति तूफानी ।

यह जीवन का ज्वार चली उफनाती प्रखर जवानी ।

युवा हार जाते हैं लेकिन यौवन कभी ना हारा ।

एक निमिष की बात नहीं है चिर संघर्ष हमारा ।"

वर्षों से, सदियों से जिस बात को हम कहते हुए आए हैं, भारत को फिर से उस स्थान पर ले जाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से वे प्रयास हमको करने होंगे ।

"संसार की समरस्थली में, धीरता धारण करें,

चलते हुए निज इष्ट पथ पर, सकटों से मत डरें ।"

इस निश्चय के साथ कि कोई भी चुनौती आ जाएगी राष्ट्र के सामने तो उसका सामना करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से नौजवान शक्ति देश के सामने खड़ी हो जाएगी तो मैं यह सोचता हूं कि उस सारी बात को करने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार का कोई संकट नहीं होगा । इसलिए देश में अनुशासन लाने के लिए, डिसिप्लिन लाने के लिए हमने कहा कि ज्ञान, चरित्र, एकता, और ज्ञान मिलेगा कहां से? अध्ययन से मिल जाएगा । चरित्र आएगा कहां से? व्यवहार से आएगा और एकता कहां से आएगी?

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जब हम अनुशासन के साथ सब लोगों को साथ-साथ चलने का काम करेंगे। हमारे यहां अनेक धर्मों में, अनेक सिद्धांतों में कहा गया है और उसमें कहा है सम्यक दर्शन, सम्यक ज्ञान, सम्यक चरित्र, सम्यक रूप से दर्शन, सम्यक रूप से चीजों को देखना, सम्यक रूप से परिस्थितियों को समझना, उससे जो ज्ञान अर्जित होता है, उसके आधार पर अपना आचरण करना और यह होता है तप से और यह होता है संयम से। इसलिए तप और संयम मिला करके व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण होता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए, इस देश की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए नौजवानों को इस बात के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए, हम तो जब बचपन में थे, छोटे थे तभी से हमको व्यायामशाला में भेज दिया गया था। शारीरिक परिश्रम करने का काम किया। हमारे तो बहुत मित्र हो गए। "शरीर माध्यम खलु धर्म साधनम्" शरीर अच्छा है तो बाकी सब कर्तव्यों का, दायित्वों का निर्वाह हो जाता है। इसीलिए हमारे यहां चार पुरुषार्थों की बात कही गई है, धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष। धर्म का अर्थ केवल सीमित अर्थों में नहीं है, धर्म का अर्थ है कर्तव्य से, दायित्व से और धर्म का अर्थ होता है अपने पुरुषार्थ से उन सारे दायित्वों को निर्वाह करने की क्षमता अर्जित करना। फिर उससे अर्थोपार्जन करना, अर्थोपार्जन भी धर्मपूर्ण होना चाहिए और उससे सांसारिक, लौकिक और पारलौकिक भाव को पूरा करने का काम होना चाहिए। हमारे जीवन की सफलता उसी से होगी। इस विधेयक का निश्चित रूप से मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि रक्षा मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें। हमने खुद एनसीसी, नेशनल कैडेट कॉरप्स में, एसोसिएटेड कैडेट कॉरप्स में वे सारे प्रशिक्षण लिए हैं। जब हम मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में पढ़ते थे, सुबह पांच बजे राइजिंग बेल के साथ उठ जाते थे और निश्चित रूप से एक नए उत्साह के साथ वहां से निकलते थे। ऐसे बच्चों की बात दूसरे बच्चों से कुछ अलग ही हुआ करती थी। आज देश में सबके लिए अनुशासन की बात हो जाए, सब लोगों के एक साथ चलने की बात हो जाए और हमारे कदम एक साथ आगे बढ़ते जाएं, तो निश्चित रूप से वे हमारे एक विश्वास के कदम होंगे।

"ये कदम बढ़ें, वे कदम बढ़ें, हम कदम बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक।

यहां पौध लगे, वहां पौध लगे, बढ़ जाए छाप मंजिल तक।

चट्टानें आएँ दे धोके, दुर्भाग्य भले राहें रोके,

ताकत कदमों में चलने की, फिर क्या मौके या बेमौके।

उम्मीद उठे, उम्मीद बढ़े, उम्मीदें जाएँ मंजिल तक।

ये कदम बढ़ें, वे कदम बढ़ें, हम कदम बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक।

सब दुनिया दोस्त हमारी है, हर कली-कली फुलवारी है,

क्या बात बड़े या छोटे की, हर कोई मूरत प्यारी है।

इनको प्रणाम, उनको सजदा, सौ-सौ आशाएं मंजिल तक।

ये कदम बढ़ें, वे कदम बढ़ें, हम कदम बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक।"

निश्चित रूप से नौजवान-शक्ति के माध्यम से विश्वास के, अनुशासन के कदम से चलकर इस राष्ट्र का पुनरुत्थान करने का, पुनर्वैभव पर पहुंचाने का हमारा जो संकल्प है, उसको प्राप्त करने में हम सफल होंगे। इसलिए मैं अविनाश जी के इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और

आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। भारत माता की जय।

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना द्वारा जो देश के सभी युवाओं को अनिवार्य सैन्य प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु यह विधेयक लाया गया है, यह हमारे देश के युवाओं के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे देश के युवा ही हमारे देश का भविष्य हैं, इसलिए अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, अपने देश की तरक्की के लिए युवाओं को सैन्य प्रशिक्षण दिलवाना अत्यावश्यक है।

मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में देशभक्ति की भावना धीरे-धीरे कम होती चली जा रही है, क्योंकि पहले विद्यालयों में जैसे देशभक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाया जाता था, वह देशभक्ति का पाठ आज नहीं पढ़ाया जाता है। आज शिक्षा प्रणाली दोहरी हो गई है, गरीबों के बच्चे एक तरह की शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं और अमीरों के बच्चे दूसरी तरह की शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं। आज शिक्षा को व्यापार बना दिया गया है, धीरे-धीरे इसका प्राइवेटाइजेशन होता चला जा रहा है। सन् 1970 के पहले हमारे देश में एक भावना थी, जिससे शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लोगों ने विद्यालयों, कॉलेजों के लिए अपनी जमीनें तक दान में दे दी थीं, किन्तु आज उसका बिल्कुल उलटा है। पहले विद्यालयों में खेलने के लिए ग्राउंड होते थे, मैदान होते थे, लेकिन आज पूरे देश में 80 परसेंट कॉलेज और विद्यालय ऐसे हैं, जहां बच्चों के खेलने का मैदान ही नहीं है। तो खेल के माध्यम से बच्चों में जो एक प्रतिभा आनी चाहिए, वह प्रतिभा आज नहीं आ रही है। यह एक सोचने का विषय है और विद्यालयों, कॉलेजों में खेलने के लिए मैदानों का होना अत्यावश्यक है। कॉलेजों में पहले एनसीसी को बढ़ावा दिया जाता था। महोदय, जब मैं नाइंथ क्लास में सिख इंटर कॉलेज, नारंगपुर में पढ़ता था, तो हमारे टीचर ने हमें प्रभावित कर के हमें एन.सी.सी. दिलाई। जब छुट्टी हो जाती थी, तो उसके बाद एक घंटा बच्चों को एन.सी.सी. सिखाई जाती थी, जिसमें उन्हें खेलना, भागना और दौड़ना सिखाया जाता था। सेना में जाने के जो तमाम गुण होते थे, वे सिखाए जाते थे। आज सभी प्रदेशों में इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे नौजवान सेना में भर्ती होते हैं, वे देशभक्ति की भावना से कम, बल्कि रोजी-रोटी कमाने की भावना से ज्यादा भर्ती होते हैं। बेरोजगारी की वजह से भर्ती होते हैं। आज देश की सीमाओं पर या सेना में जितने भी हमारे नौजवान हैं, वे पूरे देश के सर्व-समाज के, गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे हैं। जब खेत में किसान और सीमा पर जवान, मुस्तेदी से डटे रहेंगे, तभी देश की तरक्की होगी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब-जब देश पर हमला हुआ है या सीमा पर कोई खतरा पैदा हुआ, तो गरीब का बेटा लड़ता है। गरीब का बेटा ही सेना में भर्ती होकर लड़ाई लड़ता है। पूंजीपति का बेटा कभी वहां नहीं जाता। मरने के लिए गरीब का ही बेटा जाता है, किन्तु हमारे देश की सरकार उन गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है।

महोदय, हमारे बीच में रक्षा मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आदिवासी लोग हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। उन्हें सैन्य शिक्षा तो छोड़ो, किसी भी प्रकार की शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है। उनके अंदर बहुत अच्छी प्रतिभा है। वे वनों और पहाड़ों में रहते हैं। यदि उन्हें खेल के मैदान में थोड़ा सा प्रोत्साहन मिल जाए, तो वे सबसे ज्यादा मैडल जीतकर ला सकते हैं और देश का गौरव

[श्री वीर सिंह]

बढ़ा सकते हैं। अभी तक हम उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमें उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। पूरे देश में सभी विद्यालयों में देश भक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यदि हमें अपने देश की तरक्की करनी है और देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

महोदय, श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी ने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। मैं अपने सुझावों के साथ इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on this very important Private Member Bill moved by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. What I wanted to say was that there are a few reasons why I want to support this very important legislation in the garb of a Private Member Bill that has been moved. First and foremost, I must say that if you look at all the countries in this world, 50 per cent of the countries have conscription. Even the USA till recently had draft and it was only in the 70s that they did away with draft, and draft and conscription is compulsory military training in most of the countries even today. Russia has compulsory military training in the garb of conscription. Israel has it. China has it and so many countries have it. The USA had it, but there was some reason, and then, they converted it into Peace Corps. They had a different system instead of the draft. In India, I think, we must have it for very many reasons which have been very aptly put forth by my colleagues here. One of the most important things that our Prime Minister has been talking about is discipline, which is lacking in our country, and skill development. You can mix both of them. They can go in tandem. I would not go into the details of where to start, how to start and for how many years. That is for the Minister, the Cabinet, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force to think about. But it is very important. What does it really do? If you have a selective conscription after college, it will sort out your problem of unemployment to an extent. I am saying 'to an extent'. You have vocational courses. For the first year, you can have the military training. Then, you can ask those same people to get into vocational or whatever skill development which is the pet subject of our Prime Minister today and you can have it. Then, they can go wherever they want to. They can have training in engineering, electricity or whatever. It can turn out from the military training which is conscription. Now, I am talking about the selective conscription after college. It should be that all the bureaucrats must do it before they get into service. Everybody must have it for two years and if that is done, it will be very good. People say that you have MNREGA. You spend so much money on it. You can divert some of that money to conscription. I am not saying that you do away with MNREGA. I am saying that you can divert ₹40,000 crore. The money that is spent on NCC can also be diverted to conscription and to start with, you have selective conscription. How you want to do it is a different subject. I don't want to go

**4.00 P.M.**

into the details of it. But, after college and before you get into any service, you can have two years and from there, you can get into bureaucracy and discipline will come into it. Corruption is such a big issue today that military training would in some way give those people a direction as to what they can do for the country.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Then, there are other issues of naxalism and terrorism. Let me tell you that in the olden days, there was a person in a village in Rajasthan, who used to have one weapon and the dacoits never used to come thinking that he was a trained person and he knew how to shoot well. They thought of not going to and touching that village. Today, the Naxal problem is there. Is it just the Police and the Paramilitary that can really take care of that? It is not possible. You need people who can defend themselves. And how can that be done? It can be done only through selective conscription, and I am using a different word for what Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna has said. But that is how we should go about it. And then, in the last year before they leave, in the three year period of conscription, it should be vocational. Wherever they want to go, they get a training there and that should also be imparted there. Today, Mr. Minister, you are aware, wherever there is recruitment, thousands and thousands of our youth gather there. They love to be in the military, paramilitary, Police. If this was done, we could take some people out from there; and whoever is good, and who wants to remain there, can remain there. That would also, in one way or the other, give a big message to our neighbours, that we have a force which nobody else has. China has such a big force. And whatever technology may be there today, maybe aeroplanes and tanks, the importance of foot soldier is always going to be there. Let me also remind the House here that the First and the Second World Wars were won by our Indian soldiers. And if the Indian soldiers were not fighting in the First and the Second World Wars, I think the Allied Forces would not have won. There were three-four Victoria Crosses given. I remember, there was a Victoria Cross given to one soldier, and he died recently; he was a 90 year old man. He fought in famous battles in France. Usually, the Victoria Cross is given posthumously. He won the Victoria Cross because there was a message that had to be passed six miles away, between the enemy and the forces. He was a *Medhtiya*! He was from my family. He, on a horseback, had covered six kilometers... (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It has already taken two hours. Please sit down.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, everybody got all the time in the world, except me. Why? Because I am the last speaker?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. When your name was called earlier, you were not here. I had called your name earlier. Two hours limit is already over. I think it is more than two hours.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Let me also say what was very rightly said by one of my colleagues, that it is the playing-fields of the public school which have won a lot of battles. Admiral Nelson, when he won against Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo, had said this, "This battle is not won on the battlefield here, but on the playing fields of Eton".

Sir, I again commend the Private Member's Bill moved by Avinash Rai Khannaji and I support this Bill. We must do it. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank all those who have expressed their support for this Bill; Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, Shri Bhupinder Singh, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Veer Singh and Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, and those who spoke on the 8th of August when I was not here. I consider myself lucky. Actually, I should have opened the account with the Question Hour in the House, but I was not given the opportunity, thanks to the battlefield here. There was a battlefield virtually. I am opening my account in Rajya Sabha with such an excellent concept, which I would have been supportive of, had I been sitting somewhere there. But I have been made to sit here with some thinking from the Government side. There are issues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even then you can support it.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I will support it, but I will point out the issues which can create problems. I think some issues have not been considered. The idea is good. It is an excellent idea; there is no doubt about it. I was quite happy that it was across party lines. It proves that nationalism does not have a colour. It is only the colour of motherland that makes you talk about it. While being very positive on the overall concept, I have certain issues which I will place before the House and then express my views on this matter. One is the number. The Bill talks about a minimum of one year compulsory military training. Now, if you just go by a rough mathematical calculation, it talks about the age of 14 to 50. I do not know if a youth in the age of 50 would like to go for it. In politics we may call someone young even if he is of 65 years, but in physical military training, I don't think 50 is a very conducive age. We allow an Army jawan to retire at the age of 35 and 40. Physically, it may not, first of all, be possible to give military training to those who are above 24 or 30 years of age. The second aspect is, even if you consider it from the age 17 or 18 to 25, that would itself make about 14 to 15 crore eligible youths. We have 125 crore people, divided by 60, if it is

the age criterion, you will get two crores per year and for eight years, there will be 16 crores of youths who will be eligible. If 50 per cent of them are fit for Army training, you have eight crore youths to be trained. The number is huge. The number is too big. I am talking on the Bill. The Bill provides for a minimum one year training. In fact, one solution which I can see, was suggested by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, to which I will come later. I will just talk about the Bill first. The quantum of expenditure required for this, I was just calculating it, will be nothing less than ₹60,000 crores per year. More so, let us assume that we manage ₹60,000 crores from somewhere, by taking small, small quantity from different heads. How do you train them? How many trainers would you require? I will have to put the full Army to train them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you think of the compulsory military training, which is given to the Army? Don't think about that. Our youth can be given some training in schools and colleges. For that, this much of expenditure will not be required.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I am talking on the Bill first. It is not only that. It will require expenditure and infrastructure, if I have to fulfil the requirement under the Bill. If it is passed, we would have no choice afterwards. We will have to go by what is said in the Bill. Though I do agree, to an extent, that some people may be considering it as रोज़ी रोटी, as mentioned by one of the hon. Members, I disagree with the basic concept that no one goes to get himself killed in the front केवल for रोज़ी रोटी। There has to be some sort of a pride in it. I have, in fact, taken cognizance of the confusion at *melas* in Gwalior and Rajasthan. I have issued instructions that they should do it in a district, or, they should do it by increasing the number of days in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other areas. For instance, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are areas where young generation wants to get into the Army. So, we will work out proper *melas*. That is one aspect on the sight. In a way, the concept is good and, so, while appreciating the concept, I feel, we should think about certain hours of training in our schools. Of course, the NCC has a sanctioned strength of 13.80 lakhs for a very long time. Three or four years back, the Government decided to increase it by 2 lakhs making it 15.80 lakhs. I think it is inadequate. When we look at the kind of NCC today and the one that was there when we were young, when we were a part of the NCC, I think, that was, completely, different. It was too diluted. Now the number of students has increased beyond control. And, so, what I consider, as a much reasonable one, as you said, Sir, is to introduce a compulsory training for a certain number of hours for completing the graduation. It can be introduced as a class, जैसा कि आपने सजेस्ट किया है कि एक घंटे का हफ्ते में या दो घंटे का हफ्ते में। Or, it can be introduced as a completely separate course to be taken by a student during his college tenure. He can take it in the first year or in the second year. In IITs, we had a compulsory NCC course, and I completed it almost

[Shri Manohar Parrikar]

after the graduation. I gave the last exam and then realized that I had not completed the NCC minimum required course. So, in the summer month of May, we had a condensed course and we completed it in eight weeks. But it was compulsory to get a qualification certificate in IITs. We can work out something like that. And with the help of the Members who have shown deep interest in the subject, I would have a discussion as to how to go about the issue. If we can work out something, if we can start it on a trial basis, let us do it in some districts where there is more enthusiasm, districts which face the border, and that can include partial military training, like, fifty or sixty hours during the course of graduation, and can be done over a period of time. It need not be on a weekly basis. One can take it as a course; like the way we take History, Maths, etc., we can take one course of defence training. But I feel, along with this, what we need is nation-building, character building. And that does not come only through military training. It is only one of the sources. There are organizations, but I will not go into those things. But I feel that our teaching has also slipped. Education has slipped. Value education is nowhere to be seen. So, we need to take all these aspects into consideration before we come to a type of conclusion.

With these remarks, I wish to say that I have noted the sentiments of the hon. Members and, I think, in view of the explanations that I have given, the Bill may kindly be withdrawn and I assure that after consulting Members, we will come out with an appropriate mechanism on the issue. It may take a few months, but I will, definitely, take an initiative. That is why, I said, I consider myself lucky. As it was mentioned, I also got admission for the NDA and then the Army Corps of Engineers. Because of some reason I could not join. So, probably, there is something genetic which attracts me to Defence forces. Maybe, that got me here. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Avinash Rai Khanna here to reply? He is not here. Therefore, he is not here to withdraw also. So I am putting the Bill to vote for the House.

The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all youths in the country and to include military training in the curriculum for children from matriculation to graduation level and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration”.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is saying no, only one yes and one no. Anyhow, it is negatived. But I am happy the hon. Minister has accepted the spirit of the Bill and I can add and tell you that military training is an important instrument in



character building. So without spending much money, in each college you can have two to three months' training. At least that much will be good.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: We will keep in mind and fix a meeting and take your advice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Fertilizer (Price Control), Bill, 2013. Shri Vivek Gupta, you can speak on the Bill.

### **The Fertilizer (Price Control) Bill, 2013**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the fixing of maximum retail price of all fertilizers by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to begin by narrating a small, true story that happened in the rural part of Bengal with a rural farmer. Sir, one night a distressed farmer came and told his wife that he had decided to commit suicide and his wife was shocked. But she soon recollected her wits and asked him, 'Why do you want to commit suicide?' He said, 'I don't have money to buy fertilizers, I don't have money to buy pesticides, I don't have money. I don't know how we will do farming and what I will do.' His wife said, 'Why don't you do farming without it and see for one year and see what happens?' Anyway, if it happens, it happens.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYARANAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

So he did farming that year without using fertilizers and he managed to survive that year, but the next year again the same story was repeated. Sir, from herein I want to start by saying that fertilizer is as important as the seed in the Green Revolution and in our country's growth and progress for self-sufficiency in foodgrains storage. Before I speak, fertilizer is a subject which is passionate for all of us. It is close to all our hearts. Why is it so? Let me give you a little background. Sir, 26 crore people are classified as agricultural workers who work in the farms and in the fields. They are spread across 72 homogenic agro-climatic zones. Sir, 86 per cent are having marginal and small holding size which makes farming unremunerative at times and 72 per cent of these farmers cultivate in dry to medium rainfall regions. Some statistics needs to be known and I would like, through you, to have the attention of the hon. Minister who has just handled charge and he can, probably, do something. Sir, we have an installed capacity of 364 lakh metric tons of urea but we only produce 150 lakh metric tons. The consumption is, however, 255 lakh metric tons. Sir, the source of all this information

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

is Indian Fertilizer Scenario, 2012-2013, Ministry of Fertilizers. Sir, going ahead with our noble cause that our Prime Minister has given to the rest of the country, 'Make in India', I don't understand that when we have the capacity why we don't make these fertilizers and why we are resorting to imports. The installed capacity is not being used. In fact, our current production is lower than even 2008 levels. Sir, the imports also are a heavy drain on our foreign exchange. I would also like to show that the public sector *Vs.* private sector production capacity is very interesting. The production in the public sector remains static and the production capacity in the private sector is growing. So, whatever growth is happening, it is coming from the private sector.

As far as farm yield is concerned, the USA has 7,340 kg/hectare, China has 5,900 kg/hectare and even our neighbouring country Bangladesh has 4,384 kg/hectare. But, we are somewhere still at 3,000 kg/hectare. India is at 27th place out of 47 countries in terms of productivity. Sir, at one point of time we were the third largest producers of fertilizers.

Sir, now, I come to my Bill to say as to why I moved this Bill. The inspiration behind this Bill is my leader, hon. Ms. Mamta Banerjee. Sir, from 2012 to 2014, the price of DAP has gone up from ₹14,350 per ton to ₹23,900 per ton. Sir, these are the prices that I am quoting from the markets of Bihar, Odisha and Bengal. The MOP has gone up from ₹14,400 to ₹17,892. And, SSP has gone up from ₹4,000 to ₹10,300. The Urea price, fortunately, stayed stable. So, it has become skewed and lopsided. Every farmer now wants to use Urea because that is the only fertilzier still available at old prices.

What has happened is, because of our latest subsidy scheme or formula, the manufacturer is now reimbursed on a cost plus basis. So, whatever his cost is, he is reimbursed on the basis of cost plus basis. It is immaterial whether he is an efficient or inefficient manufacture; he is reimbursed on a cost plus basis. We are deducting his cost from the MRP and we are reimbursing the difference to him. I think, this formula has some flaws in it. This makes manufacturer not to pay any attention on his cost of production. Also, when we are giving manufacturer natural gas or some other natural resources at concessional rate or almost free, that is also not taken into consideration while arriving at the subsidy figure that is given to him.

Sir, since 1960s, from the days of the Green Revolution, various schemes/policies the Government has formulated to control/decontrol fertilizer and the consumption patterns. But, sadly enough, for the first time, in 2010 nutrient-based subsidy scheme was introduced. But, even in this scheme, which is based on the content of Nitrogen, Potassium and others, a lot of components are given due weightage to it. But, again,

as I said earlier, the subsidy amount is calculated in a very peculiar manner, thereby making manufacturer is the only person who gains from it and companies get subsidy amount even before fertilzier reaches farmer! So, the moment FCO certifies at the State level, the subsidy amount is released.

Subsidy on DAP and on some other fertilziers has been reduced on per ton basis from 2011-12. For example, for DAP, the subsidy amount used to be ₹16,000 per metric ton. But, now, it has come down to ₹13,000 per metric ton whereas the prices have gone up.

Sir, the human side of this Bill is very important. That is the precisely the reason why my leader inspired me to move this Bill. Sir, we have 3 lakh farmers in India who have committed suicide. Earlier average was 16,700 people commit suicide since 2001 every year. We have 46 farmer suicides everyday or one nearly every half-an-hour. In fact, as we speck and till the time this Bill is discussed, we will, probably, have more suicides. Sir, due to various difficulties faced by the farmers, 80 lakh farmers quit farming since 2001. Even in the year when the loan waiver scheme was introduced, some 20,000 farmers committed suicide. Sir, there is some peculiarity also. I did some research as to what the position is of the fertilizer industry and I will be discussing some part of it before I come to the main thing. Sir, the amount of subsidy disbursed on fertilizer in 1990 was ₹4,000 crores. In 2009, it was the happiest situation and it went up to ₹99,495 crores. But, last year, 2013-14, it has come down to ₹70,000 crores. We saw a drop in the amount of subsidy.

Sir, for farmers, right now, as I mentioned earlier, there is no incentive to use any other fertilizer other than urea. This completely defies any logic. If the other fertilizers are helping to give them more yield, or helping them in a particular climate or a particular geography or a particular need or a particular crop he is growing, why not give him those? Everyone is using urea rather than any other subsidy just because urea is the only fertilizer right now enjoying subsidy.

Sir, Government companies or private companies are also not being incentivized to set up new plants or to continue production because they are getting the reimbursement of subsidy after a great delay. In fact, the total outstanding of these companies is something like ₹20,000 crores.

Sir, 90 per cent of our phosphorous requirement is imported, potassium is also imported. In fact, very interestingly, fertilizer which used to be a controlled commodity has been put under open general licence. Even if you have whatever technological advancement, if you don't have natural gas, manufacturing fertilizer has actually become a little unremunerative. Curiously, in India—well, I have no problem with that—Gujarat has 18 plants and Bihar has one plant. These are the total 19 plants that India has.

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

I have no problem if Gujarat can increase the plants but I would like all the fertilizers to be produced in India at least, and not to be imported.

Whenever I was doing my research, I could not find any robust mechanism which sets targets for consumption of fertilizer itself on farm basis, on production basis, on crop basis, or on climate basis. Sir, we might have some information-sharing with farmers but whatever information has been given is to use fertilizer, to use pesticide, but not how much to use, when to use and how to use. That detailed information is not being given to them.

Sir, for 12 crore farm-holdings, we have only 1,000 soil testing centres. So, we don't even know what the condition of the soil is, whether they require fertilizer, whether they require extra fertilizer or not. That is also not known to them.

Another interesting factor that came across was that the subsidy is being enjoyed by the rich and the poor farmers both. I would like to make a distinction. We are a developing nation. Subsidy, to the best of my knowledge, is meant for the poorest of the poor farmers. It is intended for those people who can't afford. Sir, people in Chhattarpur and those who have large holdings of land, certainly, to the best of my wisdom, don't need subsidies. They can very well do without it. However, because subsidy is given at source, we have no control on the consumption of subsidy itself.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to the fact that something could be done to target subsidy to the poorest of the poor farmers and not to the rich people. Sir, the subsidy amount, as I mentioned earlier, has been reducing gradually from ₹99,000 crores to ₹70,000 crores. Yet, it has not solved the problem. I don't know whether this reduction was a good thing to be done or not. However, I don't know under what wisdom, but, in June, 2014, the subsidy to naphtha was discontinued. Overnight, it forced all naphtha-based fertilizer plants in the country to shut down without having any recourse to alternate or switchover mechanism. Our imports, this year, from July onwards are bound to shoot up. In fact, one of our PSUs and one of the shining companies, Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Chennai, which is using naphtha, is awaiting the Government's confirmation for gas allocation or to shut it down. There is no doubt that the gas-based fertilizer plants are much more effective. In fact, the figures are very stark, from ₹11,000 per tonne for an efficient gas-based plant to ₹40,000 per tonne for plants on alternate free stock such as naphtha, fuel oil, etc. Sir, here I would like to draw your attention to an interesting situation that Oman and India have a joint-venture and the joint-venture was a win-win situation. They were providing us cheap natural gas and we were manufacturing the fertilizers there. Sir, curiously, whatever fertilizer

was manufactured, that was not brought into the country because Oman does not need that much of fertilizer. We can easily bring back the entire production here or we can increase the scale and size of the joint-venture because the cost of fertilizer made by the joint-venture is still cheaper than what we are importing by paying huge amount. So, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards this. It is very good if he is aware, even if he is not aware, he can comment on this also.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the House to something about which the farmer still has a problem, *i.e.*, crop insurance. Sir, not only by natural calamities, even after using fertilizers, sometimes the crops are destroyed. If the fertilizer is bad or if there is some quality problem or some other thing, he has no way to go even after his best efforts. He cannot blame God or natural calamities, and he suffers. As a consumer, he does not have any protection. Sir, another dubious thing that is existing is FCO mechanism; the same authority is checking the quality and the same authority is disbursing the subsidy, thereby concentrating the power in one hand. I think, that is not a desirable practice. If there could be two separate entities, it would benefit everybody. From environmental point of view also six million tonnes of chemical fertilizers are getting washed into our river Ganga. I have, myself, in the past, spoken about river Ganga because it is very close to my heart as my forefathers are from Banaras and Rajasthan. Our hon. Prime Minister, himself is from Banaras and is very passionate about river Ganga. This is an area of concern, and I want to bring this to the attention of the hon. Minister, maybe he can suggest something, as to how this can be avoided.

Sir, now, I would like to move to my suggestions. One is, what I have mentioned in my Bill, the Government can somehow control the prices and this MRP formula because MRP formula is even growing faster than the inflation. Sir, I am giving just radical thoughts, maybe they are practical or not practical. Maybe the fertilizer is given to the farmers through public distribution system just like the ration shops, which give us food grains and other things at controlled price. In the same way, the fertilizers could also be distributed so that the whole dealer-distributor-manufacturer nexus is eliminated and the farmer gets it at nominal and regular basis, rather than being dependent on the dealer-distributor nexus. Sir, some kind of study or assessment should be undertaken, such as the size of the land-holding, crop, climate, soil quality and then, a farmer could be suggested slowly, gently advised, cajoled on the amount of fertilizer that he needs and only that much amount of fertilizer should be subsidised. Using over and above that should be discouraged because the fertilizer should be used to the optimum. It should not be wasted because importing fertilizer or wasting money on fertilizer means spending precious natural resources. I am sure with growth in technology, even the fertilizer quality and standards have taken quantum jump. And there could be different

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

qualities being made available at different stages. I am saying this because when we were doing some test research in Bengal, we were told that for certain fertilizers, you need to use 'x' quantity to get 'y' output. By paying slightly more, you could get half 'x' quantity of a different quality, but you could still get high. So, that study also needs to be done, and some action needs to be taken on that basis also.

Sir, we could target the subsidy in such a manner that for every increase in production or yield, the farmer is allotted some better quality fertilizers or some better quality stuff.

Sir, I was not allowed in the House; otherwise, I have a picture of a farmer carrying fertilizers in his Mercedes. Sir, that is a very nice picture for all of us. I want some Mercedes carrying fertilizers to the farm, no offence is meant *vis-à-vis* fertilizers.

Sir, like the electricity companies, even the fertilizer companies have their own concerns. They are saying that they do not get money from the Government, and they have huge outstanding. Right now, Sir, their EBITA margins or their profit margins are fluctuating widely. At times, they make abnormal profits; at times, they are going for takeover bids of other companies. Like electricity is a necessity for all urban and rural people, even fertilizer is a necessity for our farmers. If there could be some formula where their profit is calculated and is fixed or something it can be moulded in a price range band, I think, it would discourage them from going in for unholy tactics.

Sir, agriculture is free of income-tax in India. Sir, I don't know if this double-benefit scheme should continue. Again, I am coming back to the same thing. The poorest of the poor deserve it. They deserve it more than anybody else. But this could be discouraged for rich farmers.

Sir, we should promote the use of bio-fertilizers. Sir, with this, I come to the end of my suggestions. Sir, this subject is very passionate to our dear leader, and she has said that for every increase in fertilizers, the farmer is sacrificing some part of his life, and at times, he goes to sell his wife's jewellery or whatever he finds in the house, but he is addicted to the use of fertilizers and pesticides. So, let us try to make his life as much easy as possible. Sir, with this, I commend this Bill to the House. Thank you, Sir.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this most important Bill because it deals with the poorest of the poor people, the main people

of our country, who are farmers; 80 per cent of India live in the villages. Without the farmers keeping their legs inside the soil, we could keep our hands inside our food. This has been said by our great leader Dr. MGR.

Sir, Shri Vivek Gupta has got a radical move to propose this Bill for fixing of maximum retail price of all fertilizers by the Central Governments and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. And, it has been taken up for consideration by the House. As you all know, fertilizer is a chemical product, either mined or manufactured material containing one or more essential plant nutrients that are immediately or potentially available in sufficiently good amounts. Actually, the Green Revolution took place in our country and recently when our hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma took over as the Chief Minister in 2011, she brought out a Green Revolution in our State. First and foremost, the farmers have to take the soil on their own to the testing centres, test the soil and find out which variety will enable them to have high yield crops. So, at that time every one had a great intention to take the soil to the testing centres. The farmers took it to the centres, tested the soil and had very good quality seeds which were rightly fixed to suit to the soil conditions. They were hybrid seeds which were given and more productive cash crops were initiated. There was a wide range of agricultural improvement and it was a great agricultural revolution taking place in Tamil Nadu. Recently in the *India Today* magazine, all of us have seen that Tamil Nadu has achieved an overall development in the country in all the fields especially in the field of agriculture because agriculture has been given a more important vital component in our State. The Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Centre to continue to provide subsidy for naphtha-based fertilizer plants, as rightly pointed out, till gas connectivity is established to these plants. Madras Fertilizers Limited, the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation, the SPIC, and the NPL have shut operations at their urea plants as the Centre has decided to stop subsidies. Both the plants have a combined production capacity of one million tonnes per annum. SPIC plant is located at Tuticorin while MFL has its plant in Manali near Chennai. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said that the closure of these plants would adversely affect the livelihood of hundreds of workers. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also said that while two plants have made necessary investments for gas conversion, the non-availability of gas and associated infrastructure makes it difficult for them to use as their feedstock. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also said that there will be an annual revenue loss of ₹220 crores in the form of VAT which is being paid by SPIC and MFL. The cost differential between gas and naphtha would be negligible if oil marketing companies supply gas at the rate of export parity price instead of levying the import parity prices coupled with their margin. The Chief Minister further said that the move to import one million tonnes of urea additionally



[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

this year would not reduce subsidies. In order to overcome any shortfall, the Department of Fertilizers had allotted mostly imported urea to Tamil Nadu in this highest harvest season because the demand was furthermore. They say that if the demand goes up, urea will always be imported which is cheaper than the domestic market. Industries sources say that when the maximum retail price was around ₹5,500 per tonne, the subsidy was around ₹3,800 per tonne. They ordered that the cost of imported urea was 252-253 dollars per tonne. In 2013-14, of the total revenue of ₹2,700 crores for the MFL, the Government subsidy was ₹2,300 crores. The company officials say that the Government has issued a direction to convert the existing facility into gas from naphtha before June 30th, 2014, failing which the subsidy may be withdrawn. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to take this issue very seriously because the production of these two plants was one million tonne per annum. I would also like to urge upon the Government that the gas and the associated infrastructure may be provided to revive the MFL and the SPIC.

I would also like to know, through you, Sir, what steps the Government has taken to prevent the manufacture and sale of substandard SSP. What initiatives is this Government going to take to completely prevent the manufacture of sub-standard fertilizers. Is it mandatory that these units should be provided concessions under the scheme? No. There should be grades of rock phosphates. There should be periodical inspections by the TAC to check the sub-standard SSP and quality control of fertilizers should be ensured. The FCO has laid down fertilizer-wise specifications in detail. You know it can be sold in the country for agricultural purposes. But substandard qualities are being produced, not as per the specifications laid down by the FCO. But no subsidy should be paid for the substandard fertilizers.

Why are farmers not given subsidies directly? The main objective of the Government should always be to maintain reasonable and affordable prices of the fertilizers used for agricultural purposes, including the farmers, so that objective is achieved through fixation of statutorily backed uniform MRP for urea and indicative MRP for fertilizers, covered under the concession scheme. However, subsidy is paid on urea and decontrolled P&K fertilizers, covered under the concession scheme. I know it is not feasible administratively to disburse subsidy directly to the farmers. The Government will have to lift the price control, whether statutory or indicative. Otherwise, it would be the market forces that would control the prices of fertilizers. The main intention of this Bill is to stop the suicides by the farmers. As we know, many of our farmers are committing suicide. The number of suicides has been rising day by day. So, our main concern should be how to



reduce the use of chemical fertilizer. We should promote the use of organic fertilizer. My Leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has given a cow and a goat to each and every household. Do you know why? To promote the use of organic fertilizer, which is available in our country. We can improve the quality of soil and make it fertile with the cow manure, which is available in plenty in our country. We can do this because in my State each and every household has got a cow and a goat. Amma has given free cows to the farmers, which will help in improving the quality of soil. Therefore, we should promote the organic manure utility. As a result, the fertility of the soil will be improved and, in turn, the capacity of the farmers will also be improved. Because, now-a-days, farmers have started selling their agricultural land. Slowly and slowly, everywhere, urbanization is taking place. Their land is being acquired for housing purposes. But we need to protect the farmers' livelihood. In future, we will have money, but we will have no food to eat. So, we have to move forward. We have to improve the capacity of the farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We have to see how they can improve their livelihood. Sir, I support this Bill. The Government must take the initiative of controlling the prices of fertilizer and also of improving the standard of living of the farmers. Thank you very much, Sir. I am very grateful for giving me this opportunity.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the debate on this important subject. Sir, I have read the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I think taking into account the present position of the Indian agriculture, this Bill should have been taken much earlier. Though it is late, it is an important Bill and I fully support it. Sir, we have been saying since beginning, that India lives in villages. But by saying that India lives in villages, we don't refer to geographical destination of the people. Thirty-five per cent is the rate of urbanization for the country as a whole, though the rate of urbanization differs from State to State depending upon the degree of industrialization. After 1991, during the last 24 years, if I may say so, and this is the collective responsibility of the nation, that, unfortunately, the agriculture did not receive as much importance as it should have got as compared to the industry and the services sector. As a result of which, according to the latest statistics of the Planning Commission and the National Statistical Organisation and the Economic Survey, the share of agriculture and the allied sector in the GDP has declined to barely 13.5 per cent. This means that 65 per cent of the total population of the country and around 56 per cent of the total labour force still continue to depend upon agriculture and the allied activities as their main sources of livelihood. Sir, we remember that 1965-66 and 1966-67 were the two drought years when the foodgrain production

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

had declined from 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 to around 72.2 million tonnes and 74.3 million tonnes in the following two years respectively. The Indian Public Distribution System from 1956-66 was depending upon the PL-480 import to the extent of 70 per cent. Food was distributed by the PDS, through the PL-480 wheat imports. Sir, I was reading the day before yesterday how our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, reacted to this. These two years, 1965-66 and 1966-67, were the watershed in the Indian agricultural economy. This gave the way for the new search of expanding and increasing the agricultural production and productivity. This gave the way for the Green Revolution. I pay my rich tribute to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana and subsequently to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh where there was the rice revolution. This entire Green Revolution is called seed, fertilizer and water revolution.

Sir, the Agriculture Prices Commission — of which I was privileged to be a member for six months and then I went to the University of Mumbai as vice Chancellor has given three types of costs, paid-out cost and the notional cost that the farmers have to put in for their home supplied inputs such as labour. Now, out of the 'paid-out costs', fertilizer alone constitutes nearly 50 per cent. This means that the agricultural productivity and production in India depended upon seed and fertilizer, but seed and fertilizer could not have made the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution was also made possible because of the extensive and expansive use of the fertilizer. Thanks to the decision of the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi to nationalize the major commercial banks in 1969 which provided easy and cheap credit to the farmers. Now, Sir, since then much water has flown. There are several Commissions and Committees that went into examining the problems and the difficulties of the Indian agriculture. The latest Report was given by the Swaminathan Commission, and Prof. Swaminathan had given a presentation to the Planning Commission, which I was privileged to attend. The Farmers' Commission, Prof. Swaminathan Committee, came to the conclusion that nearly 45 per cent of the farmers in the country were thinking to leave agriculture as an occupation. Now this is basically the crisis of the Indian economy. So, I request the Government, going beyond the Party lines, to think about this as a national problem, because the history of economic development of the present developed and industrialized countries began with the development of agriculture. Japan introduced major reforms and subsequently China after 1976 introduced the Household Responsibility System.

Sir, there are two important ways to increase the agricultural production. One is by bringing more and more area under cultivation and going for extensive cultivation, and second is by increasing the agricultural productivity of the selected areas and, by that way or through that mechanism, increasing the agriculture production. Taking

**5.00 P.M.**

into account the total land available for cultivation today, we find that the land-man ratio is declining very fast. One reason is, the inheritance rights due to the ancestral land is getting divided, further divided, and sub-divided, into the heirs of the parents or the original owners of the land. For these fragmented holdings, there is a lack of adequate agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and irrigation, and then there is 'adverse terms of trade.' Sir, we all know, 'adverse terms of trade' means that the agricultural prices, compared to the industrial prices, have been considerably low and that is why the agricultural profession has become nobody's profession. That is why this Bill of — I don't want to go into the logistics — making fertilizer available to the farmers at the statutorily decided maximum retail price is most welcome. Sir, I will not take much time. But since I was dealing with agriculture for my Ph.D. thesis, and this was the subject I humbly submit. It is written here, "After the decontrol, the prices of the Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers registered a sharp increase in the market, which exercised an adverse impact on the demand and consumption of the same." I think, one can hardly expect that it would have happened contrary to these things.

Sir, market forces are not only demand and supply forces. Market forces imply the bargaining power of different stakeholders in the economy. So far as this bargaining power is concerned — I must share with the House, and the House is aware of it — in January, 1974, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had nationalized the wheat trade, saying that market forces were acting in such a way that it was detrimental to the interests of consumers and producers. Wheat prices rose phenomenally, and then there was oil crisis in the Gulf and fertilizer prices increased by 92 per cent within one year. Under these conditions, the market forces which were earlier called anti-social, with the nationalization of the wheat trade which was done in January and February, 1974, and with de-nationalization once again, were brought into operation.

Sir, profit motive is the wild motive. Profit motive, as such, cannot be eliminated, but when profit motive is allowed to sway its own way, only sky is the limit. It is from that point of view that I appreciate this Bill to provide fertilizers to the farmers in adequate quantity at affordable prices. That is the need of the hour if agriculture is not to suffer subsequently. What happened is, because the NPK, Urea, was highly subsidized, compared to other two fertilizers, Urea was used disproportionately. The earlier decision was a faulty decision and a number of people including the FAO, the Agricultural Prices Commission, everybody, argued against it, because some of the land in Haryana, Western UP and Punjab went out of cultivation because of salinization. When anything is available at subsidized prices, there is no incentive to make economies of scale by minimum use of the appropriate agricultural input. That is why, this Bill seeking to reduce or doing

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away with nutrient-based subsidy policy and to restore the earlier system of fixing the maximum retail price of fertilizers is extremely welcome.

Sir, I now come to the last point. Farmers are scattered. Now, we consider different blocks and different sections of the society at different points of time. Recently, the Finance Minister said that in the coming Budget we shall not tax the middle class. I fail to understand the logic about it. The point is, this economy and this society is committed to the welfare State. What is meant by the welfare State? Sir, welfare State means that people who could not get sufficient benefits from the welfare measures in the process of economic development should get the benefit of those welfare measures. Now, the farmers as they are, around 75 per cent of them are small and marginal. That is why, it is not necessary only to decontrol the prices but also to statutorily fix that price and to control the excessive profit motive. As I mentioned earlier, profit motive is an important incentive, but there has to be a limit to the profit motive. And from that point of view, Bill suggesting going to the original decision and making fertilizers available at the statutorily determined price and not to allow the manufacturers, the retailers and the wholesalers the free jungle to make the maximum profits, is absolutely most welcome. That is why I appreciate this Bill. All farmers in this country will appreciate this Bill. This Bill is most welcome.

Thank you very much, Sir, for your magnanimity.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं विवेक गुप्ता जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बिल को लेकर आए। ऑनरेबल मेंबर मुणगेकर जी ने जैसा कहा कि sixties में जब देश को कहीं से अनाज नहीं मिल रहा था, उस समय पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों इकट्ठे थे। उस वक्त Green Revolution लाकर इस देश को इतना अनाज दिया गया कि आज इसके भंडार भरे हुए हैं। उसमें फर्टीलाइजर का भी योगदान है। ऑनरेबल मेंबर गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि बड़े किसान को सब्सिडी नहीं देनी चाहिए। पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां पर बड़ा किसान अब कोई है ही नहीं क्योंकि हमारे यहां एक्ट है कि 18 एकड़ से ज्यादा ज़मीन किसी के पास नहीं रह सकती। किसी और स्टेट में हो, उसके बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता। सर, मेरे पास भी यह महकमा काफी समय तक रहा है इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी को दो सजेशंस देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मैंने भी कोशिश की थी कि किसान को कैसे सीधे सब्सिडी दी जाए, लेकिन उसमें कई समस्याएं थीं। हमने कई conferences कीं, meetings कीं। कहा गया कि जिस पर लीज़ होगी, जो किसान लीज़ पर लेता है, उसको सब्सिडी कैसे दी जाएगी। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो जन-धन योजना शुरू की है, उसके अंतर्गत आज छोटे से छोटे किसान का अपना बैंक अकाउंट है। इसलिए अब हम उसमें कामयाब हो सकते हैं। मेरा पहला सजेशन यह है कि इस पर पुनः विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि अभी भी इसमें बिचौलिए ज्यादा पैसे ले जाते हैं। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उस पर फिर से विचार किया जाए। दूसरा, मेरे ख्याल से अभी भी फर्टीलाइजर का प्राइस तो fixed है, लेकिन जो डीलर्स हैं, वे उसको ब्लैक कर लेते हैं। उस पर कैसे रोक लगाई

जाए? क्योंकि जो अमीर किसान हैं, वे तो फिर भी अधिक दाम नहीं देते, लेकिन गरीब किसानों को वे लूट लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि फर्टीलाइज़र के जो डीलर्स हैं, उन पर लगाम लगाई जाए। इस संबंध में कोई सख्त कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि किसान को फर्टीलाइज़र उसी कीमत पर मिले, जिस पर वह आए।

सर, अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने आज बताया कि फूड सिक्योरिटी के संबंध में यहां पर जो बयान दिया था, उस पर वे कायम रहीं। इस संबंध में वे वहां पर कामयाब हुए हैं कि सब्सिडी खत्म नहीं होगी। सर, किसान तो पहले ही खुदकुशी कर रहा है। अगर वह सब्सिडी खत्म हो जाती है, अगर उसे वह सब्सिडी न मिली तो वह बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि फर्टीलाइज़र्स पर सब्सिडी को कम नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर हम फूड सिक्योरिटी के लिए इतने चिंतित हैं तो उसके लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें कि यह सब्सिडी खत्म नहीं होनी चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I am grateful to my colleague, Mr. Vivek Gupta, for making this fertilizer an issue here. Sir, we achieved our Independence in 1947. That is political Independence. But we depended entirely on PL-480, that is, Public Law-480 of the United States for our food supply in India. We used to live from ship to mouth. If the ships were diverted elsewhere, there used to be semi-famine conditions. So, under those circumstances, Mr. Gandhi thought about the whole concept of Green Revolution. Seeds, fertilizers and subsidies made the Green Revolution successful which gave us the second freedom. So, fertilizer was the critical issue in ensuring our second freedom. Now, Sir, fertilizer is a double-edged sword -- it makes the man survive and it also kills the man. Large number of farmer suicides that take place all over India are mainly because they are unable to repay the debt that they take for purchasing fertilizers. This is where the whole concept of the killer and the life-provider, in respect of fertilizers, gets confused. The simple point I want to make is that fertilizer is important, but when the soil is light, it goes down and contaminates the water and that is very dangerous for health. But without fertilizer also, there will be a problem. So, what can be done is that a large amount of animal waste, human waste, vegetable waster and forest waste can be easily converted into bio-fertilizer. The Union Government has given some emphasis on that, but we should take a major initiative for producing bio-fertilizer and also for selling it in the market.

I would suggest one simple thing. Quite often, there is a lot of black-marketing in fertilizers. Fertilizers may be sold through the ration shops or modified ration shops, wherever they are, at the prescribed price. At least, with all the leakages, people do get sugar, kerosene, wheat and rice from the ration shops. So, if you add fertilizer to that list, then fertilizer will also be issued, at least, in the minimum required quantity to the farmers. There should be a card for the farmers. On the basis of how much land a

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

particular farmer has, he should get his quota of fertilizer. At least, the minimum quota should be given to them. For rest of the quantity, they can go to the market and purchase. But I am suggesting the issue of ration card on the basis of land because those who can afford beyond their ceiling point, or beyond their threshold point, should not be given any subsidy because there is a heavy drain on the Exchequer and we may get into problem.

So, with these two thoughts, I leave it to the hon. Minister to ponder over these suggestions.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, the issue of fertilizer price and the availability of fertilizer come up when we consider the issue of the agriculture in India. My former learned speakers have dealt with various aspects of that. Now, I want to speak about the changing condition of the farmers, peasants and agriculture workers in the country. We are giving a lot of encouragement to those who are in the business sector, whether they are industrialists or merchants or others. We are also giving a lot of promotion to those who are employed as Government officials or employees in private institutions. They are given various incentives. I don't want to go into the details and the way in which their incomes are increased. We have a lot of statistics to show that. On the other hand, if you take the case of those who are dependent on agriculture, they constitute about 65 per cent of our population. So, these 65 per cent are depending on a decreasing area. As Dr. Mungekar has pointed out, in our GDP, the share of agriculture is rapidly shrinking, whereas the number of people who are dependent on agriculture is not shrinking at that rate. So, naturally, per capita income of those who are engaged in the field of agriculture is decreasing. This has to be reversed. One way of attacking that problem is to take care of the fertilizer availability.

Sir, the Bill is regarding the chemical fertilizers, but, as my learned friend, Shri Bandyopadhyay, has mentioned, we have to depend more on the bio-fertilizers. Sir, if the two slogans, which our Prime Minister has put forth before the nation, that is, '*Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*' and '*Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*', have to have any meaning, we have to concentrate on converting the waste, all kinds of bio-degradable waste, which he was referring to, into bio-fertilizers, and, the application of bio-fertilizers to our fields and all other agricultural land where we develop various kinds of crops.

Whether it is the Treasury Benches side or the Opposition side, we always compare ourselves with China. Let us take the case of bio-fertilizers. I have read, and, I have also been told by certain friends who have gone and worked in China for years, that per year, they apply as much as 19 to 20 tonnes of fertilizers per hectare in their lands whereas in India, this is less than 5 tonnes on an average. There is a great difference

in productivity, and, if we make use of all the bio-waste, which we are now putting into the Ganga or other rivers and water bodies, if they are properly treated and used for farming operations, then, we will be able to increase our productivity, which will help to increase the per capita income of farmers, peasants and agricultural labourers.

So, the problem, we have to attack is huge because as many as 17 to 18...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. Narayanan, you may continue your speech next time. Thank you.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Message from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General.

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) 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 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th November, 2014, agreed without any amendment to the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2014, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 2014."

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Let us now take up Special Mentions. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

#### **Need to give a special package to resolve the problem of irrigation in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, देश में सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश व मध्य प्रदेश का बुन्देलखंड है। वहां पर वर्षा पर आधारित ज्यादातर कृषि हो रही है। कई वर्षों से सूखा, ओलावृष्टि, पाला आदि से किसान भुखमरी के कगार पर आ गया है। भू-जल स्तर निरंतर गिर

रहा है। नलकूपों का जलस्तर लगभग 2 से 10 मीटर तक नीचे चला गया है। बुन्देलखंड की लगभग 24 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि में केवल 4 लाख से 5 लाख हेक्टेयर ही कृषि की विभिन्न स्रोतों से सिंचाई हो पाई है, बाकी बरसाती पानी के सहारे है। उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी, ललितपुर, जालौन, बांदा, हमीरपुर, महोबा, चित्रकूट जिले तथा मध्य प्रदेश के सागर, दमोह, दतिया, पन्ना, छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सतना, रीवा आदि जिलों के किसान पलायन कर रहे हैं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूं कि बुन्देलखंड के उपरोक्त जिलों को विशेष पैकेज देकर नहरों, चेकडैमों, नलकूपों, तालाबों का निर्माण तथा पुराने तालाबों व बन्द पड़े नलकूपों व नहरों को संचालित कराकर, कम से कम 25,000 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि का विशेष पैकेज देकर किसानों की सिंचाई की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान करने की कृपा करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Devender Goud, not present; Shri A.K. Selvaraj, not present; Shri Sanjay Raut, not present; Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, not present; Shri Ahmed Patel, not present; Smt. Vandana Chavan, not present; Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, not present; Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present.

सदन की कार्यवाही दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर, 2014 के प्रातः 11 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past five  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Monday, the 1st December, 2014.*



Message from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2014 (page 357)

Special Mentions —

Need to give a special package to resolve the problem of irrigation in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh (pages 357-358)

