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No. 19



Friday

20 March, 2015

29 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 20th March, 2015/29th Phalguna, 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. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाह रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी CGHS डिस्पेंसरीज़ में इंडेंट दवाइयां नहीं मिल रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह एक गंभीर समस्या है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid.

I. Notification of Ministry of Law and Justice

II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice Notification No. G.S.R. 150 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, publishing the Notaries (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2120/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Law and Justice. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2119/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट): महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2122/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2123/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi and related Papers**II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Department of Food and Public Distribution and Department of Consumer Affairs**

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 :—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Indian Standards, 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 Bureau.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1869/16/15]

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

(i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2010/16/15]

(ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Consumer Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2009/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of The C-MER, Pune and related Papers****III. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Department of Telecommunications**

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts), under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 :—

(1) G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 12th January, 2015, publishing the Indian Post Office (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1932/16/15]

(2) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Post Office (First Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2051/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at II (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2044/16/15]

III Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Telecommunications. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2050/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2165/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2167/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Textiles

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए वस्त्र मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2132/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2176/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Department of Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Commerce. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2186/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Tourism

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Tourism.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2190/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture**II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- I. (1) S.O. 300 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 280 (E), dated the 28th January, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 302 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1908 (E), dated the 28th July, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 303 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1732 (E), dated the 26th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 304 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 198 (E), dated the 31st January, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 305 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1102 (E), dated the 15th May, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2018/16/15]

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

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2066/16/15]

- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2065/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Department of Fertilizers and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Fertilizers.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2020/16/15]

- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2153/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Corporations, Public Sector Companies and related Papers

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

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), 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. 1670/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1596/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the RITES Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1597/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1598/16/15]

(v) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RAILTEL), 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. 1599/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), 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. 1600/16/15]

(vii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited (HMRDC), Mangalore, Karnataka, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1671/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Shiksha Abhiyans and related Papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Shillong, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2069/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Nagaland implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kohima, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2068/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Shipping. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2147/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NITTTR, Chandigarh and related Papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया] : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2197/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2211/16/15]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended march, 2014, report no. 3 and 5 of 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Sinha, 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:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2014 - Union Government - Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 3 of 2015. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2208/16/15]
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2014 - Performance Audit on Assessment of Assesseees in Pharmaceuticals Sector - Union Government - Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 5 of 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2209/16/15]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained
in the Sixty-eighth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2013-14) (15th Lok Sabha) pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Tenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Report on Functioning of the Commission of Railway Safety.

RE. ALLEGED KILLING OF A LAWYER BY POLICE IN ALLAHABAD

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद में एक पुलिस वाले के द्वारा वकील की दिन-दहाड़े हत्या कर दी जाती है और लखनऊ में जो peaceful प्रदर्शन चल रहा था, उस पर लाठीचार्ज किया जाता है। इससे पहले भी डॉक्टरों के ऊपर लाठीचार्ज हुआ है। आज पूरे देश का वकील आंदोलित है और इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। केंद्र सरकार को इसमें दखल देना चाहिए। वकीलों के मामले में आज पूरा प्रदेश हड़ताल पर है। पूरे देश में वकीलों की बात को सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। यदि प्रदेश सरकार नहीं सुन रही है, तो कम से कम केंद्र सरकार को इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहिए, कुछ कहना चाहिए, होम मिनिस्टर को कुछ कहना चाहिए। मान्यवर, आप वकीलों के मामले में इनसे कुछ बयान ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that's all. There is no time.

**RE. MILITANTS' ATTACK ON RAJ BAGH POLICE STATION
IN KATHUA DISTRICT, JAMMU**

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्र से, देश से जुड़े एक विषय पर बात करना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह जम्मू शहर के पास कटुआ डिस्ट्रिक्ट, जो जम्मू के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा शहर है, वहां राजबाग पुलिस स्टेशन के अंदर मिलिटेंट्स घुस गए हैं और अभी जो लेटेस्ट खबर है, जब तक मैंने टेलीविजन पर खबर सुनी, उस वक्त तक दो पुलिस वाले, कुछ सिविलियन्स और दूसरी फोर्सिंग के लोग भी जख्मी हुए हैं। मैं सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि हमने रात को तय किया है कि 11 बजे से बिल लिए जाएंगे, इसलिए सदन का समय न लेते हुए मेरा आग्रह होगा कि यदि माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जब तक हम शाम को यह बिल खत्म करेंगे, तब तक इस पर उनको और भी जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाएगी, अगर वे उस वक्त सदन को वहां की स्थिति से अवगत कराएंगे कि उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है, तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा। यह मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है।

† [جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جموں وکشمیر): آپ سبھا پتی جی، میں راشٹر سے، دیش سے جڑے ایک وشے پر بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آج صبح جموں شہر کے پاس کٹھوا ڈسٹرکٹ، جو جموں کے بعد دوسرا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے، وہاں راج باغ پولیس اسٹیشن میں ملی ٹینٹس گھس گئے ہیں اور ابھی جو لیڈسٹ خبر ہے، جب تک میں نے خبر سنی، اس وقت تک دو پولیس والے، کچھ سویلین اور دوسری فورسز کے لوگ بھی زخمی ہوئے ہیں۔ میں سدن کا وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ ہم نے رات کو طے کیا ہے کہ گیارہ بجے سے بل لٹے جائیں گے، اس لئے سدن کا وقت نہ لیتے ہوئے میرا اگر یہہ ہوگا کہ اگر مانیئے ہوم منسٹر صاحب، جب تک ہم شام کو یہ بل ختم کریں گے، تب تک اس پر ان کو اور بھی جانکاری حاصل ہو جائے گی، اگر وہ اس وقت سدن کو وہاں کی پوزیشن سے واقف کرائیں گے کہ اس پر کیا ایکشن لیا گیا ہے، تو زیادہ آپ ٹکٹ ہوگا۔ یہ میری آپ سے ریکویسٹ ہے۔

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we take note of the issue raised by the Leader of the Opposition. It is a very serious issue, Sir. I have just now discussed with the hon. Home Minister. We are of the view that because the battle or encounter is going on, making a statement now at this stage ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have not said to make it now. I said to make it in the evening.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It may not be in the interest... That is why we will wait till that is over. As suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later, later. We are now taking up the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The hon. Home Minister, after that issue is over, will come over here and then inform the House about that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please also convey the issue which Mr. Misraji has raised. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; now we are taking up the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want clarifications on the Statement made by the External Affairs Minister regarding the visit of the Prime Minister to Sri Lanka. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... There is no constructive message. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very serious issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The External Affairs Minister is not available today. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point. ...(Interruptions)... She is not here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Only a clarification on the Statement of the External Affairs will help us take home a message ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there should be clarifications on ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we want to know ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Government must tell ...(Interruptions)... It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the gate number 49 of Farakka Barrage ...(Interruptions)... It is leading to free flow of water ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking together. ...(Interruptions)... Don't you want anything to go on record? ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen; I agree ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. I agree that the issue raised by you is very important. The other day also, it was raised. We have agreed that the External Affairs Minister has to come here and give clarifications. Unfortunately, she is not in town today; I have been informed. So, we cannot take it up today. ...(Interruptions)... But that is all right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Members, I have to give a ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the External Affairs Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want to get clarification about the visit of the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the water is flowing through that opening. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the External Affairs Minister has written to the Chair yesterday and also was waiting till 9 o'clock in the night to get an opportunity to give clarifications. She was in touch with me up to 9 o'clock. As we could not continue, that could not be taken up yesterday. We will definitely take it up ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But we are not responsible for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want only clarifications, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The House is responsible, not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know what happened yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Clarifications should be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government is keen on other things. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be serious about this also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Clarification is to be given, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clarification is to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the water of the ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... The water of Hooghly is drying up. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is going ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want the clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, the issue is very important. But, you know that yesterday the hon. Minister waited up to 9.00 p.m. She was ready to come and give the clarifications even later. But we only decided that we would adjourn. It is our decision. There is no point in blaming the Minister. However, I admit that the subject is important.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have come to an agreement to take up the Bill, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please allow the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RULING BY THE CHAIR**Legislation contained in Chapter IX of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us start. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): She is not there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing more will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I have to *...(Interruptions)...* All of you, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, I am going to take further consideration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. Yesterday, before the House adjourned, you know, Shri P. Rajeeve had given an amendment motion and it was under consideration and I heard both sides. There was discussion from both sides. I am giving a ruling on that. After that ruling, as per our decision yesterday by the leaders of the House and announced in the House also, we will take up the Bill for consideration along with that motion, if it is admitted, and, before 12.00 noon, we have to pass it. Everybody knows *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): We have to pass it!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Pass' means dispose it of. Dispose it of. Yes, yes. I agree. I correct, I am sorry. We have to dispose it of. Mr. Rajeeve is very, very vigilant, I know. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, I am giving the ruling and then, those who are speaking should speak only five minutes or three minutes because you have to only refer to the Report according to the Rule. The Rule is very clear. After a Bill is brought to the House with the Report of the Select Committee, the details of the Bill are not discussed because already, the details of the Bill have been discussed. Therefore, only refer to the Report of the Select Committee, whether you agree or you do not agree. Therefore, anyone who speaks, need only three minutes. Then, after may be a discussion, we may put it to vote by 11:45 A.M. so that by 12.00 noon we will be able to dispose it of. That is the point. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, I am giving the ruling. Yesterday, *...(Interruptions)...* I am giving the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, I have gone through the rules. I have gone through the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* I have gone through the entire rules relating to legislation contained in Chapter IX of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. Both Rules, 93, using which Mr. Rajeeve has moved the motion, and 125, are absolutely clear. Rule 125

deals with the Bills that are being transmitted to this House from the Lok Sabha. Both Rules were discussed here threadbare. Rule 125 is not complete in itself, as far as the procedure to be followed after presentation of the Report of Select or Joint Committee, is concerned. Therefore, the procedure to be followed, after the presentation of a Report by Select Committee or Joint Committee on a Bill, either introduced in the Council of States or transmitted to it by the other House, will be the same as delineated in Rules 93 and 94 of the Rules of Procedure. I, therefore, hold that the amendment given by Shri P. Rajeev is in order. Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

GOVERNMENT BILLS

*The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)

Amendment Bill, 2015 — Contd.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे आधा मिनट दे दीजिए ।

† [جناب محمد علی خان : سر، مجھے آدھا منٹ دے دیجئے۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav. You have only three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav, you have only three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... None of this will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... None of this will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav, you speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav, you speak. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. Three minutes.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

* Further discussion continued from 19.03.2015.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान :*

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सदन ने पिछले सप्ताह सेलेक्ट कमेटी का गठन करके एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को सेलेक्ट कमेटी को विचार करने के लिए दिया। सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास 7 दिन का समय था, सेलेक्ट कमेटी की 6 मीटिंग्स हुईं। सेक्रेटरी माइंस, सेक्रेटरी एनवायरनमेंट, सेक्रेटरी पंचायती राज और सेक्रेटरी ट्राइबल अफेयर्स को तथा उनके साथ-साथ पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले विशिष्ट संगठनों को, पॉलिसी मेकर्स को सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने एग्जामिन किया। इसने एक बात को आश्वस्त किया कि बिल को अमेंडमेंट में लाते समय राज्यों के साथ संवाद की पूरी प्रक्रिया की गई। सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने सेक्रेटरीज़ से specific questions भी पूछे, जिनका सकारात्मक जवाब आया।

महोदय, 1957 के इस बिल को जिस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा मजबूत किया जा रहा है, उस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा यह जो खानों को देने का विशेषाधिकार है, इसको रोक कर एक transparent procedure को लाया जा रहा है। खानों के सम्बन्ध में सितम्बर, 2014 तक लगभग 63 हजार एप्लिकेशंस जो पेंडिंग थीं, उस सारी प्रक्रिया को समाप्त करके डिले को रिड्यूस करने का प्रावधान लाया गया है और procedures को simplify किया गया है। सरकार का मिनरल्स के शेयर में जो अधिकार होता था और विशेष रूप से जो राज्यों का अधिकार होता था, उसके लिए ज्यादा चिन्ता की गयी है। उसके साथ-साथ पिछले दिनों गोवा फाउंडेशन के केस में, उड़ीसा मिनरल्स के केस में, Monnet Ispat केस में और कर्णाटक के समता समाज पक्ष के केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो रूलिंग्स आयी हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में जो discrimination है, उसको समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। देश में 1993 की जो पॉलिसी आयी थी और यूपीए सरकार ने माइन्स और मिनरल्स के लिए जो हुडा कमेटी बनायी थी, उसकी रिकमेंडेशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के मिनरल क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने और उसके साथ ही साथ मिनरल क्षेत्र में हाई टेक्नोलॉजी को ले जाने वाले प्रावधानों को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए इस माइन्स और मिनरल्स बिल के द्वारा जो एक नया प्रावधान किया गया है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एक 'डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फंड' की स्थापना की गयी है और देश में मिनरल्स के exploration के लिए जो रिसर्च होनी चाहिए, तो एक National Exploration Trust की भी स्थापना का प्रावधान इसके अन्तर्गत किया गया है।

अंत में, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस क्षेत्र में हम यह मानते हैं कि जहां पर देश का खनिज है, वह 5th and 6th scheduled area है, जहां पर देश का जनजातीय समाज रहता है और देश का गरीब व्यक्ति रहता है, तो 'डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फंड' के माध्यम से जो रॉयल्टी का पैसा है, वह उनके विकास के लिए खर्च किया जाये। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समता केस में निर्णय दिया था और इस समिति ने यह भी संशोधन दिया है कि राज्य सरकार इसको बनाते समय इसमें Article 244, Tribal Rights और Forest Dwellers Act का भी ध्यान रखे। मुझे लगता है कि जनता की सहभागिता की दृष्टि से यह बिल एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल होगा और इसके द्वारा देश के खनिज क्षेत्र को हम आगे बढ़ायेंगे, खनिज क्षेत्र में इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ायेंगे और वहां लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ...**(समय की घंटी)**... **...(व्यवधान)**... लाभ पहुँचायेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री शरद यादव।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, हमारी तरफ से पवन कुमार वर्मा जी बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, लेकिन सिर्फ तीन मिनट।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, we are grateful to the Chairman of the Select Committee for presenting the facts. I want to place on record, without going into the procedure of the Committee, that a very fundamental demand expressed by several Members that the States should be consulted was not complied with.

Sir, as you are aware and as was explained by the Leader of the House, mines and minerals are on the State List as well as on the Union List. A very fundamental point was raised whether the new Bill, through some of its clauses, divests the States of their authority over mines and minerals which belong to them. It was said that this matter should receive a considered legal and constitutional opinion. In Fact, the Legislative Department representative concurred somewhat with the position that the provisions of the new Bill could be *ultra vires* of the Constitution and our attempt was to make them *intra vires* through a greater time and deliberation given for consideration.

The second fundamental point was that without consulting the States, it is impossible to draft a Bill because otherwise it would become the subject of sterile litigation between the Centre and the States.

Sir, on these points, I don't believe we have given the Bill adequate consideration. I, therefore, believe that this Bill, which affects the States and which will give them revenues that are due to them, is not the kind of Bill at the moment being tabled which is the correct Bill for the House. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there are two ways of looking at the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 after we have gone through it in the Select Committee. One way of looking at it is that the glass of water is half full and the other way of looking at it is that the glass of water is half empty. My Party believes that we should look at this Bill in a positive way. We have done that and we have given them some suggestions which they have incorporated. So, let us be optimistic saying that the glass is half full. So, let us not be negative.

Sir, there are five specific points which I will make in three minutes because these are the five parameters on which we should judge this Bill. The first is, local community as partners of development. Here, last week, we gave the Government a specific suggestion on the floor of the House to allow the District Mineral Foundations

to be set up by the State Governments and to include tribals because then tribals will also feel that they are part of the whole system. Tribals have been historically neglected. It is not the ideal solution, but, as I said, it is half full. The States have also been empowered to set up special courts for quick settlement of mining disputes. So, I am also glad that the entire composition of the DMF has now been given to the State Governments. Thank you for including that in the Bill.

The second point, Sir, is, capture the windfall of profits with the nation, the States and the people. Here again, in our own experience in West Bengal, we have seen that through e-governance, we have actually increased revenues in the last three years by 87 per cent. So, we welcome the concept of e-auctions. It is a transparent process. So, these are the good things.

On the other issues, there is no regulatory mechanism for mining as yet. On environment-friendly, I want to make a point which you have not included in the Bill. But, think about including it and updating the 2011 rules because 80 per cent of the mines today are not environment-friendly. If you look at the rules of 2011, the Environment Minister is here, those rules call for twenty years and thirty years. Now, it has gone up to fifty years. Please look at those rules very, very carefully. The other one is about scientific mining procedures for future. That is another point. Here again, the National Mineral Exploration Trust needs to do this.

Sir, overall, we are going with this Bill. We are supporting this Bill, however, at this stage, I also want to say that please pass the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2015 and subsequently, the Coal Bill. But, do not touch the Land Bill because land is a different kind of mine, that is, a landmine. It will explode. Stay away from the landmine of the Land Bill. You have some support from us now. It is very good. Do the job. But, please do not touch the Land Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, please do not send any more names because I cannot accept any more names. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I thank Hon. *Amma*. I rise to support the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. I welcome the constitution of special courts. With regard to the powers, I would like to invite the kind attention of the Central Government to the case reported as *State of NCT of Delhi vs. Sanjay* (2014) 9 SCC 772. I quote the important observation made at page 811. It is stated, "In other words, the prohibition contained in Section 22 of the Act against the prosecution of a person except on a complaint made by the officer is attracted only when such a person is sought to be prosecuted for contravention of Section 4 of the Act and not for any

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

act or omission which will constitute an offence under the Indian Penal Code". The special court is empowered to deal with violations of Section 4(1) and 4(1A). So, it does not deal with the offences under the IPC. So, with regard to the powers of the special courts, I request the Central Government to look into this issue and do the needful. I support this Bill. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राजाराम। राजाराम जी, आज आप तीन मिनट बोलिए, यह आपका मेडन स्पीच नहीं माना जाएगा।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा मत है कि यह विधेयक बहुत देर से लाया गया है। खान और खनिज की सुरक्षा के मद्देनजर इस विधेयक को बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि हमारे देश में बहुत सारे खनन माफिया ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने खनिज सम्पदा का अवैध साम्राज्य स्थापित करके अरबों-खरबों की सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर रखी है। लेकिन, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकार खनन माफियाओं पर अंकुश लगा पाएगी, क्योंकि इन माफियाओं की जड़ें इतनी मजबूत हैं कि वे देश की राजनीति को भी प्रभावित करते हैं।

महोदय, एक तरफ खनन माफिया ने खनिज सम्पदा का दोहन करके अरबों-खरबों की सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी कर रखी है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर इंसान होते हुए भी जानवर से बदतर ज़िंदगी जीने को मजबूर हैं। मजदूरों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं है, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए पीने के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यही नहीं, लेबर लॉज में जो मिनिमम वेजेज निश्चित की गईं, जो कम से कम मजदूरी निश्चित की गईं, वह भी मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करूँगा कि इन कर्मचारियों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की तरह ही सारी सुविधाएँ मुहैया करानी चाहिए।

महोदय, आपने "राष्ट्रीय खनन खोज न्यास" की बात की है, लेकिन इस विधेयक में यह क्लियर नहीं हो पा रहा है कि सरकार जो "राष्ट्रीय खनन खोज न्यास" बनाएगी, उसकी विस्तृत रूपरेखा क्या होगी। इस बात की जानकारी आपने इस विधेयक में नहीं दी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपया यह स्पष्ट करें कि सरकार "राष्ट्रीय खनन खोज न्यास" में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को आरक्षण व्यवस्था का लाभ कैसे देगी? हम चाहते हैं कि इस न्यास में आरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों का जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, खनन पट्टों पर मैं अपनी बात यहां रखना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने कहा है कि वह खनन पट्टों में यह प्रक्रिया अपना रही है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि एससी और एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को उनकी जिन्दगी के हर पहलू में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या इसमें एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेगी?

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, बस। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजाराम: अब अंत में, मैं एक मशविरा देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जब हमारी पार्टी की सरकार बनी और बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री बनीं, तो उन्होंने अपनी सरकार के दौरान इन सभी आरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों को तालाब, पोखर, बालू, खनन आदि के पट्टों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करके इन आरक्षित वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, alright. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

श्री राजाराम: क्या भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की तर्ज पर एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को इन खनन पट्टों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था देगी? धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, your party has two minutes, but you can take three minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Okay. Thank you for your generosity. I will try to be within that limited time. One thing I would like to make it clear there is no hurry. The manner in which haste is being shown is not good. The Ordinance is already there, and the auction process has started. This Bill relates to the new block that would go for auction. For that serious study/scrutiny is there which has not taken place even in the Select Committee in spite of a motion.

Number two, so far as the Bill is concerned, we have never opposed the auctioneering process, but very liberally it is being talked that we are opposing auction and we are against transparency. The manner in which it is being talked and repeated even after being clarified in the House, it reminds me of Dr. Goebbels. So, please desist from that.

Number three, this Bill has taken away the States' right, while speaking lavishly on the so-called co-operative federalism. The mines are the property of the State. Even the State doesn't have the right to auction on its own without concurrence from the Central Government. Those powers have been hijacked by this particular Bill. There are many examples to say, but due to limited time I will not go into it. When we go through the body of the Bill, we find that in regulating the process, you made every State dependent on the Centre. So, what is this cooperative federalism about which you keep speaking so lavishly? Again and again, you are saying that the State will get money. How will they get the money, unless you desire to put that on auction, and without getting your stamp, the State Government has got no right even to put it on auction? I am absolutely in the dark as to why many of our colleagues in different State Governments are failing to understand this issue.

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

The third point is about compensation and the District Mineral Foundation. You have provided that one-third of the royalty should go to the District Mineral Foundation. The matter was taken up. But what have you done? You have categorized it into two, to one part one-third of the royalty, for another part there is again a trick.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Equivalent to royalty.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Not equivalent to royalty, but an amount not exceeding the royalty. This is another category. You have already divided it into two categories. For one category, you have kept one-third of the royalty, for another category you have said not exceeding the royalty. This means you reserve your right to give less than the royalty to the District Mineral Foundation. And every day you are shedding tears over tribals, affected people, affected areas, etc. There must be a limit. What I have suggested is this. The 2011 Bill was a comprehensive Bill, the same MMDR Bill. It was examined by the Standing Committee. It was unanimously recommended by the Standing Committee where you had representatives of all the political parties. I have lifted a clause from there and put it here as my amendment. Why should you not agree to that? *...(Time-bell rings)....* And the last point...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Conclude, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The last point is that it is not merely paying the District Mineral Foundation a share of the royalty. More than that, the people who have the right of traditional occupation on the land on which the mine is situated, also must be compensated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Fine.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: If this Bill does not drop that *...(Time-bell rings)...* I will oppose it and ask you to add it here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And the last point, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : लास्ट पॉइंट हो गया।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : सर, लास्ट पॉइंट नहीं हुआ। Please. There are certain important issues which cannot be brushed aside. You have abnormally increased the period of lease, from 30 years to 50 years. Please understand it, because I have a little exposure to the working of mines. After the renewal period, you will have a scope to review what the exploitable reserves are still left there, how you should re-price it, how it should be re-scheduled...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have made it thirty years. It should come down to thirty years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In that light, I have moved an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey, you may stand up, please.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, the mining sector is extremely important for the nation as a whole and my State, Odisha, in particular, because of the revenue generated for the development of poor areas and the employment that is created, both direct and indirect. It also provides an opportunity for value addition within our State, which creates more jobs and revenues for development in the State and in the country.

Sir, our Government, the BJD Government, led by Shri Naveen Patnaik, has always believed in transparent auction process for the mining sector and it has been recommending it for several years now. However, the UPA Government did not take any steps towards auction and transparent handling of mineral resources. Even after repeated requests, the UPA Government did not revise the royalties. In view of this, our State was losing about ₹ 5 crores every day for almost three years.

Sir, the Constitution of India provides that the State Government is the owner of the mineral resources in the State. The State has been empowered to regulate and generate mineral concessions. Sir, the Central Government should not assume and exercise the powers of the decision-making authority of the State Government in case of delays as this is against the spirit of cooperative federalism that has been so strongly espoused by our hon. Prime Minister. Sir, Section 30(b) inserted in the MMDR Act by clause 20 of the Amendment Bill must be deleted as it empowers the Central Government to take over the powers of the State under certain circumstances. This vitiates the federal structure of the country. This provision must be deleted. Sir, we have been recommending a tax on these supernormal profits for some time now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Your party has been allotted only two minutes. Dilip Tirkey ji, please.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Our Government led by Shri Naveen Patnaik, had passed a Cabinet Resolution not to renew any cases coming for second and subsequent renewals but instead auction them for the best interest of the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has only two minutes. Yes, okay.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Sir, as I have said before we welcome this new Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Though it signals a shift towards a more transparent system and one which cuts the unjust enrichment of a few miners at the expense of the poor people of the mineral bearing areas, I do hope our concerns are addressed and suitable amendments are brought to address them. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Advocate Tulsiji. You have to forgive me. You have only two minutes. I am helpless.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Chairman Sir, I want to mention that under the Constitution, the paramount expectation from the Council of States is that it will protect and defend the rights of the States. There are four judgments which have been delivered. The first judgment was delivered in 2012 on a Presidential Reference and there was a Constitution Bench of five Judges. And, thereafter, there are the Monnet Ispat, Orissa and M.L. Sharma cases. There are four principles which are common in all these four judgments. Firstly, the ownership of the mines and whatever lies beneath the earth belongs to the States and Sections 2 and 4 of 1957 Act were upheld by giving four reasons. The first is that it merely regulated and did not divest the States of their rights of ownership. It did not prevent the States from exploiting the minerals in the manner in which they wanted. It was a collaborative exercise which was created under 1957 Act where the Centre and the States together, in a consultative process, decided to exploit the mines by issuing licences. In the present Bill, there are several clauses which practically reduce the rights of the States to non-entities. They only have to do the clerical job of issuing the licences as per the directions of the Central Government. The Central Government has virtually robbed them of the mineral wealth which under the Constitution was vested in them. I want to caution the Government that this Bill runs a serious risk of falling foul of the Judgments of the Supreme Court and it may be declared unconstitutional. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Sanjiv Kumar. You have only three minutes.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं इसमें सबसे ज्यादा कंसेड हूं, मैं झारखंड से हूं और झारखंड ट्राइबल डॉमिनेटेड स्टेट है और ट्राइबल जल, जंगल और जमीन से प्यार करता है। लेकिन जब भी माइनिंग या मिनरल का खनन होता है तो बराबर जल, जंगल और जमीन को बरबाद किया जाता है। जब भी जल, जंगल और जमीन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई गई तो बिरसा मुंडा, सिदो कान्हो और शिबू सोरेन जैसे नेताओं ने इस जल, जंगल और जमीन के लिए ट्राइबल के प्रति आवाज उठाई। महोदय, इस बिल के विषय में मेरा कहना है कि बार-बार कहा गया है कि लाखों-करोड़ रुपए इस स्टेट को जाएगा। इतना पैसा गया है, लेकिन आज भी झारखंड के

ट्राइबल्स की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आज भी झारखंड के टोटल पौपुलेशन के 14 परसेंट लोग दूसरी स्टेट्स में डिसप्लेस्ड हो चुके हैं। जो डिसप्लेस्ड लोग हैं, उनको अभी भी मुआवजा या नौकरी में जो रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए था, वह सब नहीं मिला है। जब ये लोग विस्थापित होते हैं तथा जब दूसरी स्टेट में जाते हैं तो वहां उनका एक्सप्लॉयटेशन होता है, ट्राइबल लड़कियों का रेप होता है और उनको "बाहरी" कहा जाता है। महोदय, मैं यह बात आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि पौल्यूशन और इल्लीगल माइनिंग बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, यहां तक कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जब हजारीबाग गए थे, तब उन्होंने बताया था कि जो कोयले की चोरी होती है, यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसको रोका जाना चाहिए। जो compulsory afforestation होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा है। अभी 70 परसेंट afforestation होना चाहिए था ट्राइबल एरिया का, वह अभी भी बाकी है और CAMPA Fund जो compulsory afforestation के लिए नियमित किया गया, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जजमेंट के चलते फंसा पड़ा है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप खनिज निकालते हैं तो जो compulsory afforestation है, उस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। तीसरी बात, झारखंड में आप जो सरकारी ऑफिशियल्स भेजते हैं, वे ऑफीसर्स की तरह behave नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वे ट्राइबल्स के साथ जमींदार की तरह behave करते हैं। इसलिए वहां बराबर ट्राइबल्स मूवमेंट हुए हैं। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग खनन के दौरान जिन ऑफिशियल्स को भेजें, उनको नौकर बनने की हिदायत दीजिए, वे जमींदार न बनें।

अगली बात, महोदय, मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक झारखंड के बहुत से कंपनसेशन के मामलों का निपटारा नहीं हो पाया है। इनका जल्द से जल्द निपटारा होना चाहिए। चूंकि मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया है कि लाखों करोड़ रुपया स्टेट को मिलेगा और हो सकता है कि इस बार इससे ट्राइबल्स की स्थिति सुधरे, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I welcome the small extent to which the Government has gone in accommodating the interests of the Panchayats and the interests of the Tribals in the Amendments that they are bringing, I rise to extend my full support to the Amendment moved by Shri P. Rajeev, principally, because when this matter was remitted to the Select Committee, there was a restriction of time placed of seven days, but there was no restriction placed on our consulting with the State Governments. Shockingly, despite the fact that the Mining Secretaries of the States were in Delhi at that time, they were not allowed to be brought before our Committee. So, we had absolutely no consultation with the States, and a completely bogus argument was put forward that because the Government has consulted the States, there was no need for the Select Committee to consult the States. This amounts to saying that Parliament is not necessary. We have seen in consequence of that the Leader of BJD in the House has given us the views of Odisha. If it had come before our Committee, we would have never been able to present the Bill as it is. Similarly, we have just heard a view of Jharkhand. We can see that if only the Select Committee had been allowed to do its fundamental job, which is that of consulting with the owners of minerals, this

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Report would never have come in this form. I, therefore, plead that Shri Rajeeve's proposal be accepted so that the matter is recommitted to the Select Committee and the Select Committee is able to complete its task instead of being railroaded as it was into presenting the present Bill.

Secondly, I think, the point raised by Shri K.T.S. Tulsi and referred to by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma is of utmost importance. We are on the edge of passing a Bill that is likely to be declared *ultra vires* because not even Shri K.T.S. Tulsi was given an adequate opportunity of expressing himself in the Committee, let alone our receiving expert advice from constitutional experts in this regard. For Parliament to deliberately place itself *ultra vires* of the Constitution is certainly not a constitutional duty of Parliament envisaged by the Parliament.

My third comment relates to what Shri Arun Jaitley stated as we were discussing this matter here. He described obstructionism as a sadistic thrill. If it is a sadistic thrill, then I can only say that while they were in the Opposition, they had a truly sadistic * because for the five years that I was sitting in this House, I heard nothing but obstructionism, obstructionism and obstructionism. At the end of that obstructionism, we had the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha – I am talking of the last Lok Sabha; I am not mentioning her name because she is not a Member of this House – that * said that not allowing Parliament to function was also a form of democracy; ha, ha, ha, ha, ha. So, it is a legitimate form of democracy and that is being described here as an attempt to get cheap thrill. ...(Interruptions)... What is more, the Leader of the House here has said that Parliamentary obstructionism is a weapon to be used and to expose the Government through Parliamentary instruments. While this is the attitude, I think it is completely wrong that the Members of the BJP undergo a lobotomy when they shift from this part of the House to that part of the House and suddenly become great upholders of Parliamentary decorum after having stamped on it like *. while they were sitting over here. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. You will have to stick to the time of three minutes.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, the hon. Member just described a senior Minister as. I leave it to you to decide whether it is fair or not. He has also used the word. That should not go on record.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am expunging that.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only two points to make. I was a part of that Select Committee, and some of the Members also have given a dissent note. Mr. K.T.S. Tulsi, one of the best legal brains in the country, and myself have given some Amendments also to the Bill. Sir, my first point is, as Mr. Tulsi has pointed out, the Supreme Court, in several judgements, has held that the ownership of mines and minerals lying under the land lies with State Governments. So, the power of the State, to undertake mining operations, cannot be taken over entirely by the Central Government and there is a need to consult the State Governments. The present Bill tantamounts to trudging upon States' powers. So, we oppose this Bill.

My second point, Sir, is that all actions of the MMDR Act, 1957, and the present 2015 Bill shall be and should be in conformity with the provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and other legislations relevant to Scheduled Tribes in Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas. Now the Government has brought an Ordinance on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. This piece of legislation runs counter to that Bill, and we oppose this Bill. And I support the Amendment moved by Shri Rajeeve.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Goa has suffered the worst for the last three years because mining industry has been closed down practically for the last three years. There is conflict between the State Government and the Central Government and, that is why, workers, mine workers, have suffered. Secondly, I would like to state that no public notice was given to call stakeholders. State Governments were not called. Workers' representatives were not called. Sir, I am just making bullet points. Attorney-General, who was very important to answer Mr. Tulsi's point, was not called.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot criticize the Select Committee's procedure.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I don't think the hon. Member is criticizing the procedure adopted by the Select Committee. He is pointing out the lacunae.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now please go ahead.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Mines and Minerals Development Bill, 2011 was the most exhaustive Bill examined by the Standing Committee. Now, things like scientific technology research, areas to be reserved, provision for small co-operative bodies, all these have not been included. Tribunals, National Tribunal and State Tribunals, also have not been incorporated. Special Courts were provided for in that Bill and provided stringent punishments to those violating mining laws. All these provisions, which were contained in the 2011 Bill, have not been incorporated in this Committee Report. Therefore, I am saying that this present Bill is a skeleton Bill brought in order to show that the UPA's Bill was not good. In fact, that was a comprehensive Bill brought in and examined by the Standing Committee for a full one year. Therefore, that should have been taken into consideration.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, गवर्नमेंट ने माइनिंग का यह जो बिल सदन में रखा है, इसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक कॉन्सेप्ट डिस्कस किया है कि ओपन ऑक्शन करके इनको मालिकाना हक दिया जाएगा, तो मुझे भी लगता है कि इससे राज्य सरकारों को बहुत फायदा होगा, लेकिन इसमें कुछ सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है। जैसे कि बार-बार कहा जा रहा है कि राज्य सरकारों के जो अधिकार हैं, उन पर एनक्रोचमेंट करने की संभावना पैदा हो रही है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फेडरल कॉरपोरेशन की जो बात कही है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो शंकाएं पैदा की जा रही हैं, उनका विशेष संज्ञान लेते हुए इस कानून का अनुपालन किया जाएगा। खास तौर पर जो वहां के निवासी हैं, जो डिस्प्लेस हो रहे हैं, जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, जिन क्षेत्रों में मिनरल वेल्थ है, जब उसका दोहन किया जाएगा, तो केवल क्लेरिकल या नौकरशाही के सहारे न छोड़कर जो डिस्प्लेस होने वाले ट्राइबल्स हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... उनको कुछ bona fide claims दिए जाएंगे, जिन्हें कि वे redeem करा सकें और अपनी तरक्की करा सकें, धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I am from Karnataka. The previous BJP Government in Karnataka had members who indulged in illegal mining.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Speak on the Select Committee Report.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, provisions against illegal mining in this Bill are very weak and extremely toothless; they need to be strengthened. An institutional framework has to be strengthened to ensure that illegal mining is curtailed.

Sir, clause 10(a) of the Bill also proposes a method for many people to get through, ensure that their leases are extended, because they already have permits and prospecting licences. I demand to know from the hon. Minister what is the magnitude of loss to the Government as a result of that.

Thirdly, it is proposed to increase mining period from 30 years to 50 years. In those 20 years, the Net Present Value is not very much. You should make it 30 years. You should allow the future Government to have the ability to make their

decisions based on market conditions rather than give away all these resources as a jackpot to whoever wins these auctions today.

Finally, Sir, this was an opportunity for the Government to introduce a new and sustainable mining paradigm. And, they have missed that opportunity. This whole hurried manner in which this Bill is proposed to be passed leave a very dark cloud of suspicion and, I hope, we will not see unseasonal rain falling on this Government as a result of this action.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Mines and Minerals Bill, 2015, with a word of caution and with some suggestions.

Sir, the word of caution is what Mr. K.T.S. Tulsi has already mentioned that it may happen in future that the court may strike it down. It will be an agony for us.

By supporting this Bill, we wish to make certain suggestions. There is discrimination between captive miners and non-captive miners. What will happen in 2020 is some unemployment takes place, because others will enjoy it up to 2030. So, this discrimination should not be there. So, please consider that.

Secondly, higher limit royalty for the District Mineral Foundation has been mentioned, but lower limit has not been mentioned. That should be mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, if you allow the hon. Minister, you should, as per the rules, also give me some time. Sir, the discussion is on the basis of two motions — the motion for consideration moved by the hon. Minister and the amendment moved by me. If the Chair gives time to hon. Minister to reply, the same right should be given to me to give reply to the discussion. This is my fundamental right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, look at the rules. Sir, you have ruled that the Amendment is valid. You admitted the Amendment. Once you admit the Amendment, it has to go through the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to it. You presume that I am not allowing it. Mr. Rajeeve, if you want to say a word in reply, I will allow. Since there is a shortage of time, since I have admitted it, I am only requesting you to consider whether you need to reply to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Mr. Rajeeve, you can have it. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

खान मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस संशोधन बिल पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। 9 तारीख को भी लगभग साढ़े 6 घंटे चर्चा हुई, कल भी चर्चा हुई और आज भी चर्चा हुई। इस पर 9 घंटे से अधिक विचार-विमर्श हो चुका है। यह बिल प्रवर समिति के पास गया था और प्रवर समिति ने काफी विचार-विमर्श करके इस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ और प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति से जो संशोधित बिल आया है, उसको पारित करने की कृपा करें। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, your motion is admitted and take two minutes to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am grateful to you for admitting my motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need to thank me. I have simply followed the rules.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why I have submitted the motion as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

On the motion to send it again to the Select Committee, already, the learned colleague, senior lawyer, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, mentioned that as per the Supreme Court ruling, the State Governments are the owners of the mines and minerals. But the Select Committee did not consult the State Governments. That is the fundamental violation of the Select Committee. It is far away from the proceedings of the Select Committee. Why this Rule 93(2)? When a Committee selected by this House is not ready to function as per the democratic principles, then the House should have the right to resend the Bill, to the same Committee to do its duty. That is why this Rule 93(2). Sir, this is a historical moment. I request all the Members to consider the fact that any Bill dealing with any subject, which is under the State List, the State Governments should have been consulted by the Select Committee. This should be ensured. This is the Council of States. I think, this is the duty of the Council of States, irrespective of politics, to ensure the basic rights of the State Governments.

Secondly, now the Government is propagating that if it is not passed today, the Ordinance would lapse. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): हर बार इनका चलता रहता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the senior-most Advocate General of the Ruling Party has already argued everything yesterday. The main argument is, if it is not passed today, the Ordinance would lapse and the State Governments would not get their share. That is totally wrong. Whatever auctions are taken, that is legal because Ordinance is the law of the land now. Then, every auction which has happened today is legal and the State Governments should get their share. It is our duty to ensure that the Bill is comprehensive. The Bill should address the concerns of the State Government, the owners of the mines and minerals. The Bill should address the issues of the tribal community. The Bill should address the issues of the trade union, the labour movement. The Bill should address the concerns of the entire society. So, I request all Members, irrespective of politics, to ensure the basic principle of parliamentary democracy to support my Motion.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, हमें कुछ कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot allow. ...**(Interruptions)**... After the reply, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... After the reply, sorry.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट बोलना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is against the rule.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बिल जो है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, दोनों रिप्लाय हो चुके हैं। यह रूल के अनुसार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) विधेयक, 2015 जरूरी है। हम इसके हक में नहीं हैं और इस सारी प्रक्रिया में हम साथ देना नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए हम वॉक आउट कर रहे हैं।

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment, moved by Shri P. Rajeeve, to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be recommitted to the same Select Committee for further consideration, with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the next Session.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want a division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; division. Lobbies may be cleared.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, what about the Question Hour?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour will be there after this Bill is disposed of. That is with the permission of the Chairman. With the permission of Hon. Chairman, I am announcing that the Question Hour will be taken up after disposing of this Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, violation of intellectual property right. Sir, Hon. Minister is canvassing, asking Members to press the red button, my colour. That is not allowed. They are the ruling party, so the green colour must be pressed.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, let me remind our friend, Sitaramji, your colour is red, press the red button.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Venkaiahji, I was telling Mr. Naqvi that they are the ruling party, so press green. So, this is what you have to do.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 71

Noes : 117

AYES : 71

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aga, Ms. Anu

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 117

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Smt. Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev Shri R.S
Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mayawati, Kumari
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Smt. Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put the motion moved by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am not moving my Amendments.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 – Amendment of Section 5

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In Clause 5, there are three Amendments. Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; Amendment (No.11) by Shri K.T.S Tulsi and Shri D. Raja; and, Amendment (No.18) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving your Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move:

(3) "That at page 3, lines 38 and 39, (*or* the words "with the approval or the Central Government", the words "with the prior approval of Indian Bureau of Mines, on behalf of the Central Government" be *substituted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 3) to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, are you moving?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: No, Sir, I am not moving my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(11) "That at page 3, line 32, *after* the words "Central Government", the words "in consultation with State Government" be *inserted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.11) to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I move:

(18) "That at page 3, for lines 35 to 39, the following proviso be *substituted*. namely:-

"Provided that a mine lease may be granted upon the filing of mining plan in accordance with a system established by the Central Government for preparation, certification and monitoring of such plan with the approval by the Indian Bureau of Mines on behalf of the Central Government."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.18) to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving my Amendments.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8: Insertion of New Section 8A.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8, there are eight Amendments. Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 12) is by Shri K.T.S. Tulsi and Shri D. Raja. Are you moving?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: No, Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(12) "That at page 5, line 25, *after* the words "Central Government", the words "in consultation with State Government" be *inserted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.12) to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22) are by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move:

(19) That at page 4, line 29, *for* the words "fifty years", the words "thirty years" be *substituted*.

(20) That at page 4, line 33, *for* the words "fifty years", the words "thirty years" be *substituted*.

(21) That at page 5, line 2, *for* the words "fifty years", the words "thirty years" be *substituted*.

(22) That at page 5, line 14, *for* the words "fifty years", the words "thirty years" be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 25) is by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : No, Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 19 to 22) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 — Insertion of New Sections 9B and 9C

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are three Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I am moving and I also want division. Sir, I move:

(7) That at page 6, line 37, *after* the words "Central Government", the words "in consultation with the Indian Bureau of Mines" be *inserted*.

(8) That at page 6, line 40, *for* the words "two per cent.", the words "one per cent." be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, which clause? On clause 8?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, No. is 23 and Clause is 9.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move:

(23) That at pages 5 and 6, *for* lines 34 to 45 and 1 to 28 respectively, the following be *substituted*, namely :-

"9B. (1) In respect of land in which minerals vest in the Government, the holder of a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall be liable to pay to every person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights of the surface of land over which the licence or lease has been granted, such reasonable annual compensation as may be mutually agreed between the holder of such licence or lease and such persons or in the absence of such agreement, which determined by an officer appointed by the State Government in this behalf in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government:

Provided that such amount shall be determined before commencement of operation and paid in advance each year, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(2) In any district affected by mining related operations, the State Government shall, by notification, establish a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation which shall work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

- (3) The composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government in such manner as to equitably ensure representation of all the stake holders including the affected persons.
- (4) The holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall pay annually to the District Mineral Foundation:
- (a) in case of major minerals (except coal and lignite) an amount equivalent to royalty paid during the financial year in terms of the Second Schedule;
 - (b) in case of coal and lignite, an amount equal to twenty six per cent of the profit to be called as profit-sharing percentage (after deduction of tax paid) of the immediately preceding financial year from mining related operation in respect of the lease; and
 - (c) in case of minor minerals, such amount as may be prescribed by the State Government within such time and such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government for the benefit of persons, families and areas affected by mining related operations.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (4), the holder of a mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall in respect of any person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights of the surface of the land over which the lease has been granted be liable to provide employment or other assistance in accordance with the rehabilitation and resettlement policy of the State Government concerned.
- (6) The amount payable under this section shall be in addition to any other amount or compensation payable to the person or the family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights of the surface of the land under any other law for the time being in force."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment Nos. (7 and 8) are moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you withdrawing?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. I am not withdrawing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I will put them to vote first. I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want it? Are you insisting for division?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes, very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. It is democracy. I have no problem if he is insisting.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, next one is also for division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are talking about Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen's amendments. But I have to put them to vote separately, or, I can put them together.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you can say separately, but put them to vote together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Voting can be together. So, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen's Amendment is also moved. Isn't it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, is it identical?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If they are identical, then, it is okay. Otherwise, it could not be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am dealing with Clause 9. Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) are moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is pressing it. Amendment (No.23) is by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, on Clause 9.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is a procedural problem. If the amendments are identical, you can put them to vote together; otherwise, they have to be put to vote separately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it can be done separately. I have no problem. I only want to know whether Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen is pressing for it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, these are not identical. They are different.

So, one by one you have to take up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have no problem. I shall now put clause 9, Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 71

Noes : 117

AYES : 71

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aga, Ms. Anu

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Rajeeve, Shri P.
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Smt. Rajani
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Smt. Ambika
Syiem, Smt. Wansuk
Thakur, Smt. Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 117

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Smt. Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev Shri R.S
Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed

Maitreya, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mayawati, Kumari
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajaram, Shri
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

The motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No. 23) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 71

Noes : 117

AYES : 71

Abraham, Shri Joy
Aga, Ms. Anu
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 117

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad

Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
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Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev, Shri R.S
Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mayawati, Kumari
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajaram, Shri
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

The motion was negatived.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 10 there are two Amendments (Nos. 13 and 14) by Shri D. Raja and Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. Are you moving it?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 10 Insertion of New Sections 10A, 10B and 10C

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(13) That at page 8, line 7, *for* the word "approval", the word "consultation" be *substituted*.

(14) That at page 8, line 17, *for* the words "obtaining the previous approval", the words "previous consultation" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In clause 12 there is one Amendment (No.15) by Shri D. Raja and Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. Are you moving it?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI : Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 12 Insertion of New Sections 11B and 11C.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(15) That at page 11, line 1, *after* the word "rules", the words "in consultation with State Government" be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In clause 13 there is one Amendment (No.16) by Shri D. Raja and Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. Are you moving it?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI : Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 13 Insertion of New Section 12 A.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(16) That at page 11, line 23, *after* the words "Central Government", the words "in consultation with State Government" be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 17 there is one Amendment (No.17) by Shri D. Raja and Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. Are you moving it?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 17-Amendment of Section 17A.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

(17) That at page 14, line 5, *for* the word "competitive", the word "transparent" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there is one Amendment (No. 26) by Shri Shantaram Naik. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am not moving my Amendment, but I am hoping that the Central Government will delegate powers to the State Governments.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there are two Amendments (Nos. 9 and 10) by DR. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your Amendments?

Clause 19 – Amendment of Section 21.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 15, lines 17 and 18 *for* the words "five years", the words "two years" be *substituted*.

(10) That at page 15, lines 22 and 23, *for* the words "extend to two years", the words "extend to one year" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20 to 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there is one Amendment (No.24) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving your amendment?

Clause 24 – Power to remove difficulties

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

(24) That at page 17, *after* line 11, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided also that all sections of this Act including such order made under this section shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996; the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the provisions contained in article 244 read with Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution relating to administration of the scheduled and tribal areas."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।
...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, division.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we want a division just to record our opposition to the manner in which this Government is legislating through Ordinance...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; division.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hurting the States' rights, and those who are traditional
...(Interruptions)... of the land. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allow division; no problem. Why should I not?
...(Interruptions)... I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill be passed.

I think the 'Noes' have it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said, 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry; 'Ayes' have it. 'Ayes' have it; 'Ayes' have it; 'Ayes' have it. Division. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you announced, 'Noes' have it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, division.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, no division. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said, 'Noes' have it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you said it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, "I think 'Noes' have it". ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already put to division. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, when you have already said, 'Noes have it', then there is no need of division.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 'Noes' have it. Then, why division? The Bill has not been passed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you announced it.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already announced the division. Please keep quiet. Secretary-General shall now proceed for division.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on record, you correct yourself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I said only 'I think, when I said division'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let it not go on record that you said it wrongly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I ordered division. No problem.

The House divided.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, it should not go on record that our Deputy Chairman thinks wrongly. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, if you do not correct it, it will go on record that our Deputy Chairman is thinking wrongly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 117

Noes : 73

AYES : 117

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev, Shri R.S
Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mayawati, Kumari
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajaram, Shri
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul

Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

NOES : 73

Abraham, Shri Joy
Aga, Ms. Anu
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A. K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Pande, Shri Avinash

Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Punia, Shri P. L.
Raja, Shri D.
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The lobbies be cleared.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for the cooperation they extended. In whichever manner it was, it is their right. But I am happy ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 241. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the question be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 241. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Corruption in Railways

*241. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption has corroded Railways at all levels during the last three years;

(b) the number of officials at top echelons of Railways who have faced charges of corruption and nepotism during the period and how many of them were punished or are undergoing trial;

(c) the estimated loss to Railways due to corruption during these years; and

(d) whether any corrective measures have been taken by Government to make a systemic correction?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of officers on whom punishments were imposed departmentally as a result of Vigilance proceedings were 251 in 2012, 168 in 2013 and 231 in 2014. Out of these, officers of Joint Secretary and above level were 15, 8 and 7 respectively. Similarly, sanctions were given to CBI for prosecution of 15, 16 and 13 officers respectively in 2012, 2013 and 2014. Out of these, officers of Joint Secretary and above level were 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

(c) The exact loss to the Railways due to corruption cannot be quantified.

(d) Railways have well established systems, rules and procedures which guide its various functions. Taking corrective measures, as and when required, is a continuous process. The Railways also have a vigilance organization, spread over the entire railway system which conducts preventive, decoy and surprise checks. It also investigates

complaints of corruption received. If any irregularity is detected, suitable disciplinary action is taken, depending upon the gravity of the charges and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, in cases involving Group 'A' officers.

Corrective measures for system improvement and increasing transparency are taken regularly. Some of the recent initiatives include putting details of all tenders on website, Stores procurement through e-tendering and reverse auctions, changes in Tatkal reservation processes, introduction of in-motion weighbridges, registering of indents through Freight Operations Information System (FOIS), on-line allotment of rakes etc. A 24 hour helpline (Telephone No.155210) is available for registering complaints. Regular training and seminars are also organized to educate the officials and enhance their knowledge and awareness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Shall I put my question, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall I put my question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I have seen the answers given by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is not in order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: The CVC has mentioned that the maximum number of complaints of corruption, in 2013, pertained to the Railways. We find that in that year there were 11,243 complaints. In the Railways, the corruption is at various levels, right from the Railway Board Members to the lower officials, in awarding contracts, in awarding works ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I am coming to the question, Sir. There is corruption not only in catering, but also in ticket reservation. My question is this. Is the Government taking steps to see that the corruption in the Railways is contained?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that there have been instances of allegations, complaints and grievances expressed by various affected people about the corrupt practices at various levels.

In fact, it is also true that one of the Members of the Board was also accused

of that, and he is under suspension. There have been other instances as well at various levels and, therefore, I fully agree with him; and I also agree that we need to take corrective steps. I will mention a few of them which I have already taken.

Number one, in award of contracts, personally, as a Minister, all my powers have been delegated to the General Managers. At the level of General Managers, we are trying to put in place a system whereby there could be a complete transparency. We are trying to introduce the e-tendering system at almost all levels. We are also trying to find out how the appointments are done because that was also a subject matter of corruption. We appointed Chairman, Members of the Railway Board, General Managers and DRMs with almost utmost transparency as far as possible, and you must have noticed that as a result of what we have done in the last few weeks, there have not been a single instance in which people have alleged any wrongdoing on that part. So, we need to change the system. We should also take absolutely stringent action. To prevent such practices being repeated, we also requested Mr. Vinod Rai who was the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, whose integrity is impeccable, to help us. He has become an Advisor to me in the Railways, and I am trying to use his knowledge as well to make it happen. So, I will assure the Member that we are trying to take as many steps as possible in as many areas as desirable to make sure that the corruption is weeded out over a period of time.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: My second question is this. To prevent corruption at the lower levels, we have to see to it that – as the Minister has rightly mentioned that it will be an open Board and he will be very clear – there is timely-handling of issues at various levels whether it is transfer, appointments and various things. My question is: Will you introduce a system at various levels to see that there is no chance of corruption?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is absolutely right. Corruption could take place because of two reasons. One is, the system itself is completely susceptible to corruption or the people who operate the system are having corruption in their mind. So, we have to act at both levels. As I mentioned, we are trying to make as many systematic changes as possible. At the lowest level that you mentioned, Sir, we have introduced a portal which I had announced in the Budget on 26th of February. On following Monday, within three days, we have actually put that portal in place, which is a customer redressal complaint where -- it is for the first time -- you could also post a picture taken. For example, if you see somebody demanding hundred rupees from you in the train, you could use your mobile as a weapon, take the picture and load it on our complaint portal. We will follow it up. You can see the tracking of that complaint on an ongoing basis and then we will be able to know that. But I fully agree with you. There are thirteen lakh employees

working in Railways. There are various levels at which commercial transaction takes place. We have to keep a vigilant watch to make sure that all corrupt practices are stopped. We must bring in as much transparency as desirable and necessary which we are committed to do. I will assure the Members that we will all work together to weed out corruption from Railways.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing systemic changes in the entire mechanism. But I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there have been very serious instances of corruption and many officers were arrested and a Railway Minister had to resign. What are the cases and the details about the action taken against those corrupt officers? There have also been instances that even one hour or two hours before the departure of the train, you get the tickets from New Delhi Station, Old Delhi Station and some other stations. These are the things that irritate and give a lot of hassles to the genuine passengers. So, I would like to have the information about the action taken against the corrupt officials and the changes that you are bringing to stop such incidents in future.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the details of the action taken is already mentioned in the body. But I will repeat it, if you want, in respect of 2014 only. The number of complaints investigated was 2,735, the preventive checks conducted during the same period for the same reason that you mentioned was 21,566. The officials punished includes Group A – 7, Group A, below JS level – 76, Group B- 148, Group C&D – 7,000 and the total number of such cases where the action has been taken is 7,231.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, I wish to make just one more point. He has made a very important point, saying that there are instances where there has been hoodwinking of the system by touts who fleece people when they book their tickets. It is an ongoing process. In fact, recently, about three-four days ago, we discovered that there was a system being operated by some vested interests whereby they could book the tickets within a fraction of a second. We have taken preventive action there and hopefully, we would continue doing this. There is always somebody who wants to hoodwink the system. He is probably a step ahead of us. We need to be two steps ahead of him to prevent it. It is an ongoing exercise and we shall continue to do it.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : थैंक्यू सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, रेलवे बहुत बड़ा आर्गनाइजेशन है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि रेलवे को घाटा खाली भ्रष्टाचार के कारण ही हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब में बताया है कि रेलवे में सतर्कता संगठन है जो समूचे रेल विभाग में

फैला हुआ है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि भ्रष्टाचारियों का भी एक पैरेलल तंत्र है, जो पूरे रेलवे के अंदर फैला हुआ है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि Railway Track Components Manufacturers Association ने मुझे एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था, जो मैंने मंत्री जी को दिया है। वे बतलाते हैं कि किस तरह से सिस्टम के अंदर rigging करके यह जो पटरी में लगाने वाले सिप्रंग होते हैं, इसमें बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है और इन्हीं कारणों से बड़ी-बड़ी दुर्घटनाएं घट रही हैं। आज भी एक बड़ी दुर्घटना रायबरेली के पास घटी है।

श्री सभापति : प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार का यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा तंत्र फैला हुआ है, इसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए आपके पास क्या इंतजाम हैं?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : मैंने सदन को अवगत कराया कि कौन-कौन से अलग-अलग कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जिसके कारण इस व्यवस्था में सुधार ला सकें। साथ-साथ मैंने सम्मानित सदस्य को यह भी बताया कि कितने ऐसे इंस्टेंसेज हैं जहां पर स्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन लिया गया है। तो दोनों चीजें साथ-साथ में करनी होंगी। आपके पास अगर ऐसे सुझाव भी हों तो दीजिए, आपके पास कोई भी इंस्टेंसेज होंगे तो बताइए जहां एक्शन लेने की जरूरत है। मैं आपको बिल्कुल आश्वासित करना चाहता हूँ कि उसके खिलाफ हम एक्शन तुरन्त ले लेंगे।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the main question talks about corruption and nepotism at (d). We have been discussing corruption. I would like to put a straight question to the hon. Minister on nepotism. When foodgrains and fertilizers are being transported through rakes, it is purposely delayed for weeks; it is kept aside. The goods trains carry minor minerals and other things. I have reported this, time and again, that there is some nepotism shown where rakes carrying fertilizers are concerned, for which there is a black market. Where a rake is supposed to reach a place within 24 hours, it takes seven days; it is kept aside for seven days. I would like to know whether the Ministry would take stringent action against those who are involved in such nepotism and favouritism, especially in the case of minerals, and other produce.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the Railways is a transporter. It is an agent of the person or institution that wants to dispatch certain things through the Railways, as per the dispatch order. If the dispatcher wants to deliver certain goods at a particular place, we strictly go by that order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't comment. Let him finish.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: In this case that you have mentioned, the Ministry of Fertilizers, under the fertilizer dispatch rules, is authorized to say where the fertilizers should go and where they should not go. Therefore, we strictly follow that order. Of course, there is a challenge before all of us to find ways to deal with this very big

problem. Now, there is always a peak demand. During the sowing season, whether it is Kharif or Rabi, there is a big demand for fertilizers, particularly Urea. What has happened, which has changed the complexion of it, is that we are importing a significant quantity of Urea. That is because the domestic demand for Urea is not so much that we could satisfy the demand through domestic supply. As a consequence of this, there are some challenges, but we work very closely with the Ministry of Fertilizers and try to address this problem.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways. This time, the cooperation from Railways has been fantastic. I want to thank him for that.

रेलगाड़ियों में खान-पान सेवाओं में सुधार लाया जाना

*242. श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में खान-पान सेवाओं में और अधिक सुधार करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार एक ही प्रकार की व्यंजन सूची के खाद्य पदार्थ परोसने की बजाय विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यंजन परोसे जाने के संबंध में कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां। रेलवे में खान-पान सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और स्वच्छता को मॉनीटर करने के लिए विस्तृत संस्थाथगत तंत्र है जिसके जरिए नियमित, औचक और आवधिक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। यात्रियों को दिए जाने वाले भोजन में बेहतर गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जाने वाले कदमों में (i) क्षेत्रीय रेलों के पैनल वाले एनएबीसीबी (प्रमाणन निकायों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड) द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान किए गए स्वतंत्र और प्रतिष्ठित लेखा परीक्षा एजेंसियों से आवधिक अन्तरालों पर खानपान सेवाओं का थर्ड पार्टी आडिट करवाना, लेखा परीक्षा के मापदण्डों में खानपान सेवाओं के सभी पहलुओं जैसे व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता, अवसरंचना सुविधाएं, साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छता, भोजन की सुरक्षा, भण्डार सुविधाएं, विनियामक, सांविधिक और संरक्षा संबंधी विनियमों का कार्यान्वयन, प्रस्तुति की गुणवत्ता आदि शामिल हैं, (ii) ई-खानपान की शुरुआत करना ताकि यात्री इंटरनेट के माध्यम से अपनी पसंद के भोजन की बुकिंग कर सकें, (iii) केंद्रीकृत खानपान सेवा निगरानी सेल (सीएसएमसी) की स्थापना करना, जिसको यात्री टोल फ्री नं. 1800-111-321 पर खानपान कार्यकलापों से संबंधित शिकायतों के तत्काल निवारण के लिए वास्तविक समय पर सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए शिकायत कर सकते हैं, (iv) सेवाओं में कमियों के मामले में भारी जुर्माने लगाने सहित कठोर दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई करना, (v) भोजन की गुणवत्ता, स्वच्छता में सुधार लाने और यात्रियों को विविध प्रकार का भोजन प्रदान करने के लिए प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों के पहले से तैयार भोजन (रेडी टू ईट मीलस) की शुरुआत करना, शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के यात्रियों को क्षेत्रीय मेन्यू परोसने के उद्देश्य से राजधानी/शताब्दी/दूरांतो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में खान-पान सेवाओं के लिए क्षेत्र-वार चार मेन्यू (उत्तर, पूर्व, पश्चिम एवं दक्षिण) शुरू किए गए हैं। अन्य मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में, यात्रियों को दिए जाने वाले भोजन में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय व्यंजन भी शामिल किए गए हैं जिनमें छोले-भटूरे, राजमा-चावल, कुलचे छोले, लेमन राइस, ढोकला, पोहा, इडली-वड़ा, उपमा-वड़ा एवं पोंगल-वड़ा, सांबर-वड़ा आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पहले से तैयार भोजन (रेडी टू ईट मील्ल्स) की शुरुआत की गई है जिससे यात्रियों के पास भोजन की विविधता उपलब्ध होती है। इसके अलावा, बिना पेंद्री कार वाली गाड़ियों में ई-कैटरिंग योजना भी शुरू की गई है जिससे यात्री इंटरनेट/मोबाइल/एसएमएस के जरिए अपनी पसंद का विभिन्न प्रकार का भोजन बुक कर सकते हैं।

Improvement in catering services in trains

†*242. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to satate :

(a) whether Government proposes to bring more improvement in the catering services in the long distance trains;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any concrete action regarding serving of different menu instead of food items of only one menu; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Railways have a detailed institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular, surprise and periodical inspections. Steps taken/being taken to ensure that good quality food is served to the passengers include (i) Third Party Audit of catering services to be conducted at periodic intervals by independent and reputed auditing agencies accredited by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies) as empanelled by the zonal railways. The parameters for audit include all aspects of catering services like personal hygiene, infrastructure facilities, cleaning and sanitation, food safety, storage facilities, implementation of regulatory, statutory and safety regulations, quality of presentation etc. (ii) Introduction of E-Catering so that passengers can book the food of their choice through internet. (iii) A Centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) has been set up having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. (iv) Imposition of stringent punitive action including

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

heavy penalties in case of deficiencies in services. (v) Introduction of Pre-cooked Food (ready to eat) meals of reputed brands to improve the quality, hygiene and to provide variety of options of meals to the passengers.

(b) and (c) In order to serve regional menus to the passengers of different regions, four region-wise menus (Northern, Eastern, Western & Southern) have been introduced for catering services in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto Express trains. In other Mail/Express trains, regional cuisine which include items like Chole Bhature, Rajmah Chawal, Kulcha Chole, Lemon rice, Dhokla, Poha, Idli-Vada, Upma-Vada & Pongal-Vada, Sambhar-Vada etc. are also included to provide a variety in foods served to the travelling passengers. In addition to this Pre-cooked Food (ready to eat meals) has been introduced which gives variety of options of meals to the passengers. Further, E-Catering scheme has also been introduced in trains running without pantry car to enable passengers to book wide variety of food of their choice through internet/ mobile/SMS.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया : माननीय सभापति, मेरा जो सवाल है वह हाउस में बैठे हुए सभी माननीय सदस्यों को स्पर्श करता है, क्योंकि सारे भारत से हम यहां आते-जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेल में जो खाना दिया जाता है, परोसा जाता है वह अच्छा जरूर है। लेकिन एक ही टाइप का होता है।

उदाहरण के लिए, जो मुम्बई-दिल्ली राजधानी है, ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छा है, मतलब खाने लायक है, लेकिन एक ही टाइप का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आपको खाने लायक लगता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: अभी मुझे सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उदाहरण के लिए, मुम्बई-दिल्ली राजधानी और अहमदाबाद राजधानी में शाम को जो खाना परोसा जाता है, उसमें ज्यादातर मटर-पनीर, मटर-कैप्सिकम और आलू-फूलगोभी होती है। उसमें सब्जी, दाल और पुलाव होते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसमें सीजनल सब्जी चेंज करना चाहती है या नहीं?

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: सभापति जी, उसमें सिर्फ रोटी दी जाती है। सुरेश प्रभु जी, उसमें सिर्फ गेहूँ की रोटी दी जाती है। इसके बजाय आप उसमें बाजरे की रोटी, ज्वार की रोटी और मक्के की रोटी देना चाहते हैं या नहीं? बस, यही मुझे पूछना है।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने बहुत ही अहम सवाल उठाया। मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे भी पनीर अच्छा नहीं लगता। मैं वेजिटेरियन हूँ, इसलिए लोगों को लगता है कि हम वेजिटेरियन लोगों का खाना पनीर ही होता है। मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल्कुल सही सुझाव है। मैं आपको आश्वासित करना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हम इसको पूरी तरह से रिव्यू करेंगे। वैसे अभी इसकी शुरुआत तो की गई है कि उसमें किस तरह से इतने ethnic cuisines ली जाएं, ताकि उसमें चार-पांच और अलग-अलग मेन्यु हों, लेकिन उसमें और सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं एक और छोटी सी बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने लोगों को च्वाइस देने के लिए क्या किया। हमने फरवरी महीने में, यानी एक महीना पहले एक नया सिस्टम शुरू किया है, जिसमें यदि यात्री चाहे तो वह कहीं से भी खाना आर्डर कर सकता है। ऐसा नहीं कि चेन्नई में मुम्बई से आर्डर किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वहां की जो लोकल cuisine है, उसमें आप ई-कैटरिंग के जरिए आर्डर कर सकते हैं। उसकी डिलीवरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर आपकी सीट पर दी जाती है। हमने यह नई शुरुआत की है। उसमें लोगों का प्रतिशत भी बहुत अच्छा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि ई-ऑर्डर के जरिए बाजरे की रोटी आप तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यू, दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ट्रेन में सूप दिए जाने के बाद कभी-कभी आधे-पौने घंटे तक खाना परोसा नहीं जाता है। सुरेश प्रभु जी, उसके कारण हमको भी लड़ना पड़ा है और कई सदस्यों को भी मैंने लड़ते हुए देखा है। जब हम पूछते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों होता है, तो बताया जाता है कि हमारी ट्रेन में एक और डिब्बा जोड़ दिया गया है, जिसके कारण हम यह सर्विस नहीं दे सकते। मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना है कि जब-जब ज्यादा डिब्बे जोड़े जाएँ, तब-तब सरकार वहां ज्यादा कर्मचारियों को इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है या नहीं, ताकि हमें जो सुविधा मिले वह अच्छी हो?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, यह भी बिल्कुल सही है और मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। सर, हम कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था को दोबारा देख रहे हैं। हमने बजट स्पीच में कुछ बेस किचेन की शुरुआत करने का ऐलान किया था। हम यह चाहेंगे कि हर डिवीजन में या जितने डिवीजन में यह संभव हो, वहां पर बेस किचेन अच्छी तरह से बनाई जाए, ताकि लोगों को हर दो घंटे में अच्छी हॉट मील मिले। पैंट्री कार लगाना सेफ्टी से जुड़ा हुआ एक सवाल है। जब हम गाड़ी में पैंट्री कार लगाते हैं, तो उससे सेफ्टी के सवाल भी खड़े हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पूरी व्यवस्था की निगरानी करके कुछ महीनों में इसमें जो भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है, वह हम करेंगे। अभी मेरे एक साथी ने मुझे बताया कि 333 ट्रेंस में आज ई-कैटरिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। यदि राजा जी चाहेंगे कि उनको तमिल खाना मिले, तो वह उनको मिलेगा, यदि हमारे देरेक जी चाहेंगे कि उनको बंगाली खाना मिले, तो वह भी मिल सकता है और प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी को गुजराती और महाराष्ट्रियन खाना एक ही टाइम पर मिल सकता है।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने ठीक बोला, मुझे दोनों तरह का खाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, it's not your question. Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I know that the Railway Minister is a very sincere person and wants to do things in a very radical manner. But if we start with first step first, I want to ask him one thing. The menus or paneer or Maharashtrian dish can be decided later. Recently, before the Railway Budget was presented, one of the principal channels of Indian TV conducted a very in-depth survey of all the kitchens in some of the biggest trains in the country. After seeing that pictorial, Sir, it is impossible to eat anything on any train. I do not know whether the hon.

Minister has seen that survey or not.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in his desire to radically change the catering services -- and, he has said in his answer that there is a monitoring cell -- whether the Minister is willing, to begin with, to regularly put somebody from the monitoring cell in some of the principal trains, to supervise the cleanliness and the hygiene standards so that the passengers have clean and tasty food.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, जैसा हमारी सम्मानित सदस्या ने कहा यह बात बिल्कुल ही है। यह टीवी पर दिखाया गया और मैंने भी इस बात को देखा है। इसकी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। सर, हमने दो और सुझाव दिए हैं और मैं मानता हूँ कि शायद ये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। एक तो यह कि आप online या फोन पर complaint कर सकते हैं और immediately उसके ऊपर एक्शन ली जाती है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह पर्याप्त नहीं है व उसमें और सुधार करने की जरूरत है। दूसरा, इसमें Third party inspection किया जाता है। Accredited agencies को चुना जाता है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद यह हो रहा है। हम इस की पूरी जांच-पड़ताल कर के जहां भी सुधार संभव है, वह करेंगे। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि I am not fully satisfied with this. We will definitely try to do as much as possible.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह बिहार में अस्पताल में प्रति दिन बेड बदले जाते हैं, उसी तरह रेल विभाग प्रति दिन सब्जियों और खाने के मीनू में बदलाव करेगा?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, मैंने कहा कि हम इस पर ध्यान देंगे। अब हर रोज इसे करना संभव होगा या नहीं, लेकिन आपके पास एक पर्याय उपलब्ध है कि आप हर दिन नया-नया खाना आर्डर करना चाहते हैं तो ई. केटरिंग से कर सकते हैं।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, will the Minister consider requests from the old-aged passengers who are travelling and some patients who have got some complaints? Will you take some steps to supply diet food after placing of prior orders? You have also given some regional cuisines. In order to make it complete, you can include curd rice, which will help all types of passengers.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, when I was replying to the Budget discussion, one hon. Member suggested that we should have sugar-free tea. I immediately said, yes, and, I am very happy that the Member (Traffic) immediately contacted the concerned people and we are working on that. Supplying diet food is also a good suggestion. I am not hundred per cent sure that curd rice is a hundred per cent diet food but we will definitely do that as well; I also like it.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप इस बारे में suggestions दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मंत्री जी को भेज दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। अब यह प्रश्न खत्म हो गया। This question is over.

BPO companies Shifting their operations to rural areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that BPO companies are shifting their operations to rural areas of the country for tapping talent to run cost-effective operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with status of the project;

(c) whether Government is offering certain incentives to such companies to attract them to operate from rural India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) to (d) Indian BPO companies locate their operations based on techno-commercial considerations. Under the Digital India Programme, a North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS) has been approved to incentivize BPO Operations in the North East Region (NER), including rural areas, for creation of employment opportunities for the youth and growth of IT-ITES Industry, by the establishment of 5000 seats, with capital support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India, has been designated as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the NEBPS.

Further, another Scheme for promotion of BPO Operations, for other parts of the country, particularly small towns, is contemplated for creation of employment opportunities and growth of IT-ITES Industry. The proposed Scheme would, *inter-alia*, lay down the appropriate guidelines in regard to eligibility, location, nature of support to the Industry and other related aspects, and would be operationalized, after obtaining necessary approvals of the Competent Authority.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, the short form of Business Process Outsourcing is BPO. Till now, these BPO companies have been concentrating their work in the metro cities, but, now they are also planning to go to the rural areas to find the new talent, and, to provide the rural youth new opportunities to know about the employment facilities and also to avail them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the States in India which have taken interest to provide the facilities and infrastructure to these companies to function in the rural areas.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Indian IT industry is growing enormously. About thirty lakh people are directly employed and a large number, about one crore, is indirectly employed. But when we came in Government, we found that hardly eight-nine cities are catering to the IT needs of India. We have taken one initiative to go to North-East. That proposal is already in place wherein we are going to establish call centers and BPOs in all the nine States of North-East. Another policy for establishment of BPOs in small *mofussil* towns is in place. You talked about specific States. States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu are encouraging it. But all the States have to become proactive as far as land availability, water availability is concerned. Because BPO in small towns and North-East is going to generate big employment, I would like that cooperation from all the States.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, my second question is this. This programme is being implemented in some of the States. Like Odisha, there are many States where many of them don't know about it and especially the BPO companies are not taking interest also. So, what steps is the Central Government or the concerned Ministry taking to help the youths of those States?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as in case of North-East, once the scheme is finalized for BPOs in small towns, there will be incentives. But the State Governments have also to supplement the incentives in terms of energy, electricity, land and other infrastructure because, as the hon. Member would appreciate, the call centers are linked by wire through Internet. Therefore, work can come from New York to Washington to Dhenkanal and Bhubaneswar also. Therefore, if proper enabling atmosphere is there, surely, we are working in that field. I would appeal to the hon. Member and to all the States in this House that BPO in small areas is a big game changer and we all need to work collectively.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, we fully appreciate the hon. Minister's intention and his dynamism. But, at the same time, the present availability of the system by BSNL is very poor in the rural areas and we need a gateway for making these BPOs. For that also, there is no facility and no machineries are coming up. I can take my own constituency, Sivaganga, and also the Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojna; we have taken up Marvamangalam. These are the areas where many of the software engineers and graduates are available. They want to have the jobs. Will the Government take up the issue aggressively to take the facilities at the rural level for having the 3G facility and gateway facility so that the BPOs can come up?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the concern of the hon. Member is well taken. There are issues. I think what is important is that the National Optical Fibre Programme, which our Government has unleashed in a very aggressive mission mode, linking 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats through optical fibre network, is in place.

BSNL problem is well-known. Why has this problem happened? As I have said earlier, a company having a profit of ten thousands of crores in 2004 is having a loss of eight-nine thousands of crores now. Who is responsible for this is a larger question. But my commitment to this House has been that we will restore the health of BSNL. All have to work together. They are going to instal 25,000 plus towers in the country under the seventh phase. We are doing all. The future is bright. We have to work together.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think there are two things which are most important for BPOs' establishment all over the country. First is proficiency of the English language, which, fortunately, is gaining a lot of popularity in our country. So, that is a good thing. The second thing, Sir, is about the OFC. Ultimately, the data has to be processed fast, which, as Mr. Natchiappan has just pointed out, is a problem. The only limited issue is you have talked of incentives from the States. What incentives the Central Government would provide in this matter you have not spelt out.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as the incentive for North-East is concerned, the Government of India is giving one lakh per seat.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: What about beyond North-East?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as beyond North-East is concerned, as I said in my initial reply, the policy is still in the stage of being finalized. Proper incentives shall be there.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Why don't you extend that to all the backward districts of the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Prafulji.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I get your point. The policy is being finalized. But what is important, Mr. Patel, the hon. Member, is the Centre and the States have to work together, have to walk together. The incentive of the Centre must be supplemented by the incentive from the States.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, my question here is: Will the Minister consider that if there is infrastructure in the rural areas, because you do not have to have a city, a mega city, to have BPOs, then only the BPOs can work? It can also be an incentive for the migration to the mega cities; that will also stop. So, it can be a generation for the employment. Then, density of optical fibre is not there. That is why it is not coming.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Scheme to provide financial assistance to weavers**

*244. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated by Government to give financial assistance to weavers to upgrade their powerloom machines to semi-automatic looms to increase their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many weavers have been provided financial assistance during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether around 1,00,000 families of Bhagalpur, Bihar are involved in weaving Tasar silk products and majority of them live on less than \$1.25 a day; and

(d) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to give financial assistance to the weavers of Bhagalpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has approved the Pilot Scheme of *in-situ* Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for Small Scale Industry Powerloom Sector on 11.09.2013 in order to provide financial assistance to economically weaker, low-end powerloom units having not more than eight plain powerlooms to enable *in-situ* Upgradation of the plain looms with additional attachments. The Pilot Scheme of *in-situ* Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI Powerloom Sector has been in operation from 11.09.2013 and shall continue upto the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-14 to 2016-17). Under the scheme, Government of India provides financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of the upgradation that is on attachments of kits, dobby and jacquard, subject to a maximum of ₹ 15,000/- per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit would be ₹ 1,20,000/- with a subsidy cap of eight powerlooms per unit.

As on date, the scheme has been extended to 21 clusters viz. Sircilla, Mau, Tanda, Burhanpur, Bhagalpur, Malegaon, Nagpur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Surat, Ahmadabad, Somanur, Ludhiana, Kishangarh, Dholka, Hindupur, Nagari, Solapur, Erode, Salem and Varanasi.

The details of financial assistance provided under the scheme State-wise since its inception (September, 2013) upto 15th March, 2015 are as under:—

Name of the State	Kits installed in looms (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (₹ in lakh)
Gujarat	160	15.20
Andhra Pradesh	464	59.68
Punjab	8	0.92
Tamil Nadu	4982	646.16
Madhya Pradesh	12	1.5
Maharashtra	636	60.78
Uttar Pradesh	20	1.4
TOTAL	6282	785.64

(c) As per information furnished by the Government of Bihar, there are approximately 37,000 weavers in Bhagalpur cluster of Bihar. Out of them 23,000 are Powerloom weavers and 14,000 are Handloom weavers. It has been estimated by the State Government that the average wage per day to the Powerloom weaver is approximately ₹ 200 and the average wage per day to the Handloom weaver is approximately ₹ 150.

(d) In order to promote the silk industry and the welfare of silk weavers, the Catalytic Development Programme of Government of India supports the silk sector. For promotion of sericulture activities in Bhagalpur the Central Silk Board has established the following three units in Bhagalpur District:-

- (i) Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre (BSM&TC) for production and supply of superior Quality basic tasar seeds to the State Government units.
- (ii) Textile Testing Lab and Demonstration-Cum-Technical Service Centre (TTL/DCTSC) for silk testing and demonstration of improved Technologies to reelers and weavers and to provide required training to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) Sub-Unit of Tasar Raw Material Bank (TRMB) for providing local market support for the producers of tasar cocoons, by providing a remunerative price for their produce.

Further, under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) the following assistance has been given to Bhagalpur and the State of Bihar:-

1. One big handloom cluster and five small clusters have been sanctioned in Bhagalpur by the Govt. of India and ₹ 3.83 crore has been released so far for the development of these clusters.

2. One Mega Handloom Cluster in Bhagalpur has been announced in the budget 2014-15.
3. Under the Yarn Supply Scheme more than 5 lakh kgs of yarn worth ₹ 6.08 crores have been supplied during the last five years in the district of Bhagalpur.
4. Under the Handloom Marketing Assistance, 22 Fairs and exhibition have been organized in the State of Bihar and ₹ 1.12 crore have been released.
5. Under the Revival, Reform and Re-structuring (RRR) Package, ₹ 5.32 crores have been released to the State of Bihar for the benefit of weavers including those in Bhagalpur.
6. More than 3 lakhs weavers of Bihar have been covered under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

Disposal of e-waste

*245. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any estimate of e-waste generated by the Information Technology industry and domestic use of computers;

(b) if so, the details in respect of e-waste generated by Cyberabad in Hyderabad;

(c) whether Government has drawn up plans for speedy and effective disposal of such waste;

(d) whether the e-waste disposal will be made part of Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) being the nodal Ministry for all environmental related issues, including e-waste, has been involved in inventorization of E-waste generated in the country. As per MoEF&CC, a survey carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) estimated that 1,46,800 tons of E-waste (including computers) was generated in the year 2005. As per the survey, the figure during 2012 was expected to reach at 8,00,000 tons.

(b) As per inventorization carried out in 2010 for three cities of Andhra Pradesh, the estimated e-waste generation was about 4266 MT/annum. The city-wise break up is given below:

1. Hyderabad - 3739 MTA
2. Visakhapatnam - 319 MTA
3. Vijayawada - 210 MTA

(c) Yes, Sir. MoEF&CC has notified the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for environmentally sound management of E-waste in the country. The Rule also has provision for reduction of hazardous substances in the components of the electrical and electronic equipment. Implementation of these rules contributes to ensuring that all the E-waste generated in the country is channelized to registered dismantler/recycler for environmentally safe recycling of E-waste. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has been involved in developing technology to recycle E-waste in an environment friendly manner.

(d) and (e) The Swachha Bharat Abhiyan encompasses initiatives from several Departments/Ministries and some actions have been already initiated in this regard. Rules have been notified under Environment (Protection) Act for environmentally sound management of wastes such as hazardous waste, bio-medical waste, Municipal solid waste, E-waste, plastic waste. Implementation of these rules helps in achieving a part of the objective envisaged under Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

Shortage of Urea

*246. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are left in distress because of the shortage of Urea during the current Rabi crop season;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the reduction in import of Urea has been the main reason for this shortage;

(c) if so, the details of the requirement and indigenous production of Urea and up to what extent the shortage was met by import during 2014-15 season compared to 2013-14 Rabi season; and

(d) the measures being taken to supply sufficient quantity of Urea to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR):

(a) In the current Rabi season 2014-15, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has supplied more fertilizers than that of last Rabi season as is evident from the Table given below:

(Figures in LMT)

Product	Rabi 2013-14 (Oct'13 to Feb'14)			Rabi 2014-15 (Oct'14 to Feb'15)		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	152.23	137.39	133.36	149.90	146.46	144.19

As can be seen from the above table that this year supplies as well as sales have been more than that of last year. During current Rabi season due to changed weather conditions and cropping pattern, there was a shift in demand pattern and therefore in the months of December, 2014 and January, 2015, some States requested Urea far more than the projected requirement of these months and the supply was made accordingly.

(b) and (c) In the Kharif 2014 season (April to September) the imports were 26.95 LMT as compared to 41.02 LMT imports in Kharif, 2013. The main reason for less imports in Kharif 2014 was that in April and May, 2014 tenders were not floated for import of Urea on Government account. Also due to internal reasons, Urea supply from OMIFCO (Joint Venture of IFFCO and KRIBHCO with Oman Oil in Oman) was in short supply of about 4.75 LMT from April to September as compared to corresponding period in Kharif, 2013. Despite less imports, the availability of Urea remained comfortable in Kharif, 2014.

Corrective actions for increasing imports both on Government of India account and from OMIFCO were taken. Senior officials were deputed to Oman and China to persuade the authorities for enhancing exports of Urea to India. On account of this initiative and floating of fresh tender, the shortfall in indigenous demand and production was made good through imports. On account of these measures, ever highest import of Urea was achieved during the financial year 2014-15, that was 78.43 LMT upto February, 2015 as compared to 69.21 LMT during the same period of last year.

The details of the requirement, indigenous production and import of Urea during Rabi Season (October to February) for 2013-14 and 2014-15 on all India basis are given as below:

(Figures in LMT)

Season	Requirement	Indigenous Production	Import	Availability	% of availability with respect to requirement
Rabi 2013-14	152.23	98.49	28.20	137.39	90
Rabi 2014-15	149.90	95.20	51.48	146.46	98

As can be seen from the above Table that the percentage of availability of Urea has increased from 90% to 98% because Government of India imported 23.22 LMT more than the last year during the same period to meet the projected requirement of the farmers.

(d) 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. 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 and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture 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.
- (v) Further, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has assessed demand of various fertilizers for the ensuing sowing season *i.e.* Kharif, 2015. Department of Fertilizers has issued supply plan for the month of February and March 2015, allocating fertilizers more than the projected requirement to enable the States/UTs to preposition the stock. Further in the month of February and March 10.23 LMT of Urea has been imported to supplement the stock.

Launching of CNG trains

*247. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched its first CNG train on the Rewari-Rohtak section of Northern Zone;

- (b) whether Government plans to introduce more CNG trains, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is investing on Research and Development for fuel efficient trains, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has plans to shift all the existing trains into CNG and LNG trains in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Natural gas (LNG) based trains are in developmental phase. Decision of proliferation would be based on performance.

Introduction of more CNG trains is expected under following projects:

1. Present technology used for dual mode CNG Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMUs) has enabled about 20% substitution of diesel. Railways is exploring other technologies which will increase diesel substitution by CNG further.
2. Apart from DEMU, Railways has also taken up a project for conversion of ALCO diesel locomotive to natural gas.

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways is investing on projects for research and development for improving fuel efficiency in trains like introduction of Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) system, Common Rail Direct Injection (CRDI) system, Auxiliary Power Units (APU), Multi Genset Locomotives etc.

(d) No, Sir.

**Providing facilities and security to the passengers visiting
Maha Kumbh Simhastha, Ujjain**

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

- (a) the comprehensive action plan for railway transport, facilities and security for the 'Maha Kumbh Simhastha' to be organised in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh in 2016 and steps proposed to decongest passenger rush; and
- (b) the steps taken to restart train services in the Ujjain-Fatehabad meter gauge section and other measures taken for the purpose mentioned in para (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Based on previous experience, for catering to the huge influx of pilgrims expected during Maha

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kumbh Simhashta at Ujjain to be held in 2016, many of whom are expected through rail mode, Indian Railways to the extent feasible and justified, makes provision of adequate special trains including DEMU, MEMU from various parts of the country and also augments the load of existing regular trains apart from reinforcing its infrastructural facilities and security apparatus needed for handling the surge of traffic in close coordination with civil authorities.

Depending upon the anticipated volume and pattern of rail traffic during Simhashta Mela 2016, following works have been completed/undertaken by Railway:

1. Ujjain Railway Station

(i) Works completed

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

(ii) Works taken up

- Development of sitting space with shed at Nagda end on platform No.1
- Platform shelter at Platform No.2/3
- Additional Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Indore end
- Extension of existing FOB at Nagda end
- Provision of out to out FOB
- Augmentation of drinking water arrangements
- Additional entry and development of circulating area at Neel Ganga Colony side
- Multiline train arrival/departure display board

2. Vikram Nagar Railway Station-Works taken up

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

3. Provision of temporary halt stations at Pasawa and Mohanpura taken up

4. Nagda Railway Station — Works taken up

- Replacement of interconnecting FOB at Kota end
- Multiline train arrival/departure display board
- Extension of FOB at Ratlam end

- Raising of platform level from medium to high level and extension of covered shed on PF No. 4/5.

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

- Multiline train arrival/departure display board

Accordingly, for handling huge congregations like Maha Kumbh Simhastha at Ujjain, Indian Railways provides additional temporary infrastructure which include provision of temporary shelters, toilets, drinking water, lighting, fan arrangements etc., apart from augmenting the existing amenities at Ujjain and its satellite stations. The State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are also requested to share the expenditure to be incurred for the purpose of additional infrastructure during Simhastha Kumbh Mela.

Besides, the following steps are also taken by Railway Protection Force (RPF) for ensuring the security of passengers visiting Mahakumbh Simhastha, Ujjain and handling any eventualities:—

1. Establishment of a RPF Control Room at Ujjain Railway station manned by one Inspector/RPF alongwith other RPF Staff.
2. Posting of one Assistant Security Commissioner/RPF who will be over all in-charge of Mela security arrangements in Ujjain to maintain close coordination with Government Railway Police, State Police and other agencies.
3. Establishment of an RPF Assistance Booth at the station to provide necessary assistance to passengers in need.
4. Deployment of additional RPF staff at Ujjain railway station and nearby areas for ensuring the security of passengers visiting Mahakumbh Simhastha, Ujjain.
5. Procurement of necessary security equipment for ensuring better surveillance and security in station premises.

(b) As a result of gauge conversion of adjoining sections, Ujjain-Fatehabad has become isolated Metre Gauge section and it is not operationally feasible to run services on this section.

Revival of Ramagundam fertilizer unit

249. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been entered into among National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), Engineer India Limited (EIL), and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) to revive Ramagundam Fertilizer Unit in Telangana;

- (b) if so, the details of estimated cost of the revival package;
- (c) the quantum of urea to be produced in this plant; and
- (d) whether any other fertilizer, other than Urea, is also planned to be produced in this plant, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL), Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) have entered into a joint venture agreement on January 14, 2015 to revive Ramagundam Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) in Telangana.

(b) The estimated expenditure for revival of the Ramagundam Project is ₹ 5,000 crore.

(c) The quantum of urea that would be produced is 1.27 million tonnes per annum.

(d) None, at present.

Increase in incidents of suicide by farmers

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

(a) whether incidents of farmers' suicides have considerably increased in some parts of the country in the current year;

(b) if so, the number of reported cases of farmers' suicides in the current year and during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has identified reasons for such suicides, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to check the outcome of the remedial measures taken by Government so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of suicides committed by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture in 2011, 2012 & 2013 was 14027, 13754 and 11772 respectively. State-wise details are given in statement-I (See below). Such data for 2014 has not been published by NCRB.

The number of suicides committed by farmers attributed to agrarian distress during last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013 & 2014, as reported by State Governments, was 1066, 890 and 1357 respectively. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) According to NCRB, causes of suicides include family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, professional/career problems, love affairs, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation and unknown causes. Causes of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

(d) and (e) Government of India has not conducted any such study as agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers.

Statement-I

Number of suicides under Sub-head Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2206	2572	2014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	37
3.	Assam	312	344	305
4.	Bihar	83	68	127
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	0
6.	Goa	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	578	564	582
8.	Haryana	384	276	374
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	29	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	10	18
11.	Jharkhand	94	119	142
12.	Karnataka	2100	1875	1403
13.	Kerala	830	1081	972

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1326	1172	1090
15.	Maharashtra	3337	3786	3146
16.	Manipur	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	22	10	5
18.	Mizoram	14	10	6
19.	Nagaland	2	9	2
20.	Odisha	144	146	150
21.	Punjab	98	75	83
22.	Rajasthan	268	270	292
23.	Sikkim	12	19	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	623	499	105
25.	Tripura	20	18	56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	645	745	750
27.	Uttarakhand	25	14	15
28.	West Bengal	807	NR	0
TOTAL (STATES)		14004	13727	11744
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	13	6	15
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	10	21	8
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		23	27	28
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		14027	13754	11772

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

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89	49	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh (F/Y)	1	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	3
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	NR
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	NR
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	NR
12.	Karnataka (F/Y)	77	58	47
13.	Kerala*	17	1	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	732	665	1207
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	NR
25.	Telangana	147	112	84
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		1066	890	1357

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UT)		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1066	890	1357

NR = Not reported

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

Wastage of foodgrains

*251. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains lost due to pilferage during transportation and storage along with the value thereof, during the last three years;

(b) the measures taken by Government to check such wasteful expenditure and loss of foodgrains;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the defaulting FCI officials, including recovery for the losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The quantity and value of foodgrains lost due to pilferage/theft in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity (tons)	Value (Rupees)
2011-2012	14.1	376291
2012-2013	8.1	152800
2013-2014	39.75	860768
2014-2015 (up to Jan.2015)	26.7	673068

Any pilferage during road transportation is covered under the contract with the transporter.

(b) Adequate security measures are taken by FCI for safe storage of foodgrains. The following additional measures have been taken to curb/detect theft and pilferage in vulnerable areas;

- (1) Installation of CCTV cameras in 58 FCI depots has been done during 2013-14 for surveillance and better supervision to obviate the cases of theft.
- (2) Installations of barbed wires fencing of boundary walls, provision of street lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds are being ensured by the respective field offices.
- (3) Security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) sponsored agency, Special Police Officers and State Armed Police are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (4) Security Inspection as well as surprise checks of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.

(c) and (d) FIRs have been lodged with the police by FCI where pilferage has come to notice. Apart from this, departmental action including recovery of loss has been resorted to as a deterrent measure, wherever warranted. Details of cases are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of theft/pilferage cases in FCI during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/Region/ Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/ Quantity	Amount involved (₹)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

2011-12

North Zone Punjab Region

1.	Buffer Complex Patiala	17.5.2011	Theft of 10 bags of wheat (5Qtl)	₹ 7000/-	Case has been closed (amount of ₹ 13781/- as final payment has been recovered from Punjab Home Guards bill.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	FSD Roja, Shahjhanpur	2/3.11.2010 & 7/8.11.2010	Theft of 195 katta of Wheat & Rice 97.50 Qtl.	₹ 2,88,075/-	The case was reported on 21.09.2011 and ₹ 2,51,475/- has been recovered from Security Agency.
3.	CAP Alwar	24.11.2011	42 Katta (21.00 Qtl.)	₹ 57,036.34/-	Recovery has been done and the food grain has been deposited in the Godwon.
4.	Distt Office, Udaipur CAP, (Jai Gurudev) Banswara	3.01.2012	Theft of 35 Katta of wheat (17.65 Qtl.)	₹ 24,180/-	FIR Lodged with PS Banswara and Departmental inquiry is under process.
TOTAL			141.15 Qtl. (14.01 MT)	₹ 3,76,291.34/-	Amount recovered ₹ 3,22,292/-

2012-13**North Zone U.P. Region**

1.	FSD, Dhamaura (U.P.)	14.08.2012	Theft of 160 Katta(80 qtls.) of wheat.	₹ 1,52,800/-	An amount of ₹ 1,52,800/- has been recovered from the bills of Home Guards informed <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.4.2014 by RO Lucknow.
2.	Mandi Yard Ravla D.O. Sriganganagar (Raj.)	28.9.12	Theft of 2 katta of wheat	--	Two Home Guards caught with two kattas of wheat for which FIR against Home Guards has been lodged on 29.9.2012
		2 case	8.1 MT	--	₹ 1,52,800/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14					
West Zone M.P. Region					
1.	FSD, Itarsi (DO Bhopal)	09.05.2013	Theft of 27 qtls. of wheat.	₹ 42390.00	Matter under investigation. Theft 60 bags recovered out of 114 bags nearby depot and only 54 SBT gunnies (empty) recovered.
2.	FSD, Itarsi (DO Bhopal)	09.06.2013	Theft of 68 bags of wheat (34 qtls)	₹ 53380.00	Under investigation. FIR was not filed by police till date.
East Zone/W.Bengal					
3.	FSD, Adra	30.05.2013	Theft of 132 bags of rice (62.98 qtls)	₹ 185808.00	Under investigation.
North Zone/Punjab					
4.	ARDC, Kartarpur	7/8.5.2013	Theft of 160 bags wheat (80 qtls.)	₹ 170000/-	FIR lodged and amount recovered from the Home Guards bills.
5.	Atwal open plint, Kartarpur	31.8.2013	Theft of 71 kattas wheat (35.50 qtls.)	₹ 75438/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited.
6.	BG Malout	9/10.7.2013	Theft of 42 kattas wheat(21 qtls.)	₹ 44625/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited.
7.	HG Jaitu	11/12.8.2013	Theft of 78 bags wheat (39 Qtls.)	₹ 82875/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	FSD Balachaur Open plinth	8.8.2013	Theft of 109 bags wheat (54.50 qtls.)	₹ 109557/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited
9.	BG Malout, Open complex	1/2.10.2013	Theft of 14 kattas of rice (7.00 qtls)	₹ 19257/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited
10.	BG Malout, Open complex	-	Theft of 22 kattas wheat (11.00qtls.)	₹ 22375/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited
11.	BG Malout, Open complex	31.10.13 / 01.11.2013	Theft of 25 kattas wheat (12.05 qtls.)	₹ 26563/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited
12.	Buffer Complex, Patiala	20.11.2013	26 wheat bags and 1 rice bags. (13.50 Qtl.)	₹ 28500/-	FIR lodged. Loss recovered from PHG. Police investigation and joint investigation report awaited.
TOTAL			397.53 Qtl. (39.75 MTs)	₹ 860768/-	₹ 579190/- recovered.

2014-15**West Zone M.P. Region**

1.	FSD Doraha (Punjab)	19/20.3.2014 (Detail of Case reported in Sept. 2014)	336 Rice katta (168 Qtl.)	₹ 5,00,808/-	Local police investigating the case.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Rohtak/BG Narwana (Haryana)	25.5.2014	123 wheat bags (61.5 Qtl.)	₹ 1,07,010/-	₹ 1,07,010/- has been with- held from the wage bills of Home Guards volunteers by D.O.Rohtak.
3.	FSD Moga Plinth No.1	5/6.9.2014	75 wheat bags (37.5 Qtl.)	₹ 65,250/-	Investigation is under process.
TOTAL			267.00 Qtl. (26.7 MTs)	₹ 673068/-	₹ 1,07,010/-

Suspension of All India Railway Employees' Association, ECR

†*252. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Railway Employees' Association of East Central Railway (ECR) Hajipur, along with its incumbents duly elected for five years as per its constitution, have been suspended undemocratically and unconstitutionally from September, 2014 by Chief Personnel Officer, East Central Railway, Hajipur, and Railway Board has not given reply when the guidelines were asked for in this regard;

(b) whether OBC Railway Associations are functioning in other zonal railways according to their different constitutions, if so, the justification for stalling the welfare of forty thousand working OBC railway employees by suspending the said association; and

(c) by when the suspension will be revoked?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The Zonal Executive Committee of All India Other Backward Classes Railway Employees Association (AIOBCREA)/East Central Railway(ECR) had taken affiliation to its Central Executive Committee(CEC)/All India OBC Railway Employees Federation (AIOBCREF).

As per clause '20' under the heading "Disciplinary Action" of the bye-laws of AIOBCREF, CEC/AIOBCREF is the supreme (Apex) body of this Federation, it has got the authority to suspend or expel any affiliated body or it's office bearers followed by certain manner/procedure, due to injuring the interest of the Federation.

Accordingly, CEC of AIOBCREF has advised East Central Railway that both General Secretary and Treasurer be expelled from their respective portfolio in the AIOBCREA/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ECR zonal body, and the entire zone of AIOBCREA/ECR, due to their anti-Association activities *w.e.f.* 25.08.2014, as per clause-20 of the Bye Laws of AIOBCREF.

As per the advice of the apex body of this Association, East Central Railway has temporarily suspended the above mentioned office bearers. Since, necessary facilities to these Associations which are genuine and authentic are provided by Railway administration, keeping in view serious disputes existing among AIOBCREA/ECR, Hajipur, the Railway administration has taken a judicious decision also to suspend the entire body of the above Association temporarily, for the interest of the administration.

Member in Railway Board for Safety of Customer Services

*253. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has any Member designated for safety of customer services;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is taking any step to restructure the Railway Board?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The work relating to Railway Safety and Customer Service is performed by Member (Traffic), Railway Board. However, the matter is under consideration.

(c) Ministry of Railways has constituted a Committee, *inter-alia*, for restructuring of Railway Ministry and Railway Board under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bibek Debroy.

FCI not fulfilling its objectives

*254. SHRI S. THANGA VELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Level Committee appointed by Government has come out with the conclusion that Food Corporation of India (FCI) has not been fulfilling its three key objectives in recent years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that failure to effect the objective of providing price support is evident by the fact that in 2012-13 only a small per cent of agricultural households sold any foodgrains to procurement agencies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri Shanta Kumar has stated that FCI was mandated with three basic objectives: (1) to provide effective price support to farmers; (2) to procure and supply grains to

Public Distribution System (PDS) for distributing subsidized staples to economically vulnerable sections of society; and (3) keep a strategic reserve to stabilize markets for basic foodgrains. It has observed that India had moved a far away from the shortages of 1960 into surpluses of cereals in post 2010 period. However, somehow the food management system, of which FCI is an integral part, has not been able to deliver on its objectives very efficiently. Based on the National Sample Survey Organization's (17th Round) data for 2012-13, HLC has concluded that the benefits of procurement have not gone to larger number of farmers beyond a few States, and leakages in TPDS remain unacceptably high. This means, HLC has admitted that efforts of FCI have helped in substantially increasing the production, as well as procurement of foodgrains over the last five decades in the country, which has helped in maintaining sufficient stock of foodgrains under Central Pool. With regard to shortfall in meeting the other two objectives, HLC itself has concluded that FCI is not directly responsible for the same, as its hands are tied and has suggested that a desirable solution to FCI's restructuring can be found only by looking at the issue of food security somewhat holistically. With regard to observation of the HLC that in 2012-13 only a small percent of agricultural household sold any foodgrains to procurement agencies, the Government is of the view that, based on the very fact that the procurement of foodgrains (rice and wheat) had touched a new record level of 722 lakh MT in Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13 and Kharif Marketing Season 2012-13 together, any such observation cannot be taken as a conclusive evidence of failure of FCI to effect the objective of providing price support to the farmers.

Security and surveillance at stations and in trains

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide an effective 24/7 electronic security and surveillance at railway stations and in trains to combat any untoward incidents and to save commuters from terrorists threats and anti-social elements;

(b) the amount allocated and spent in the last three years for these electronic security and surveillance, zone-wise;

(c) whether that implementation of these projects would require more funds;

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government for investment in Railways; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to attract investment in Railways with the help of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the targets for 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in station premises and

trains is the statutory responsibility of States which is being discharged by them through the 'Government Railway Police' (GRP). Besides sharing 50% of the cost on GRPs with respective States, Railways supplement efforts of States through the Railway Protection Force (RPF) to ensure security at railway stations and in trains.

Following measures have been initiated by the Railways to strengthen electronic security and surveillance at important stations and in trains over Indian Railways:

- Installation of an Integrated Security System (ISS) comprising of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system, access control, personal and baggage screening system and bomb detection system at identified sensitive stations.
- 80 stations have already been covered with CCTV surveillance system under ISS. In addition, CCTVs have also been provided at 231 other railway stations over Indian Railways.
- It has been further decided to install CCTV cameras at all the A1, A and C category stations over Indian Railways.
- To provide round the clock security related assistance to passengers, a 24x7 security helpline system 182 has become operational through Security Control Rooms of RPF.
- CUG facility has been extended to RPF escort parties with sanction of 4000 CUG SIMs to zonal railways to ensure rendering of security related assistance in running trains.
- For constant surveillance and monitoring against anti-social elements to ensure safety of women passengers in running trains, a budget pronouncement has already been made for installing surveillance cameras on a pilot basis in selected mainline coaches and ladies' compartments of suburban coaches without compromising on privacy.

(b) There is no separate Plan Head meant for "electronic security and surveillance etc." Works relating to creation of assets and procurement of plant and equipment etc. relating to the security establishment are undertaken and expenditure incurred on them in Demand No. 16 under Plan Outlay by different zonal Railways.

During last three financial years (2012-13 to 2014-15), funds to the tune of ₹ 183.99 crore have been allocated to zonal Railways for the purpose of Integrated Security System out of which funds to the tune of ₹ 84.30 crore have been utilized by the zonal railways. Besides above, ₹ 5.38 lacs were spent on provision of CCTV cameras on SLRD and WGACCW coaches.

(c) Yes, Sir. Provision of CCTV on coaches has also been included as new acquisition under Rolling Stock Programme 2015-16 for 500 coaches at a total cost of ₹ 17.5 crores.

(d) and (e) A Participative Policy for rail connectivity and capacity augmentation was issued on 10.12.2012 which provides five models for building rail connectivities. Also Sectoral Guidelines of Domestic/Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have been issued in November, 2014. The target for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in 2015-16 is proposed as ₹ 5722 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Decline in production of foodgrains

2561. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's foodgrain production is set to decline 3 per cent in 2014-15, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this decline has occurred on account of lower production of rice, coarse cereals and pulses due to erratic rainfall conditions during the monsoon season in 2014, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per 2nd advance estimates for 2014-15, total production of foodgrains in the country estimated at 257.07 million tonnes is lower by 3.20% as compared to total foodgrains production of 265.57 million tonnes during the last year, *i.e.*, 2013-14.

(b) Yes, Sir. The decline in production of foodgrains during the current year has been on account of lower production of rice by 3.60 million tonnes, coarse cereals by 3.64 million tonnes and pulses by 1.36 million tonnes due to erratic/deficient rainfall conditions in many parts of the country during Monsoon, 2014.

Loss of standing crops due to unseasonal rains

2562. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made any assessment regarding loss of standing crops due to unseasonal rains that lashed Northern part of the country particularly Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand on 28th February and 1st March, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government announced any compensation package to farmers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The unseasonal rains and hailstorm on 28th February and 1st March, 2015 have affected rabi crops in many States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. As per preliminary reports, about 27 lakh hectare crop area was affected. The States are yet to submit their assessment of loss to standing crops to Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) and (d) The Government provides support to the States under State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) for the losses to the crops due to natural calamity as per the guidelines of SDRF and NDRF.

Advise for agricultural scientists to work in villages

†2563. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to advise Agricultural scientists and students to go and work in villages;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this direction so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An initiative “Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav” has been conceptualized in which scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Agricultural Universities will identify villages in the vicinity of the Institutions for providing advisories and consultations to farmers for increasing farm productivity and production.

Protection to farmers under (NCIIS)

2564. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has or plans to launch a National Crop Income Insurance Scheme (NCIIS) to protect farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of target, coverage and insurance amount under the scheme; and

(c) whether Government plans to protect farmers in case of crop failure, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) In order to protect farmers against crop failure, Government of India at present, is implementing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). Further, improvement in crop insurance schemes to make these more scientific and to better serve the interest of farmers is a continuous process and Government is desirous to develop a new crop insurance scheme to protect them against both yield and price losses. At present, Government is in the process of finalization of details in consultation with various stakeholders.

Diversion of agricultural land for other purposes

2565. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cultivable land is being diverted for industrial and construction purposes;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to increase the net cultivable land in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) As per available estimates, cultivable land has marginally decreased from 182.68 million hectare (2005-06) to 181.98 million hectare (2011-12) in the country, mainly due diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries housing etc. However, due to various technological interventions, production of foodgrains has increased from 234.5 million tonnes in 2008-09 to 257.1 million tonnes in 2012-13 which has further increased to 264.8 million tonnes in 2013-14 (4th Advance Estimates).

With a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and to maintain balance in various types of land uses, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture was implementing various programmes namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR) and Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) through Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme across the country upto March, 2013. Now, Ministry of Rural Development

is implementing a major Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving & developing degraded lands in the country. Parts of degraded lands developed under these programmes are also brought under cultivation to maintain balance in different types of land uses.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land falls under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring in suitable Policy/Act/Legislation to prevent diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Government of India has formulated National Policy for Farmers, 2007, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. These Policies/Act also envisage prevention of diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

Decline in production due to deficient monsoon

2566. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent estimates of the Ministry, India's foodgrain production is likely to decline during 2014-15 due to deficient monsoon, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that heavy rains in northern India in March 2015 would also aggravate the situation and miseries of farmers who are already committing suicides due to non-profitable agriculture, if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the measures Government would take to ensure profit to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per 2nd Advance Estimates for 2014-15 released on 18th February, 2015, total production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at 257.07 million tonnes which is lower by 3.20% than the record production of 265.57 million tonnes of foodgrains achieved during 2013-14. State-wise details of foodgrains production in the country during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The recent unseasonal rains and hailstorms in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have adversely affected production of rabi crops and further aggravated the overall production of agricultural crops during 2014-15.

In order to support the farmers for losses to crops due to natural calamities, Government of India provides financial assistance under State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). Farmers are also paid compensation by Insurance Companies and the Government for damage to their crops under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).

In addition to above, to supplement State Governments' efforts to minimize the crop loss due to unseasonal rains, Ministry of Agriculture has also issued advisories from time to time, to States and farmers through SMSs and other electronic media.

Statement

State-wise Production of Foodgrains

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)	
	2013-14	2014-15*
Andhra Pradesh	19665.1	16268.9
Assam	5096.8	5181.0
Bihar	12905.8	13004.5
Chhattisgarh	7595.6	6780.9
Gujarat	9179.6	7549.5
Haryana	16974.1	16204.0
Himachal Pradesh	1528.4	1470.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1777.9	1973.8
Jharkhand	4285.7	4264.4
Karnataka	12208.9	11485.5
Kerala	513.5	558.7
Madhya Pradesh	22978.0	26255.3
Maharashtra	13846.2	10115.8
Odisha	8359.4	7870.3
Punjab	29480.4	28401.5
Rajasthan	17899.5	17521.3
Tamil Nadu	8783.2	8573.4
Uttar Pradesh	50027.5	50646.1
Uttarakhand	1776.5	1919.1
West Bengal	17078.9	17100.9
Others	3612.9	3922.4
ALL INDIA	265574.0	257067.5

*As per 2nd advance estimates.

Increasing production with the help of agriculture colleges

2567. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Agriculture universities in the country including West Bengal, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether any action plan is being prepared by Government to entrust responsibility to scientists to suggest measures to increase the produce of farmers of fifty to hundred villages of the circle under the respective region of Agriculture colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) List of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs)/ICAR Deemed-to-be-Universities (DUs)/Central Universities with agricultural faculty in the country including West Bengal; State-wise and location-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) An initiative “Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav” has been conceptualized in which scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Agricultural Universities will identify villages in the vicinity of the Institutions for providing advisories and consultations to farmers for increasing farm productivity and production.

Statement

List of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs)/ICAR Deemed-to-be-Universities(DUs)/Central Universities with agricultural faculty in the country including West Bengal; State-wise and location-wise

Andhra Pradesh

1. Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
2. Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati
3. Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem, West Godavari

Assam

4. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
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Bihar

5. Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur
6. Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur

Chhattisgarh

7. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishak Nagar
8. Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Durg, Chhattisgarh

Delhi

9. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi (ICAR Deemed University)

Gujarat

10. Anand Agricultural University, Anand
11. Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh
12. Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari
13. Sardarkrushingar-Dantiwada Agricultural University Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada
14. Kamdhenu University, Gandhi Nagar Campus Office, Podium Level, M Floor, Sector 10-1, Gandhinagar

Haryana

15. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
16. Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar
17. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (ICAR Deemed University)

Himachal Pradesh

18. CSK HP Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur
19. Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan

Manipur

20. Central Agricultural University, Imphal

Jammu and Kashmir

21. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu
22. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar

Jharkhand

23. Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi
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Karnataka

24. University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur
25. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
26. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
27. University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot
28. Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar
29. University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Navile, Shimoga

Kerala

30. Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur
31. Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Papangad, Kochi
32. Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Lakkidi, P.O. Wayanand

Madhya Pradesh

33. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishi Nagar, Adhartal, Jabalpur
34. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vidhyalaya, Race Course Road, Gwalior
35. Madhya Pradesh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur

Maharashtra

36. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola
37. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dist. Ahmednagar, Rahuri
38. Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ratnagiri, Dapoli
39. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani
40. Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Seminary Hills, Nagpur
41. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Panch Marg, Off Yari Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai (ICAR Deemed University)

Nagaland

42. Nagaland University, Lumani, Medziphena (Central University with agricultural faculty)

Odisha

43. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar

Punjab

44. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
 45. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana
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Rajasthan

46. Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner
47. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur
48. Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner
49. Sri Karan Narendra Agricultural University, Jobneer, Jaipur
50. Agriculture University, Jodhpur, Mandor, Jodhpur
51. Agriculture University Kota, Borkhera, Kota

Tamil Nadu

52. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
53. Tamil Nadu University Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Chennai
54. Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, First Line Beach Road, Nagapattinam

Telangana

55. Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, HQ at Rajendra Nagar Campus, Hyderabad
56. Professor Jayashankar Agriculture University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
57. Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana State University for Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries sciences, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

Uttar Pradesh

58. Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad
 59. Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
 60. UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Viswa Vidyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura
 61. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology Roorkee Road, Modipuram, Meerut
 62. Manyavar Shri Kanshiram Ji University of Agriculture & Technology, Banda
 63. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Sciences & Technology, Allahabad (Deemed University)
 64. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (Central Agricultural University)
 65. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Central University with agricultural faculty)
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66. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (Central University with agricultural faculty)
67. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (ICAR Deemed University)

Uttarakhand

68. GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
69. Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal

West Bengal

70. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia
71. Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, PO Pundbari, Cooch Behar
72. West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata
73. Vishwa Bharti, Birbhum Dist., Shantiniketan (Central University with agricultural faculty)
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Knowledge based information to farmers

2568. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal to provide knowledge based information through Information and Communication Technology for the benefit of farmers of the country;

(b) if so, whether the information regarding natural calamities would be made available at the district level through the aforesaid information system; and

(c) if so, the time by which the aforesaid proposal is likely to be approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The Government has not received any specific proposal on the subject.

However, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National e-governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)” in the entire country with a total project cost of ₹ 885.79 crore. This centrally sponsored Mission Mode Project (MMP) was introduced during the last quarter of the Eleventh Plan Period from

2010-11 in 07 selected States (Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh) in Phase-I of this Project and have now been extended to cover all the remaining 22 States and 07 UTs during the current Plan Period starting from 2014-15. The programme aims to achieve rapid development of agriculture in India through ICT enabled *multiple delivery channels such as Internet, Government Offices, Touch Screen Kiosks, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics, Common Service Centers, Mobile Phones (Broadcast, IVRS, interactive messaging using unstructured Supplementary Service Data and Voice Recognition* for ensuring timely access to agriculture related information for the farmers of the country. Twelve(12) clusters of services (containing nearly 80 components) are covered under the Scheme for providing information on various agricultural related activities. A number of applications in agriculture and allied sector have been developed under the project for providing integrated ICT based services to farmers.

Knowledge based information is being provided to farmers through a number of web and mobile based applications including the Farmers' Portal (www.farmer.gov.in) (in beta version at present) mKisan Portal (www.mkisan.gov.in) and Kisan Call Centres (KCC). These Portals are facilitating knowledge based information and advisories to farmers through an integrated web portal and mobile based platforms respectively. Brief details of the activities under these applications are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Information on natural calamities, weather forecast and agromet advisories is being disseminated to farmers through multiple delivery channels including mKisan Portal (through SMSs), Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India and Gramin Krishi Mausam of the India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences and some other Public/Private initiatives. Information relating to the natural calamities are being provided to district level under a number of initiatives taken by the Ministry and the India Meteorological Department (IMD), which are summarised in Statement-II (*See below*).

Under the National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) programme, the Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) regularly (on monthly basis) carries out drought assessment at District/sub-district level using satellite based remote sensing data, rainfall data and ground information with respect to sowing progression, irrigation percentage, etc. These assessments are communicated to concerned Departments in States and are also available online on MNCFC website (www.ncfc.gov.in).

(c) Not applicable in view of reply furnished as above.

Statement-I*Brief details of activities under applications***1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Interventions**

DAC has developed 80 portals, applications and websites (primarily in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre) covering both the headquarters and its field offices/ directorates. The important portals include SEEDNET, DACNET, AGMARKNET (prices and arrivals in Mandis), RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana), ATMA, NHM (National Horticulture Mission), INTRADAC, NFSM (National Food Security Mission) and APY (Acreage, Productivity and Yield). Some of the important applications /Schemes being implemented are as under:-

2. National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)

The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National e-governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)” in the entire country with a total project cost of ₹ 885.79 crore. This centrally sponsored Mission Mode Project (MMP) was introduced during the last phase of the Eleventh Plan in 07 selected States (Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh) in Phase-I of this Project. This Scheme has now been extended to cover all the remaining 22 States and 07 UTs during the current Plan Period starting from 2014-15. This programme aims to achieve rapid development of agriculture in India through ICT enabled *multiple delivery channels such as Internet, Government Offices, Touch Screen Kiosks, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics, Common Service Centers, Mobile Phones (Broadcast, IVRS, interactive messaging using unstructured Supplementary Service Data and Voice Recognition* for ensuring timely access to agriculture related information for the farmers of the country. These initiatives will be integrated under NeGP-A so that farmers would be able to make proper and timely use of the available information. Twelve clusters of services (containing nearly 80 components) will be covered under the Scheme for providing information on various agricultural related activities, viz., Information on Pesticides, Fertilizers and Seeds; Soil Health; Information on crops, farm machinery, training and Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs); Weather advisories; Information on prices, arrivals, procurement points, and providing interaction platform; Electronic certification for exports and import; Information on marketing infrastructure; Monitoring implementation/evaluation of schemes and programmes; Information on fishery inputs; Information on irrigation infrastructure; Drought Relief and Management; Livestock Management.

3. SMS Portal/mKisan Portal

Officers, Scientists and Experts from all over the country are using this Portal for disseminating information on various agricultural activities, giving topical and

seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to farmers in their local languages. SMSs classified into three categories, *viz.* information, services and advisories. The content may include information about the Schemes, Advisories from Experts, Market Prices, Weather Reports, Soil Test Reports etc. The farmers registered for receiving SMS messages have been grouped based on the State, District, Block and the Crops/Activities selected by respective farmers. The SMS Portal provides a platform for integration of service delivery under different sectors *viz.* Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. Till date, more than 515 Crores SMSs have been sent to farmers by all agencies/organisation/departments in agriculture and allied sectors down to Block level throughout the country since its inception in July, 2013.

Mobile based services for farmers and other stakeholders being delivered through organisations, departments and offices of Central and State Governments down to the Block level (including State Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agro-Meteorological Field Units) have been brought together under a single umbrella *viz.* mKisan portal of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The URL is www.mkisan.gov.in. mKisan Portal subsumes all mobile based initiatives in the field of Agriculture and allied sectors. It brings together SMS (both Push and Pull), Interactive Voice Response System, Unstructured Supplementary Services of Data or USSD (which is essentially Interactive SMS and can facilitate data entry and query on Web Portals without internet), Mobile Apps and Services.

3.1 Farmers' Portal

This portal aims to serve as a One Stop Shop for all the farmers for accessing information on agricultural activities. Besides giving links to appropriate pages of the 80 portals already developed so far, the Farmers' Portal links the location of the farmer (from his Block) with NARP (National Agricultural Research Project) Zone that he belongs to. Thereafter, all information related to the crops grown in that area (coupled with agro-climatic conditions in that region) is then provided to the farmer using a graphical interface. Farmers can get information about a package of practices; crop and seed varieties; common pests; dealer network for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides; machinery and tools; agro-met advisories, etc. The Portal is in operation in beta version. Efforts are on to provide the relevant information related to various agricultural activities in both in Hindi and English.

4. Kisan Call Centres (KCC)

KCCs have been functioning since 21 January, 2004 and working in 14 different locations covering almost all the States. All KCC locations are accessible by dialing single toll free number 1800-180-1551 from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all 7 days a

week nationwide. The Kisan Call Centre (KCC) initiative aims to provide information to the farming community through toll-free telephone lines (Telephone No. 1800-180-1551). Under this project, call centre facilities have been extended to the farmers through call centres located in different States so that farmers can get the information in their own language. With the improvement in the quality of KCC services due to state of the art infrastructure and new technological features such as Voice Media Gateway, Dedicated Internet Bandwidth, 100% Call Recording, Call Barging Facility, Provision of Voice Mail during call waiting period and SMS to farmers (conveying gist of advisories given), number of calls flowing in to the KCCs has increased during the last 16 months. More than 190 lakh calls have been received by KCC since its inception in 2004.

Strengthening of IT Apparatus in Agriculture and Cooperation in the States and Union Territories of which one of the component is AGRISNET.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Plan Scheme “Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Informatics and Communications” of which one of the component is AGRISNET. The objective of AGRISNET is to provide improved services to the farming community through use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Under the AGRISNET Scheme, on the basis of specific project proposals submitted by the State Governments, funds are released to the State Governments for provision of software and hardware to ensure computerization upto District level. Funds for providing software and hardware upto Block level are considered on submission of functional requirement of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories.

26 States have so far availed of funds released by the Government under AGRISNET Project. The States to whom funds under AGRISNET have been released so far are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Goa, Manipur and Uttarakhand.

Statement-II

Weather based Information regarding natural calamities disseminated to farmers under different programmes.

- (i) Weather based information on natural calamities like drought etc. is one of the identified services under NeGP-A pertains to “Providing information on Forecasted Weather” and aims at providing disaggregated District level information in each agro-ecological sub-region on forecasted weather and agro-met advisories through multiple service delivery channels to the farmers (including SMS).

- (ii) Weather related advisory service to farmers under Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra and India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Services (MoES), Government of India.
- (iii) Development of need based content on weather information and advisories to farmers has been initiated by IMD, Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra and GIZ, New Delhi under the project on “Climate Change Knowledge Network – Indian Agriculture (CCKN-IA)”.
- (iv) Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) regularly (on monthly basis) carries out drought assessment at District/sub-district level using satellite based remote sensing data, rainfall data and ground information with respect to sowing progression, irrigation percentage, under the National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) programme etc. These assessments are communicated to concerned Departments in States including Maharashtra and are also available online on MNCFC website (www.ncfc.gov.in).
- (v) IMD in consultation with SAUs, State Department of Agriculture (including Maharashtra) carries out monitoring of drought and other calamities at district level based on the observed rainfall and other parameters like Aridity Index, Standardised Precipitation Index, NDVI etc. Early warning and agromet advisories are issued on weekly basis to farmers free of cost in the form of text and voice SMS under mKisan as well as IKSL, NABARD and a number of private service providers timely and accurate action taken on the basis of these advisories under the farm operations ultimately helps the farmers in minimizing losses due to vagaries of weather.

Promotion of crops under ISOPOM

2569. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing incentives/subsidy for promotion and cultivation of various crops under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM);

(b) if so, the details and the norms of the subsidy under the said scheme; and

(c) the details of incentive/subsidy given to farmers to continue the cultivation of these crops during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) implemented centrally sponsored 'Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)' from 2004-05 to 2013-14. From 2014-15, ISOPOM has been subsumed in National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP). Pulses and maize components have been merged with National Food Security Mission (NFSM) from 1.4.2010 and 1.4.2014 respectively. Major components/interventions under ISOPOM were production and distribution of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of seed minikits, infrastructure development for seed production, block demonstration, IPM, FLDs, supply of plant protection equipments/chemicals, sprinkler sets, supply of improved farm implements, pipes for carrying water, supply of micro nutrients, oil palm planting material, cultivation cost, drip irrigation, diesel pump-sets, training etc. The norms of subsidy provided under ISOPOM up to 2013-14 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of State-wise fund released to States during each of the last three years under ISOPOM and the current year under NMOOP is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Pattern of financial assistance for oilseeds, pulses and maize production programme under ISOPOM

Component	Pattern of assistance	% sharing of expenditure (Central share: State share)	
		Central %	State %
1	2	3	4
1. Seed			
(i) Production of breeder seed of Oilseeds, pulses and maize	₹ 175 lakh per year for 124 posts.	100	-
(ii) Purchase of breeder seed of Oilseeds, pulses and maize	Full cost as per uniform rates fixed by Seed Division, GOI	75	25
(iii) Production of Foundation seed	₹ 1000/- per qtl.	75	25

1	2	3	4
of Oilseeds, pulses and maize			
(iv) Production of certified seed of Oilseeds, pulses and maize	₹ 1000/- per qtl.	75	25
(Seed Village Scheme)			
(v) Distribution of certified seed of Oilseeds, pulses and maize.	50% of the cost of certified seed of all crops or ₹ 1200/- per qtl. whichever is less	75	25
(vi) Distribution of Minikit (Varietal Diversification)	Free of cost to the farmers	100	0
(vii) Infrastructure Development	Actual cost as per CPWD/PWD rates.	50	50
2. Demonstrations			
(i) Block demonstrations	50% of the cost of inputs with a maximum limit of Groundnut ₹ 4000/-, Soybean ₹ 3000/-, Rapeseed and Mustard- ₹ 2000/- Sunflower- ₹ 2500/-, Sesame, Safflower, Niger and Castor- ₹ 1500/- and Linseed- ₹ 2000/- Arhar, moong, urad, cowpea, moth, guar, horse gram(kulthi), lathyrus-₹ 2000/- lentil ₹ 2200/- Gram and Field pea- ₹ 2500/- Rajmas- ₹ 3500/-maize- ₹ 4000/-	75	25

1	2	3	4
(ii) Block demonstrations of Polythene Mulch Technology in Groundnut.	₹ 8000/- i.e. (₹ 4000/- + ₹ 4000/-) per hectare	75	25
(iii) Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	<p>(a) IPM demonstration Farmers Field School (FFS) ₹ 22680/- per demonstration.</p> <p>(b) Bio-intensive at different stages of plant growth as mentioned below.</p> <p>(i) Gram-Trichoderma, TRAP+LURE, NEEM 1500, LURE, NPV, LURE, B.T. with maximum ceiling of ₹ 747.50/- per ha</p> <p>(ii) Arhar:-Trichoderma, TRAP+LURE, NEEM 1500, LURE, NPV, LURE, B.T. with maximum ceiling of ₹ 1140/- per ha</p> <p>(iii) Mustard:- Trichoderma, NEEM 1500, NEEM 1500, CHRYSOPERLA, NEEM 1500, with maximum ceiling of ₹ 930/- per ha.</p> <p>(iv) Groundnut:- Trichoderma, CHRYSOPERLA, NPV SL, TRAP+LURE, NEEM 1500, NPV SL, LURE, BT with maximum ceiling of ₹ 1627.50/- per ha.</p>	75	25

1	2	3	4
	(v) Soybean:- Trichoderma, NPV SL, TRAP+LURE, NEEM 1500, LURE with maximum ceiling of ₹ 428/- per ha.		
	(vi) Sunflower:- Trichoderma, CHRYSOPERLA, NPV Ha., B.T. with maximum ceiling of ₹ 1230/- per ha.		
	(vii) Maize:-Trichoderma, Chrysoperla, B.T. with a maximum ceiling of ₹ 1480/- per ha		
(iv) (a) Frontline demonstrations	Actual cost limited to ₹ 5000/- per ha.	100	-
(b) Frontline demonstration of Polythene Mulch Technology in Groundnut	Actual cost of demonstrations limited to ₹ 9000/- per ha.	100	-
3. Plant protection Chemicals	50% of the cost of the chemical or ₹ 500/-per ha. whichever is less.	75	25
4. Plant Protection Equipments	i) Manually operated:- 50% of cost of equipment or ₹ 800/- per PPE whichever is less. ii) Power operated:- 50% cost of equipment or ₹ 2000/- per equipment whichever is Less	75	25
5. Weedicides	50% of the cost of the chemical or ₹ 500/- per ha. whichever is less.	75	25

1	2	3	4
6. Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus(NPV)	50% cost limited to ₹ 250/- per ha	-	-
7. Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria	50% of the cost of the chemical or ₹ 100/- per ha. Whichever is less.	75	25
8. Distribution of gypsum/ pyrite/ liming/dolomite	50% cost of the material + transportation limited to ₹ 750/- per ha whichever is less.	75	25
9. Distribution of Sprinkler Sets	50% of the cost of sprinkler set limited to ₹ 7500/ha.	75	25
10. Farmers Training	₹ 15000/- per training for a batch of 50 farmers.	75	25
11. Staff & Contingencies	As per sanctioned strength under TMOP scheme under VIII plan continued during IX plan will also be applicable during X Plan.	75	25
12. Evaluation of ISOPOM	Actual cost basis	100	-
13. Pipes for carrying water from source to the field.	50% cost of the cost of ₹ 15000 for water carrying pipes upto 800 meters and all types of pipes <i>i.e.</i> PVC, HDPE etc. and all sizes as per the requirement of farmer.	75	25

1	2	3	4
14. Officers training	₹ 16000/- for 30 Officers for 2 days training.	100	-
15. Foreign training of officials	Actual cost of expenses. A lump-sum provision of ₹ 2.50 crores is required for the entire plan period.	100	-
16. Publicity	A lump-sum of ₹ 2.00 lakh per state.	100	-
17. Involvement of private sector in other activities	A cap of 15% for each component.	75	25
18. Supply of Improved farm implements	50% of the cost or ₹ 2500 per implement for manual/ bullock drawn and @50% of the cost of ₹ 15000 per power driven implement, whichever is less.	75	25
19. Supply of micronutrients	50% of the cost or ₹ 500 per ha., whichever is less.	75	25
20. Contract Research	Full Cost	100	-

The details and norms of the subsidy under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)

Sl. No.	Components	Pattern of assistance
I	Area Expansion Inputs	
1.	Planting material	75% of the cost with a ceiling of ₹ 7500/- ha. for inter land holding of the farmer.
2.	Cultivation cost	50% of the cost during the gestation period of 4 years with a ceiling of ₹ 15,500/- per ha. up to 15 ha. for individual farmer.

Sl. No.	Components	Pattern of assistance
3.	Development of waste land	15% of fund allocated for development of waste land owned by farmers of Government lands/waste land owned by corporations of the State and Central Government or Cooperatives. Out of this 15%, 25% funds for infrastructure, irrigation facilities of wasteland.
II Production Inputs		
4.	Drip-irrigation	35% cost limited to ₹ 5,200/- to 6,500/- ha. for general category farmer. 50% cost limited to ₹ 7,400/- to 9,300/- ha. for SC/ST/small/marginal/women farmer up to 4 ha. per beneficiaries.
5.	Distribution of pump-sets	50% of the cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,000/- for installation for diesel pump-sets to those farmers who take up 5 ha. and more of oil palm plantation.
6.	Establishment of seed garden	Need base support is being provided under ISOPOM for existing seed gardens.
III Transfer of technology inputs		
7.	Farmer's training	Need base support under OPDP of ISOPOM.
8.	Training of extension worker/ officers/inputs dealers	Need base support under OPDP of ISOPOM.
9.	Demonstration	In block where new oil plantation of 500 ha. or above are being taken up farmers field, 20 demonstrations of 1 ha. each will be taken up with a view to demonstrate cultivation and management practices, plant protection measures and potential yield of oil palm to the farmers. Under oil palm demonstrations entire expenditure subject to the maximum of

Sl. No.	Components	Pattern of assistance
		₹ 10,000/- per ha. for planting material and maximum of ₹ 30,950/- per ha. for cultivation during gestation period of 4-5 years. Balance cost, if any, on planting material, cultivation and other expenditures may be met either by the farmer or State Government.
10.	Research & Development (R&D) Schemes	Need base support for ongoing schemes of ICAR/Seed gardens of the State.
11.	Local initiative, contingency including monitoring & evaluation and operational costs including consultant services	For publicity: A lump-sum of ₹ 2.00 lakhs per State. For Staff & contingency: As per sanctioned strength under TMOP scheme during VIIIth Plan continued during IXth Plan will also be applicable during Xth Plan. Need based support under OPDP of ISOPOM. Innovative Measures/Local initiatives: up to 10% of AAPs.

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under ISOPOM during 2010-11 to 2013-14 and NMOOP 2014-15.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Releases*			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Agri.)	1989.62	1579.37	8094.01	1798.00
	Andhra Pradesh (Horti.)	845.72	213.96	500	0.00
2.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	382.00
3.	Bihar	917.64	919.23	0.00	154.29
4.	Chhattisgarh	1175.81	755.46	1024.52	319.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	3034.00	517.96	2753.55	1339.82
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	722.80	434.60	363.00	242.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82.99	65.25	45.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	205.97	41.95	158.30	101.22
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.77
11.	Karnataka (Agri.)	4754.50	1394.43	2170.79	2021.85
	Karnataka. (Horti.)	NA	86.88	142.62	0.00
12.	Kerala	22.68	0.00	0.00	41.41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7429.34	5690.65	4076.27	4505.78
14.	Maharashtra	8091.28	3669.88	3132.22	3408.10
15.	Mizoram	361.45	0.00	146.25	534.68
16.	Odisha	3960.97	1068.43	1449.70	925.61
17.	Punjab	140.27	0.00	0.00	40.00
18.	Rajasthan	5250.97	3688.64	4018.35	2941.02
19.	Tamil Nadu	1267.90	821.94	1206.46	740.00
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	384.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1289.53	666.41	1008.00	1172.85
22.	West Bengal	100.00	664.96	334.21	602.97
23.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	885.95
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	204.01
25.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.32
26.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.93
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.51
28.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.32
TOTAL		41643.5	22280.0	30623.3	23321.24

*Not including unspent balances.

Implementation of agricultural schemes

2570. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Agricultural schemes being implemented in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has set up a monitoring mechanism for periodical review of the said scheme, if so, the details of the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released by Government to various States and the details of funds utilized by the States under the schemes during last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The details of agricultural schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation being implemented in the States along with funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*). The implementation of the schemes is reviewed from time to time by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The deficiencies identified in the implementation of the schemes are taken up with the State Governments concerned for remedial action.

Statement

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 (MMS)		Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)				Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)				Soil Health Management (SHM)		(₹ in crore)
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	727.74	734.20	734.20	110.36	88.87	114.02	53.36	53.36	47.45	28.35	28.35	32.26			4.66	4.66	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.26	10.68	10.68	-	-	-	17.22	20.22	22.15	-	-	-	43.64	43.64	0.00	0.00	
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	0.00	0.00	
4.	Bihar	506.82	506.82	506.82	76.41	74.87	63.14	32.63	32.63	24.79	9.18	9.18	4.01	-	-	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	230.57	212.61	210.47	63.29	55.25	45.80	17.61	17.61	17.30	11.76	11.76	11.10	-	-	0.00	0.00	
6.	Goa	49.55	24.78	24.78	-	-	-	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.00	0.00	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	26.41	-	-	1.86	1.86	
8.	Haryana	168.92	176.87	176.57	34.95	27.07	26.89	13.60	13.60	8.70	7.23	7.23	4.05	-	-	0.00	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	99.93	99.93	-	-	-	17.05	17.05	16.76	0.83	0.83	0.76	35.31	35.31	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	103.03	63.03	59.28	3.59	2.69	0.81	31.44	25.02	4.09	2.06	2.06	1.50	33.57	33.57	0.00	0.00	

11.	Jharkhand	168.56	174.56	174.56	27.10	12.20	25.83	9.11	10.98	10.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	595.90	595.90	595.90	80.31	73.26	61.28	40.52	40.52	40.98	47.54	47.54	45.22	-	-	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	173.93	182.89	182.45	3.04	2.28	2.04	10.01	10.01	9.99	0.23	0.23	0.26	-	-	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	398.37	398.37	174.03	146.82	173.62	52.16	55.16	56.18	74.29	74.29	78.57	-	-	4.12	3.62
15.	Maharashtra	727.67	735.44	735.44	151.67	135.85	136.54	75.38	81.01	81.45	80.91	80.91	73.71	-	-	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	22.25	-	-	-	17.22	20.72	20.73	-	-	-	46.50	46.50	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	14.66	20.44	20.44	-	-	-	19.50	19.50	19.50	-	-	-	34.44	34.44	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	34.61	36.63	36.63	-	-	-	12.02	16.17	16.18	3.61	3.61	3.61	39.85	38.35	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	37.54	37.54	37.54	-	-	-	19.50	22.00	22.00	-	-	-	45.55	45.55	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	356.96	356.96	356.96	61.01	64.76	62.44	27.07	27.07	21.96	39.61	39.61	34.98	-	-	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	138.87	145.87	145.87	47.72	35.18	27.84	13.77	6.88	0.15	1.40	1.40	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	685.04	692.08	692.08	94.67	79.28	69.02	47.25	47.25	45.28	52.51	52.51	53.74	-	-	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	20.08	24.64	24.64	-	-	-	15.60	15.77	18.30	-	-	-	42.51	42.51	0.65	0.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.06	333.06	332.67	36.58	34.54	33.09	27.77	37.77	36.63	12.68	12.68	11.05	-	-	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	17.99	25.63	25.63	3.63	3.63	2.95	15.60	15.60	15.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.50	39.50	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	757.26	762.83	762.83	283.72	244.96	230.10	92.03	92.03	84.50	12.90	12.90	10.13	-	-	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	131.77	128.84	128.82	-	-	-	19.65	19.65	18.95	-	-	-	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	476.65	486.65	486.65	57.03	38.58	33.64	36.28	18.14	44.69	1.00	1.00	4.33	-	-	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		7729.24	7732.75	7725.71	1377.13	1184.98	1206.21	777.99	777.98	721.86	416.43	416.43	395.71	415.87	414.37	11.30	10.79

No State-wise allocation are made under the scheme.

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

(₹ in crore)

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 & Himalayan States (HMNE & HS)			Soil Health Management (SHM)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601.98	577.79	577.79	163.51	152.94	124.50	62.07	43.80	26.07	17.93	17.93	38.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	47.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	37.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	724.01	700.20	687.39	105.87	65.72	60.39	38.07	23.90	27.77	9.19	9.19	9.85	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.12	571.22	569.10	77.41	52.60	50.11	20.38	19.15	6.32	7.55	7.55	11.12	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	62.43	35.27	24.23	-	-	-	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	586.87	610.87	610.87	56.14	54.50	42.42	35.34	35.34	17.67	5.18	5.18	18.68	-	-	-	1.38	1.03	1.03
8.	Haryana	199.49	179.88	179.62	53.85	46.53	39.58	15.82	2.46	5.44	4.35	4.35	6.88	-	-	-	1.21	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.48	59.27	59.27	21.99	20.25	20.46	19.54	19.54	6.35	0.65	0.65	0.67	30.00	27.55	27.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & 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	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	241.55	219.38	216.19	37.00	24.79	27.65	8.94	2.29	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
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	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448.13	448.13	448.13	266.01	247.15	333.38	61.74	56.80	22.81	56.91	56.91	56.83	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
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	-	-	-	2.90	2.90
16.	Manipur	52.94	47.97	47.97	12.16	12.16	12.16	20.54	25.54	14.26	-	-	-	45.90	48.93	48.93	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	105.34	22.68	22.68	9.30	9.30	8.81	23.25	23.25	9.39	-	-	-	35.05	29.00	29.00	0.00	0.00
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	43.10	43.10	43.10	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	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	503.10	468.28	468.28	75.97	63.52	64.72	31.82	10.81	0.00	10.68	10.68	18.31	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	146.93	86.83	86.83	63.86	37.93	36.33	15.96	7.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	1.30	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	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	29.47	15.21	15.21	2.08	2.08	1.71	18.60	18.60	7.80	-	-	-	43.30	42.89	42.89	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	659.68	613.27	613.27	52.06	39.70	38.56	31.75	29.29	9.75	8.22	8.22	13.90	-	-	-	0.50	0.50
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	44.80	44.80	44.80	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	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	44.36	8.21	8.21	21.92	16.25	10.35	22.51	14.31	7.12	-	-	-	19.35	10.23	10.23	0.21	0.00
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		9110.68	8389.37	8358.40	1998.67	1670.73	1657.04	898.00	714.18	312.89	222.80	222.80	300.89	420.00	393.21	393.21	7.50	4.43

No State-wise allocation are made under the scheme.

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

(₹ in crore)

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.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.40	92.70	92.7	287.20	287.20	287.20	22.18	17.00	18.34	0.65	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.53	4.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh†*	-	-	-	*	*	*	8.64	5.93	3.96	6.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
3.	Assam*	-	-	-	*	*	*	9.11	5.62	2.83	6.00	2.64	2.64	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	34.00	20.00	32.12	6.00	4.50	21.67	42.80	53.21	54.72	2.02	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.50	85.00	98.04	50.00	35.00	35.00	13.81	16.00	8.17	5.43	3.60	3.60	-	-	-
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	92.78	89.46	180.95	166.64	166.95	20.04	22.00	21.26	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.04	1.42
8.	Haryana	80.75	76.23	58.66	27.00	19.93	16.67	12.05	10.71	7.11	-	-	-	0.85	0.82	0.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh†*	-	-	-	*	-	-	7.89	14.48	11.55	1.50	1.00	1.00	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	4.00	2.00	-	13.87	4.00	2.58	0.75	0.37	0.37	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	51.00	42.16	47.20	10.00	9.91	10.13	20.64	12.80	16.87	2.50	2.25	2.25	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	106.25	99.71	106.88	112.15	109.65	91.65	17.89	16.24	11.30	4.50	3.75	3.75	0.70	0.57	0.58
13.	Kerala	65.45	53.45	60.36	2.00	2.00	2.33	13.19	11.73	8.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-

14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.25	55.00	59.34	110.95	109.64	90.85	28.65	18.28	16.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	1.00
15.	Maharashtra	127.50	93.75	139.40	282.80	249.80	249.80	29.16	37.85	39.40	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.13	2.19
16.	Manipur*	-	-	-	*	0.50	0.00	5.36	4.68	2.68	17.22	17.22	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya*	-	-	-	*	-	0.00	4.52	4.03	1.04	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram*	-	-	-	*	0.75	0.75	4.03	2.89	3.44	17.50	17.50	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland*	-	-	-	*	1.00	-	5.97	7.47	8.06	17.00	17.00	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	53.55	46.73	52.13	9.00	8.23	8.93	31.37	48.82	38.10	5.00	4.83	4.83	0.85	0.85
21.	Punjab	46.75	46.74	47.69	16.00	16.00	14.62	13.24	8.00	6.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
22.	Rajasthan	59.50	40.00	41.44	160.95	130.95	128.24	22.65	20.36	21.93	2.91	2.05	2.05	0.70	0.63
23.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	*	4.00	4.00	3.27	2.49	2.63	3.50	3.50	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.25	62.00	42.63	95.00	66.25	66.25	30.81	24.25	24.54	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
25.	Tripura*	-	-	-	*	1.00	-	4.25	5.90	5.53	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.00	51.00	48.05	10.00	0.00	4.41	65.59	48.38	67.91	4.00	3.25	3.25	0.30	0.14
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.75	9.10	3.50	4.75	2.40	1.90	1.90	-	-
28.	West Bengal	42.50	25.50	14.22	1.00	0.00	0.00	27.11	2.00	1.38	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
TOTAL		1243.13	984.75	1032.71	1367.00	1225.95	1199.72	489.33	428.64	411.42	110.27	84.86	84.86	10.95	12.61

*A sum of ₹ 10.00 Crore allocated under NMMI to all NE States

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

(₹ in crore)

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.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.45	87.34	121.34	295.00	289.93	270.21	29.21	21.61	24.60	0.20	0.20	0.17	1.40	0.00	0.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	11.65	9.16	9.07	6.21	5.22	5.22	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	20.59	7.26	9.53	10.20	9.47	9.47	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	46.75	35.06	30.11	70.00	52.00	53.40	50.93	43.58	52.68	2.80	1.12	0.79	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	106.25	91.36	70.28	40.00	31.72	26.78	15.53	10.50	18.24	4.04	3.18	3.18	-	-	-
6.	Goa	3.40	1.25	2.38	0.39	0.00	0.07	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	106.25	100.13	92.87	190.00	182.00	182.01	23.18	34.25	35.74	2.07	1.40	1.40	1.90	1.57	1.36
8.	Haryana	90.95	90.62	82.00	32.00	30.00	25.71	12.92	7.60	7.95	-	-	-	0.85	0.73	0.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.26	9.31	10.37	1.49	0.89	0.89	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	13.92	9.00	5.84	0.30	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	63.75	47.81	61.94	25.00	25.00	22.26	25.72	30.66	26.75	2.52	0.64	0.64	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	119.00	113.04	90.00	150.00	140.65	151.22	19.10	15.27	16.62	6.31	4.93	4.93	0.70	0.58	0.62
13.	Kerala	72.25	35.00	31.50	3.00	3.00	2.60	12.71	15.67	17.28	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	14.69	13.36	13.36	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	4.00	1.25	0.00	7.10	4.97	3.49	0.90	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	6.00	0.00	0.00	4.69	1.00	4.86	18.82	17.05	17.05	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	7.31	9.34	8.24	18.31	16.60	16.60	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	68.00	65.80	68.60	12.00	20.00	16.90	29.38	42.50	52.54	5.02	4.64	4.64	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	27.15	2.52	1.88	1.88	0.70	0.63	0.49
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	8.00	2.00	0.00	3.02	2.44	1.99	3.42	3.27	3.27			
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	0.65	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59.50	32.36	40.08	15.61	5.95	3.93	85.47	69.21	64.55	2.81	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.14	0.15
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	6.00	1.50	0.70	10.86	4.63	5.51	2.54	0.77	0.77			
28.	West Bengal	38.25	19.00	32.67	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	1045.96	1494.00	1202.02	1231.80	597.34	506.85	531.26	111.81	85.92	85.36	11.90	8.62	8.82

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture & 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 and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)			
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483.23	456.87	456.87		191.87	157.37	144.64		85.94	85.94	45.67		-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.04	33.04	26.96		16.48	11.32	11.23		-	-	-		48.00	46.61	46.61	46.61
3.	Assam	440.03	218.87	202.47		112.80	95.10	108.92		0.00	0.00	0.00		48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
4.	Bihar	527.67	254.26	246.56		96.77	15.22	55.03		0.00	0.00	2.35		-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	407.63	233.82	231.11		101.29	79.46	67.46		10.25	10.25	8.14		-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	21.91	10.43	0.00		-	-	-		0.00	0.00	0.00		-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	557.04	476.89	476.89		65.59	38.51	33.46		27.54	27.54	31.88		-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	318.57	159.29	156.04		66.06	42.15	40.45		3.63	3.63	4.32		-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.40	77.40	77.40		22.02	21.83	21.15		0.45	0.45	0.45		32.00	26.18	24.00	24.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	148.04	88.52	75.55		26.02	17.50	14.17		1.58	1.58	1.60		30.00	29.43	24.88	24.88
11.	Jharkhand	294.18	147.10	103.51		48.87	38.68	41.82		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	794.58	467.29	465.41		144.85	127.74	110.81		23.13	23.13	22.87		-	-	-	-

13.	Kerala	270.78	256.24	254.23	2.60	0.89	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.32	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	545.15	276.25	276.25	392.09	366.06	327.85	40.76	40.76	40.67	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	1154.93	959.69	959.69	298.98	274.33	226.19	31.32	31.32	32.97	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	40.96	23.66	23.66	26.00	26.00	25.42	-	-	-	48.00	58.00	58.00
17.	Meghalaya	60.89	37.98	37.95	12.81	12.31	12.45	-	-	-	40.00	40.00	40.00
18.	Mizoram	132.01	77.41	77.41	7.50	7.50	7.50	1.46	1.46	1.46	48.00	48.00	48.00
19.	Nagaland	52.59	30.07	30.07	20.00	20.00	19.46	-	-	-	48.00	47.45	47.45
20.	Odisha	508.42	529.42	529.42	86.62	68.74	60.36	14.50	14.50	11.90	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	448.24	229.44	229.44	66.20	37.56	58.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	735.24	735.24	717.43	218.15	126.35	147.79	40.18	40.18	34.93	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	20.20	10.20	10.20	3.38	2.12	2.15	-	-	-	45.00	49.36	49.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	301.53	269.96	269.93	65.63	37.65	51.56	12.06	12.06	10.23	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	74.28	70.50	70.50	35.00	34.09	34.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	56.14	56.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	746.69	561.09	466.44	366.13	245.05	239.91	10.08	10.08	5.55	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	88.02	44.03	44.03	23.69	13.46	16.30	-	-	-	30.00	30.00	20.02
28.	West Bengal	508.14	265.08	265.08	82.56	59.93	55.53	3.34	3.34	5.26	-	-	-
Total		9791.39	7000.04	6780.50	2599.96	1976.92	1935.49	306.24	306.23	260.57	466.00	479.17	462.46

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2014-15 (as on 13.03.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)		National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)		Soil Health Management (SHM)				
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc. #	Rel.	Exp. @	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267.07	258.54	88.96	132.24	75.65	0.00	74.59	54.68	94.97	51.36	17.98	0.00	3.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.83	13.92		17.51	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	4.08	2.04	0.00	0.62
3.	Assam	483.53	205.71	140.00	112.06	92.08	68.65	-	-	-	17.72	8.86	0.00	0.82
4.	Bihar	564.55	545.73	261.82	96.78	74.68	39.71	42.50	17.00	19.43	2.31	0.81	0.00	5.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.44	341.75	166.19	95.89	47.94	0.00	120.70	106.88	109.39	5.34	3.20	0.00	0.76
6.	Goa	25.63	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	4.68	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90
7.	Gujarat	593.55	290.03	100.19	49.94	13.92	5.41	130.90	77.47	35.38	36.65	13.40	0.00	1.00
8.	Haryana	372.03	254.68	110.10	55.72	36.49	20.61	112.20	65.45	63.97	6.92	2.42	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.11	86.11	26.35	19.37	17.98	11.90	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.99
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.50	75.25	12.26	26.05	10.20	10.50	-	-	-	1.35	0.69	0.00	7.36
11.	Jharkhand	306.94	153.15	0.00	39.78	23.35	14.21	68.00	49.69	30.33	2.38	1.19	0.00	0.00

12.	Karnataka	884.17	632.22	209.02	169.03	134.19	85.48	124.95	96.08	77.02	22.45	16.04	0.00	0.50
13.	Kerala	321.40	300.70	97.68	3.15	3.13	1.44	85.00	25.00	19.06	0.69	0.42	0.00	1.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	547.55	511.78	159.85	340.91	214.71	0.15	89.25	32.23	25.00	75.07	45.05	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1013.49	935.84	308.57	370.99	194.70	114.73	158.95	75.00	45.25	45.44	27.26	0.00	5.04
16.	Manipur	43.00	43.00	21.51	15.42	14.82	7.70	-	-	-	2.65	1.32	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	68.77	59.39	34.19	10.09	9.63	5.59	-	-	-	1.26	0.63	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	113.92	113.92	37.33	7.08	7.08	4.94	-	-	-	8.91	5.35	0.00	0.08
19.	Nagaland	52.75	52.75	26.38	20.17	19.40	14.08	-	-	-	4.55	2.27	0.00	0.40
20.	Odisha	504.13	482.07	178.50	86.46	53.98	31.35	93.50	71.75	46.75	15.82	9.26	0.00	1.51
21.	Punjab	508.71	413.71	156.13	51.30	30.14	34.68	70.13	58.50	40.11	1.15	0.40	0.00	1.75
22.	Rajasthan	740.55	695.28	229.46	2.83	2.42	1.42	89.25	37.67	50.23	50.85	29.41	0.00	0.30
23.	Sikkim	18.98	9.49	6.24	269.29	193.68	112.24	-	-	-	0.69	0.35	0.00	6.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	298.95	298.95	95.50	76.39	73.49	54.46	107.95	55.36	74.74	10.59	7.40	0.00	1.27
25.	Telangana	195.27	179.64	76.30	85.43	66.02	37.01	59.71	45.00	29.11	10.91	3.82	0.00	3.70
26.	Tripura	80.27	80.27	24.20	30.88	29.66	21.39	-	-	-	5.12	2.56	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	704.93	589.47	185.44	335.40	254.85	154.44	68.00	37.32	24.97	14.00	8.23	0.00	6.79
28.	Uttarakhand	95.39	80.70	27.76	17.39	8.98	3.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
29.	West Bengal	598.61	582.34	204.32	68.98	54.32	37.62	42.50	18.74	15.00	9.62	3.37	0.00	3.75
TOTAL		10054.02	8286.39	2984.25	2606.53	1764.99	900.65	1542.76	923.81	801.39	407.88	213.73	0.00	56.12

No State-wise allocation are made under the scheme
@ Expenditure position to be reported after receipt of UCs from States after close of the Financial year 2014-15

12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.25	87.50	0.00	14.55	6.47	9.66	6.16	2.71	2.32	25.00	15.00	0.00	1.27
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	3.75	1.12	14.88	17.68	13.71	1.13	0.95	0.48	9.00	5.00	0.00	1.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.10	55.00	14.39	34.49	40.26	41.94	6.84	6.81	6.81	21.50	24.98	6.30	1.43
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.50	62.50	0.00	32.55	34.13	29.74	2.69	0.59	0.47	42.00	40.00	15.90	2.16
16.	Manipur	50.00	44.17	24.17	3.86	2.72	0.00	4.57	4.43	1.74	10.23	8.62	3.34	5.00	5.00	2.50	0.13
17.	Meghalaya	40.00	27.60	6.83	0.71	0.00	0.00	3.22	1.72	1.05	3.09	0.97	0.00	5.00	4.84	2.45	0.14
18.	Mizoram	52.00	41.00	26.00	6.39	4.50	0.00	3.10	1.68	1.58	13.96	10.29	10.13	5.00	4.88	2.44	0.12
19.	Nagaland	52.00	24.76	15.86	3.55	0.00	0.00	6.97	5.47	4.08	11.37	11.36	9.40	5.00	5.45	1.99	0.13
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.65	10.14	3.32	30.98	18.12	35.85	5.64	2.88	1.88	13.00	13.00	6.22	0.80
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.20	0.00	0.68	14.61	19.95	17.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.50	75.00	0.00	16.78	16.43	11.44	2.20	0.31	0.00	42.00	25.00	0.00	1.13
23.	Sikkim	49.00	24.50	28.22	4.26	3.00	0.00	2.07	1.19	1.81	3.01	0.57	0.00	4.60	4.60	1.51	0.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.90	45.00	44.32	36.10	28.94	28.64	1.21	0.15	0.00	30.00	30.00	11.52	1.14
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.97	66.02	0.00	10.66	10.25	14.11	-	-	-	10.00	7.46	3.38	0.93
26.	Tripura	54.00	27.00	27.00	7.10	2.00	0.00	2.34	0.94	0.81	1.99	0.81	0.00	4.50	4.50	2.50	0.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.08	3.00	0.16	78.04	42.48	38.06	2.58	0.50	0.00	25.00	20.00	9.05	3.54
28.	Uttarakhand	46.00	32.73	12.55	7.10	3.00	0.00	3.63	4.63	1.99	0.99	0.29	0.00	7.00	7.00	2.65	0.23
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	28.18	12.14	20.21	0.93	0.00	0.00	8.00	5.00	0.00	1.17
TOTAL		549.00	301.17	187.55	1111.82	762.19	423.46	467.93	393.92	406.28	114.93	70.44	44.51	375.60	293.55	88.16	23.42

\$ No State-wise allocation are made under the scheme and the scheme is being implemented only from 2014-15.

Expected production of wheat

2571. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is estimated to harvest a near record crop of wheat this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that wheat production is expected to decline only marginally from 95.85 MT in 2013-14 to 95.76 MT in 2014-15, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per 2nd Advance Estimates for 2014-15 released on 18th February, 2015, total production of wheat in the country is estimated at 95.76 million tonnes which is marginally lower than the ever highest wheat production of 95.85 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14. State-wise details of production of wheat in the country during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*State-wise Production of Wheat during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

State/UT	Production of Wheat ('000 Tonnes)	
	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3
Assam	40.4	44.0
Bihar	4738.0	4875.9
Chhattisgarh	134.0	136.1
Gujarat	4694.0	3695.0
Haryana	11800.0	11399.0
Himachal Pradesh	670.7	559.1
Jammu and Kashmir	601.9	581.9
Jharkhand	370.4	345.3
Karnataka	210.0	147.0
Madhya Pradesh	12937.0	14515.1
Maharashtra	1602.0	956.0

1	2	3
Punjab	17620.0	16800.0
Rajasthan	8663.2	9032.0
Uttar Pradesh	29890.9	30716.0
Uttarakhand	842.4	908.0
West Bengal	927.8	938.0
Other	107.0	116.5
ALL INDIA	95849.8	95764.9

*As per Second advance estimates.

Shortage of veterinary doctors

†2572. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of veterinary doctors in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of sanctioned and vacant posts of veterinary doctors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of medical facilities in the country, death of animals is taking place on a large scale; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the said vacancies and protect the livestock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) As against the estimated requirement of 67200 veterinary doctors in the country, there are 63228 registered veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2013, as per the entries made in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Register (IVPR) maintained by Veterinary Council of India.

Animal Husbandry is a State subject. Veterinary Services are provided by respective State Government including deployment of veterinary manpower as per their requirement at Veterinary Hospitals. This Department does not maintain State/UT-wise detail of veterinary doctors employed and vacant positions in the country.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Government of India is responsible for regulating veterinary practice through Veterinary Council

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India (VCI) which is mandated to maintain the Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Register (IVPR) containing the names of the persons who possess recognized veterinary qualification (Degree in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry). A Statement indicating State/UT-wise number of registered veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2013 as provided by VCI is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As stated in (a) and (b) that Veterinary Services are provided by respective State Government including deployment of veterinary manpower. However, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments in prevention, control and containment of animal disease, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries provide assistance to State/UTs through Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC).

(d) In view of position stated at (a) and (b), question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing State/UT-wise number of registered veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	State	Number of Practitioners
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5901
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	136
4.	Assam	2553
5.	Bihar	3322
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	388
8.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	742
11.	Goa	135
12.	Gujarat	2442
13.	Haryana	2057
14.	Himachal Pradesh	937
15.	Jharkhand	1003

Sl. No.	State	Number of Practitioners
16.	Karnataka	4381
17.	Kerala	3767
18.	Lakshadweep	23
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2892
20.	Maharashtra	8353
21.	Manipur	359
22.	Meghalaya	316
23.	Mizoram	224
24.	Nagaland	241
25.	Orissa	1933
26.	Puducherry	334
27.	Punjab	2983
28.	Rajasthan	3815
29.	Sikkim	91
30.	Tamil Nadu	5409
31.	Tripura	212
32.	Uttar Pradesh	4735
33.	Uttarakhand	645
34.	West Bengal	2807
TOTAL		63228

**Recommendations of CACP on co-relation between
MGNREGA and agriculture**

†2573. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has pushed up agricultural cost, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to accept the recommendations of National Commission for Agricultural costs and Prices (CACP) to establish co-relation between MGNREGA and agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the norms adopted by Government to implement the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its Report on Price Policy has mentioned the considerable increase in cost of cultivation since the inception of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

In order to integrate MGNREGA with agricultural operation, the MGNREGA works are being implemented only in lean agriculture season. In addition, 60% of the total expenditure under MGNREGA is being utilized for creating assets in agriculture sector for increasing agricultural productivity.

Vacant posts in NFDB

2574. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts in National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) are vacant and thereby working of NFDB is adversely affected, if so, the details of the vacant posts;

(b) the reasons for keeping these posts vacant for long; and

(c) the steps Government wishes to take to fill up the vacant posts of NFDB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Total twenty three posts are vacant in National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). This has not affected working of NFDB as Consultants are engaged for smooth functioning of the NFDB. The details of vacancies in NFDB is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Most of the posts are deputation posts which are lying vacant inspite of several attempts to fill them up. Action is already initiated by NFDB for those posts which are to be filled by promotion and direct recruitment.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Group	Numbers of posts sanctioned	Number of posts filled in	Vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chief Executive	A	1	0	1
2.	Senior Executive Director	A	2	0	2
3.	Executive Director (F&A)	A	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Executive Director (Tech)	A	6	2	4
5.	Senior Executive (Admn)	A	1	0	1
6.	Senior Executive (Finance)	A	1	0	1
7.	Senior Executive (Tech)	A	13	9	4
8.	Executive (F&A)	B	1	0	1
9.	Executive (Tech)	B	7	0	7
10.	Executive Assistant (F&A)	B	2	1	1
11.	Executive Assistance (Tech)	B	8	7	1
TOTAL			43	20	23

Corruption in KVKs

†2575. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption is prevalent in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any concrete steps to check this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are sanctioned by ICAR to different Host Organizations viz. State Agricultural Universities, Central Agricultural Universities, Deemed Universities, ICAR Institutes, Other Educational Institutions and Non Government Organizations. The KVKs are functioning under the administrative control of the Host Organizations and the ICAR give financial assistance for running the KVKs which are monitored by the eight Zonal Project Directorates of the ICAR. It is not a fact that corruption is prevalent in the KVK system. However, some complaints alleging irregularities were received about

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the functioning of few KVKs administrated by NGOs namely, KVK, Unnao under Kunwar Rambux Singh Educational Society; KVK, Thanjavur under Bhaktavasalam Memorial Trust, Chennai; KVK Thirunelveli under RVS Education Trust, Dindigul (TN).

(b) Committees have been constituted to investigate the matter and submit its report. Further action in the matter will be taken on the basis of findings of the Committee.

(c) In the case of KVK, Unnao, the Committee constituted to investigate the matter has submitted its report and the same is under examination. In the case of KVK, Thanjavur and KVK, Thirunelveli, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Zonal Project Director, Zone-VIII to investigate the matter. The Committee is likely to submit its report shortly.

National adaptation fund

2576. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Adaptation Fund set up for climate change with an initial amount of ₹ 100 crores as envisaged in the Budget 2014-15 has been set-up;

(b) if so, the details as to how these funds are intended to be used to cover for the losses incurred by the agricultural community due to the recent unseasonal rains;

(c) whether there has been any further allocation made to the fund in the current budget; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) 'National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change', with an initial amount of ₹ 100 crore was announced in the Budget for 2014-15, to assist States/Union Territories that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of adaptation. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). An enhanced allocation of ₹ 150 crores has been made in the budget (2015-16) for the scheme to MoEF&CC.

Compensation to kin of farmers committed suicide

2577. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the kin of many farmers who committed suicide in many parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra, are being considered ineligible for compensation;

- (b) why Government is not reviewing the compensation system;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to compensate kin of these farmers in any way though they do not have any loan registered; and
- (d) whether Government has formed any committee to look into the socio-economic causes of these suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers, including payment of compensation to the bereaved families of farmers affected by suicide.

Some States provide compensation in case of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons. Government of Maharashtra has reported that they provide compensation of ₹ one lakh in eligible cases *i.e.* to the family of those farmers who commit suicide due to crop failure, debt and inability to repay loan. Compensation is provided to the bereaved families after scrutiny of cases by a district level committee headed by the District Collector and comprising of Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad, Superintendent of Police, a representative of farmers and a non-government member of social organization.

(d) Government of India has not formed any committee to look into socio-economic causes of farmers' suicides as agriculture including welfare of farmers falls within the purview of States.

Mobile soil testing laboratory

2578. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTLs) in operation at present in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility;
- (b) the number of soil samples tested by MSTLs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during last three years; and
- (c) the fresh measures taken by Government to impart related knowledge to farmers through distribution of crop related literature and exhibition of soil and crop related documentary films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) At present there

are 4 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTLs) in operation in Andhra Pradesh out of these, 3 have been sanctioned under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility and 1 has been established by the State Government. Apart from these, 5 MSTLs have been sanctioned under Soil Health Management component in current year 2014-15. Numbers of soil samples tested by MSTLs in Andhra Pradesh during last three years are 22441, 16648 and 22807 in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

At present there is 1 MSTL in operation in Telangana which has been established by State Government. Apart from this 3 MSTLs have been sanctioned under Soil Health Management component in current year 2014-15. During last three years, 5232, 2376 and 4482 soil samples were tested in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively by this MSTL.

(c) State Government of Andhra Pradesh organized Janma Bhoomi Maa Vooru Programme in a campaign mode in all Gram Panchayats/Wards during 2nd October 2014 to 20th October 2014 and during Polam pilusthundi programme in Kharif 2014 and Rabi 2014-15 distributed crop related literature to farmers and also awareness training organized.

State Government of Telangana organizes Soil Testing Campaign every year during April/May in which literature on importance of soil testing and soil sampling procedure is distributed to farmers. Farmers Training Centres provide crop related literature to farmers in their regular programmes. State Government organize Rythu Chaitanya Yatra and Rythu Sadassu every year in which crop related literature is provided to farmers. Farmers Training Centres show documentary films on crop related aspects and soil testing to farmers through computer/laptops.

Introduction of new agriculture policy

2579. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce a New Agriculture Policy to bring revolutionary changes in the Indian agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Government has already implemented the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income

of farmers. Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter-alia*, asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; region and crop specific implements and machinery; support services for women; timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; agricultural bio-security system; use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

Many of the existing Schemes/Programs being implemented by Central and State Governments are as per the provisions of NPF, 2007.

Issuing of soil health cards

†2580. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to issue Soil Health Cards to farmers;
- (b) if so, the budget proposed by Government for the purpose, the year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether any action plan is being formulated to link farmers with Agriculture Science Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) 'Soil Health Card' Scheme has been introduced in current year 2014-15 to assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all the farmers, once in every 3 years.

(b) During Twelfth Plan, the budget proposed is ₹ 568.54 crore for a cycle of 3 years, *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 to issue soil health card to all farmers.

(c) Under the scheme, State Governments may involve students of Science Colleges and soil testing staff of State Agricultural Universities in soil sample collection from farmers fields.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MSP of wheat and rice

2581. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the MSP of wheat and rice by 50 per cent over the cost of their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its impact and the time-frame fixed for the same; and

(c) the details of the hike in the MSP of wheat and rice by Government in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by CACP based on objective criteria, considering variety of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of at least 50% of cost may distort the market.

(c) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of wheat and rice for 2013-14 and 2014-15 season and the increase in their respective MSPs is given below:—

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	Year		Increase
	2013-14	2014-15	Over 2013-14
Wheat	1400	1450	50
Paddy (Common)	1310	1360	50
Paddy (Grade A)	1345	1400	55

Long term strategy to increase production and productivity

2582. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate action and formulated long term strategies to increase production, productivity and quality of food crops, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether improvement in quality of dairy, fisheries, poultry products and

other issues concerning the farmers were discussed in the Twelfth Agriculture Science Congress held at the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal, if so, the details of the issues discussed and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government has taken note of impact of climate change on agriculture and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) formulated long term strategies to increase production, productivity and quality of food crops through development of high yielding stress tolerant varieties suited to different agro-climatic conditions of the country. A total of 371 high yielding varieties/ hybrids of different food crops developed by the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) during the last five years (2009-10 to 2013-14).

The various crop production technologies are being promoted under crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for increasing production, productivity and quality of food crops.

(b) Yes, Sir. Various issues like need to revisit the standard of milk in terms of its fat and solid not fat (SNF) content, revision of the existing practices/ protocols with modern interventions, enhancing the shelf life of milk and milk products, low cost processing and packaging technologies for small scale fish producers were discussed in the twelfth Agriculture Science Congress held at the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal. The detailed recommendations of congress are under compilation and will be for forwarded to implementing agencies of Government.

(c) The ICAR initiated a network project on “National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture” (NICRA) in 2011 aiming at enhancing climate resilience of Indian Agriculture through strategic research, technology demonstrations, capacity building and sponsored/competitive grant projects. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management.

Government of India is also implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15. The NMSA aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/composite farming system; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; effective water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

Beneficiaries under crop insurance schemes

2583. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers covered as beneficiaries under Crop Insurance Scheme of the Government, including the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) and the Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), State-wise;

(b) the percentage of sown area covered by crop insurance schemes relative to the net sown area, State-wise; and

(c) the number of insurance claims received under these schemes, and the total amount of funds disbursed thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (c) Details of farmers covered, beneficiaries as well as claims paid to them under insurance schemes for Rabi 2013-14 and Kharif 2014 seasons are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of area sown and insured State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of farmers covered/benefited under Crop Insurance Schemes
National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)—Rabi 2013-14 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Farmers Covered	Premium	Subsidy	S.G. Share in		GoI Share in		Claims Paid	No. of Farmers Benefited	
					Pr. Subsidy	6	Pr. Subsidy	7			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	296613	2985.44	221.87	110.93	110.93					
2.	Assam	22741	219.06	21.87	10.93	10.93	92.45	1770			
3.	Bihar*				0.00	0.00					
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0			
5.	Goa	3	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
6.	Gujarat	27114	285.78	9.92	4.96	4.96	1.51	304			
7.	Haryana*				0.00	0.00		0			
8.	Himachal Pradesh*				0.00	0.00					
9.	Jharkhand*				0.00	0.00					
10.	Karnataka*				0.00	0.00					
11.	Kerala	11386	112.45	10.36	5.18	5.18	75.30	627			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2362060	12104.56	251.58	125.79	125.79		591161			

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	258231	3768.79	3259.91	3245.36	14.56	1456.82	67223
14.	Manipur*				0.00	0.00		
15.	Meghalaya	1198	16.38	1.64	0.82	0.82	0.00	0
16.	Mizoram*				0.00	0.00		
17.	Odisha*				0.00	0.00		
18.	Rajasthan*				0.00	0.00		
19.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
20.	Tamil Nadu**	476424	4116.69	2129.35	1064.68	1064.68		
21.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
22.	Uttar Pradesh*				0.00	0.00		
23.	Uttarakhand*				0.00	0.00		
24.	West Bengal	509009	6124.98	3430.35	3258.83	171.52		
25.	A & N Islands	224	2.90	2.90	2.79	0.11	0.00	0
26.	Puducherry	1726	13.53	6.76	6.17	0.60	0.00	122
27.	Jammu and Kashmir*				0.00	0.00		
GRAND TOTAL		3966729	29750.58	9346.52	7836.44	1510.08	1626.08	661207

*NAIS is not being implemented

**Coverage for Paddy II only

Sl. No.	State	No. of Farmers Covered	Premium	Subsidy	S.G. Share in Pr. Subsidy	GoI Share in Pr. Subsidy	Claims Paid	No. of Farmers Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kharif 2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh							
2.	Assam	2895	27.48	2.73	1.37	1.37		
3.	Bihar*							
4.	Chhattisgarh							0
5.	Goa*							
6.	Gujarat	658909	17969.21	620.89	310.44	310.44		
7.	Haryana*							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16573	180.34	89.33	44.67	44.67		
9.	Jharkhand*							
10.	Karnataka*							
11.	Kerala*							
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2335324	30393.26	781.28	390.64	390.64		
13.	Maharashtra	4475142	17586.06	3048.47	1524.24	1524.24		
14.	Manipur	3472	43.02	1.57	0.79	0.79		3472
15.	Meghalaya	1172	14.31	1.43	0.72	0.72		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Mizoram*							
17.	Odisha	1800908	13373.25	1139.92	569.96	569.96		
18.	Rajasthan*							
19.	Sikkim*							
20.	Tamil Nadu*							
21.	Telangana	264952	3289.43	278.16	139.08	139.08		
22.	Tripura*							
23.	Uttar Pradesh*							
24.	Uttarakhand*							
25.	West Bengal*							
26.	A & N Islands*							
27.	Puducherry	273	2.89	1.44	0.72	0.72		
28.	Jammu and Kashmir*							
GRAND TOTAL		9559620	82879.25	5965.23	2982.61	2982.61	0.00	3472

*NAIS is not being implemented.

Scheme Company		Modified NAIS All Companies Combined Provisional						(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Farmers Insured	Farmers' Premium	Gol	State Govt's	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Farmers Benefitted (No.)
Rabi 2013-14								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21910	375.09	131.17	131.17	637.43	454.54	4119
2.	Assam	827	7.43	2.93	2.93	13.29	0.00	0
3.	Haryana	48524	370.97	0.00	0.00	370.97	116.47	3156
4.	Jharkhand	9666	55.50	11.96	11.96	79.43	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	51135	422.45	370.55	370.55	1163.55	346.40	15968
6.	Madhya Pradesh	57364	319.93	49.09	49.09	418.41		
7.	Odisha	53405	320.02	41.45	41.45	402.93	13.90	813
8.	Rajasthan	1674788	8401.52	3555.37	3555.37	15512.26	6631.64	255468
9.	Tamil Nadu	117831	1072.82	757.72	757.72	2588.27		
10.	Uttar Pradesh	657300	4937.43	1664.33	1650.69	8266.10	22789.95	262232
11.	Uttarakhand	6627	50.78	4.06	2.31	58.90	7.88	351
12.	West Bengal	296050	4532.63	4742.91	4742.91	14018.44		
TOTAL		2995427	20866.58	11331.54	11316.16	43529.99	30360.77	542107

Sl. No.	State/UT	Farmers Insured	Farmers' Premium	Gol	State Govt's	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Farmers Benefited (No.)
Kharif 2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167100	3685.06	2750.61	2750.61	9186.28		
2.	A & N Islands	686	0.00	7.68	7.68	15.36		
3.	Bihar	450461	3037.97	4041.11	4041.11	11120.20		
4.	Goa	156	0.53	0.07	0.07	0.67		
5.	Jharkhand	35334	397.60	245.20	245.20	888.00		
6.	Karnataka	892957	9014.21	6094.17	6094.17	21202.55		
7.	Kerala	6630	78.45	62.84	62.84	204.13		
8.	Rajasthan	2565743	7610.22	9451.26	9451.26	26512.74		
9.	Tamil Nadu	44789	664.54	383.85	383.85	1432.23		
10.	Uttar Pradesh	618236	6715.58	4300.64	4300.64	15316.86		
11.	Uttarakhand	23725	144.86	17.20	17.20	179.25	77.27	4006
12.	West Bengal	1058068	3718.46	2409.74	3282.07	9410.28		
TOTAL		5863885	35067.48	29764.37	30636.69	95468.55	77.27	4006

Scheme Weather based crop insurance scheme (WBCIS)
Company All companies combined WBCIS under NCIP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Farmers Insured	Farmers' Premium	Gol Premium (share)	State Govt's Premium (share)	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	(₹ in lakh)	
								No. of Farmers	Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rabi 2013-14									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8129	331.08	165.54	165.54	662.16			
2.	Assam	859	10.47	4.79	4.79	20.05	6.36	853	
3.	Bihar	2153117	24099.90	8205.85	8205.85	40511.60	760.37	1811091	
4.	Chhattisgarh	98415	606.71	537.62	1481.97	2626.31	7324.96	98415	
5.	Haryana	92474	854.20	909.36	2781.63	4545.18	3.08	62446	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66171	1244.57	622.29	622.29	2489.14	817.52	34749	
7.	Jharkhand	68801	598.68	175.07	175.07	948.81		43641	
8.	Karnataka	4174	63.59	27.50	27.50	118.58	156.60	2623	
9.	Kerala	17097	130.53	123.42	123.42	377.37	143.38	13737	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22364	455.84	227.92	227.92	911.67	19.81	22364	
11.	Maharashtra	52084	2451.85	1244.24	1338.63	5034.72	9358.07	32494	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Rajasthan		2609769	18966.79	6361.62	6361.62	31690.02	42157.19	1581452
13. Uttar Pradesh		102876	1215.46	405.16	405.16	2025.77	860.49	63775
14. Uttarakhnad		5219.00	153.06	76.53	76.53	306.11	334.45	4239.00
15. West Bengal		904	11.94	5.97	5.97	23.89		730
TOTAL		5302453	51194.66	19092.87	22003.88	92291.38	61942.27	3772609

Kharif 2014

1. Andhra Pradesh	93303	2270.16	1135.08	1135.08	4540.32			
2. Assam	21642	347.19	173.59	173.59	694.38	0.00		4261
3. Bihar	1846846	19133.34	9566.67	9566.67	38266.69			58012
4. Chhattisgarh	974199	16756.50	8378.25	8378.25	33513.00	6943.22		282173
5. Himachal Pradesh	856	5.01	2.50	2.50	10.01			856
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1364	23.06	11.54	11.54	46.13			245
7. Jharkhand	158589	1973.84	986.92	986.92	3947.69			11700
8. Karnataka	136043	4550.65	2275.33	2275.33	9101.31			1671
9. Kerala	17911	118.76	155.11	155.11	428.98			
10. Madhya Pradesh	68122	1269.98	634.99	634.99	2539.97			
11. Maharashtra	1290695	10004.49	4788.79	4788.79	19582.07	20599.56		728240
12. Rajasthan	3302772	9234.03	11828.87	11828.87	32891.78	561.18		281773

13. Telengana	69115	962.59	481.29	481.29	1925.18	
14. Uttar Pradesh	120392	1351.13	2358.74	2358.74	6068.62	44364
15. Uttarakhnad	34179	528.22	247.09	247.09	1022.40	22977
16. West Bengal	1267	11.77	5.89	5.89	23.54	
TOTAL	8137295	68540.73	43030.66	43030.66	154602.05	1436272

State-wise percentage of Area Sown and Area Insured under Crop Insurance

Sl. No.	State	Net Area Sown	Rabi 2013-14		Kharif 2014		Source Data Year
			Total Area Insured	Percentage of Area Covered	Total Area Insured	Percentage of Area Covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6448086	491525.25	7.62%	350312.60	5.43%	2013-14
2.	Assam	2810597	14786.87	0.53%	13905.22	0.49%	2012-13
3.	Bihar	5395745.00	2005560.21	37.17%	2207564.00	40.91%	2011-12
4.	Chhattisgarh	4685723	169176.83	3.61%	1688771.55	36.04%	2013-14
5.	Goa	131885	2.12	0.00%	180.36	0.14%	2012-13
6.	Gujarat	10302000	61758.85	0.60%	1384290.21	13.44%	2011-12
7.	Haryana	3512670	260304.78	7.41%	0.00	0.00%	2012-13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	543365	15917.21	2.93%	12998.54	2.39%	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jharkhand	1085366	79284.29	7.30%	187178.77	17.25%	2010-11
10.	Karnataka	9793060	86078.03	0.88%	3936992.80	40.20%	2012-13
11.	Kerala	2048109	27361.86	1.34%	21016.15	1.03%	2012-13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15352122	5047807.59	32.88%	5225459.98	34.04%	2012-13
13.	Maharashtra	7584000	261061.19	3.44%	3949831.60	52.08%	2011-12
14.	Manipur	365000	0.00	0.00%	6499.65	1.78%	2011-12
15.	Meghalaya	285177	830.55	0.29%	729.34	0.26%	2011-12
16.	Mizoram	115979	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	2012-13
17.	Orissa	4386153	44767.16	1.02%	1566756.55	35.72%	2012-13
18.	Rajasthan	18034407	4550625.91	25.23%	7771507.63	43.09%	2011-12
19.	Sikkim	251000	0.00	-	0.00	-	2011-12
20.	Tamil Nadu	4544240	708596.58	15.59%	48654.04	1.07%	2012-13
21.	Telangana	4960973	0.00	0.00%	360605.37	7.27%	2013-14
22.	Tripura	256000	0.00	-	0.00	-	2011-12
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16592634	932839.05	5.62%	1032673.64	6.22%	2010-11
24.	Uttarakhand	706090	8601.31	1.22%	34622.40	4.90%	2012-13
25.	West Bengal	5198146	336732.82	6.48%	660670.91	12.71%	2011-12
26.	A & N Islands	15000	261.24	1.74%	1090.04	7.27%	2011-12
27.	Puducherry	18129	1906.66	10.52%	313.18	1.73%	2011-12
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	744989	0.00	0.00%	809.22	0.11%	2012-13

Source: Net Area sown data taken from http://lus.dacnet.nic.in/dt_lus.aspx, MOA of the latest available data

Community based approach for cultivation of rice

2584. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on low cost, eco-friendly and community based approach to rice cultivation to improve the grain's yield across the country, if so, the details thereof and results yielded so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is promoting low cost, eco friendly and community based approach to rice cultivation to improve the grain's yield across the country through various crop development schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under these programmes, various interventions like promotion of direct seeded rice (DSR) for reducing labour and water requirement, system of rice intensification (SRI) for low seed rate and less water requirement, line sowing of rice by use of seed drill instead of broadcasting in rainfed conditions to save seeds are being promoted. Farmers are also encouraged to adopt optimum use of inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc. as per recommendation of National Agricultural Research System to reduce cost of cultivation.

Unremunerative agriculture

†2585. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture has become an unremunerative profession; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per the "Situation of Agricultural Households in India" survey, conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) between July 2012 to June 2013, on an average, returns from crop production have been positive and cultivation was the most important source of income of agriculture households in India.

Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices in its latest reports on Kharif and Rabi Price Policy has also observed that gross value of output has exceeded the sum of all paid out costs and cost of family labour (A2+FL) for major crops.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Conversion of waste land into arable land

†2586. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in hilly and plateau region converted into arable land throughout the decade; and

(b) the details of area of waste land converted into arable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land and its management comes under the purview of State Governments. However, as per the latest available Land Use Statistics data, “barren and unculturable land” which includes land covered by mountains, deserts etc. has declined from 17414 thousand hectare in 2001-02 to 17227 hectare in 2011-12 and area of, ‘culturable wastelands’ has decreased from 13520 thousand hectare in 2001-2002 to 12636 thousand hectare in 2011-12.

Scheme for poor fishermen

2587. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes Government have for poor fishermen who do not have their own fishing boats; and

(b) the other schemes Government have to provide financial help and sustainable livelihood to the poor fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries implements a Central Sector Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen for both inland and marine sector. The scheme has four components namely (i) Development of Model Fishermen village, (ii) Group Accident Personal Insurance, (iii) Saving-cum-Relief and (iv) Training and Extension. The component on Saving-cum-Relief is implemented for benefit of fishermen who are engaged in active fishing, member of cooperative society/federation/welfare society, lives below poverty line, does not own mechanized fishing boat/bench landing craft and below 60 years of age.

(b) The other schemes implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to provide financial help and sustainable livelihood are as below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme on National Fisheries Development Board.

Aluminium toxicity in earth's crust

†2588. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to research done by Biotechnology Department of Ch. Charan Singh Agriculture University, Meerut, the aluminium toxicity present in the earth's crust is causing the extinction of several crop species;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such situation persist;

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle this situation;

(d) whether Government has made available any information to the farmers of the aluminum toxicity affected areas in this regard so that farmers can have good harvest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Biotechnology Department at Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, has published a review article "*Molecular basis of aluminium toxicity in plants – A review*" in 2013; and as such the University did not conduct research on aluminium toxicity. However toxicity of aluminium to crop plants is a limiting factor in areas having acidic soils only. As such extinction of crop species due to aluminium toxicity is not reported in India.

(b) Extreme cases of adverse aluminium toxicity are not reported from India. Soil surveys carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) show that soils in certain parts of the country (such as North East Region) are acidic in nature. Such soils are prone to aluminium toxicity.

(c) ICAR has developed amelioration technologies for sustainable crop production in acidic-aluminium soils.

(d) Krishi Vigyan Kendras, ICAR-Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and State Departments of Agriculture of North Eastern States are providing information/package of practices for acidic-aluminium soil conditions to farmers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) Mitigation of aluminium toxicity, in general associated acidic soil, is done through the use of lime, basic slag, organic amendments including application of FYM, organic manure, green manure, poultry manure etc.

Loss of soil nutrients due to excess use of urea

2589. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increasing imbalance in fertilizer use and excessive dependence on urea has led to worsening of soil nutrient balance in the country;

(b) if so, the policy measures taken by Government to address the problem of imbalanced use of fertilizer; and

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to promote the production and use of bio-fertilizers and micro-nutrients, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Multinutrient deficiencies may result over years of imbalance in use of fertilizers and low additions of organic matter in the soil, according to ICAR studies.

(b) Government is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrient to sustain soil health and its productivity.

Under Soil Health Management Component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, financial assistance for training to farmers including field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers is provided @ ₹ 10,000 per training for 20 or more participants. Financial assistance for frontline field demonstrations is also provided @ ₹ 20,000 per demonstration.

In current year, 'Soil Health Card' scheme is introduced to assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all farmers in the country. Soil health card will provide information to farmers on nutrients status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

(c) Under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture there is a provision of financial assistance in Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme through NABARD for establishment of Bio Fertilizer/Bio pesticides production units (200 TPA) in which subsidy is provided @ 25% of cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh to individuals/private agency. State Governments are provided financial assistance @ 100% up to a maximum limit of ₹ 160 lakh per unit. Financial assistance for promotion of micro nutrient is also provided @ ₹ 500 per hectare.

Agricultural losses due to recent rains

2590. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the recent incessant rainfall in different parts of the country a huge agricultural loss will be incurred;

(b) if so, the amount of loss, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to combat the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The recent unseasonal rains and hailstorm have affected the rabi crops in many States viz; Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The States are yet to submit their assessment for loss to crops to Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of the States to minimize the losses to the crops due to unseasonal rains, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has issued advisories to the States and farmers through SMS and other electronic media time to time.

Consumption of Endosulfan

2591. SHRI SANJAY DATTATRAYA KAKADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of consumption of Endosulfan for each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): A writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India and Ors" was filed in Hon'ble Supreme Court requesting *inter alia* for ban on Endosulfan. The Supreme Court passed an *ad-interim* order on 13.05.2011 banning production sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the interim order of the Court *in toto*, which are binding on all manufacturers. The Secretariat of Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee has written to the Pesticide Associations to recall Certificates of Registration for Endosulfan. These certificates have been treated as withdrawn in compliance of Supreme Court's directions. There are no reports of Endosulfan consumption from any State/UT Governments since the imposition of the ban.

Setting up of Kisan Call Centres

†2592. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of Kisan Call Centres running in the country including Maharashtra as on date;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more such centres in the country especially in the backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the districts wherein such centres are proposed to be set up and by when these centres are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) Government of India has set up Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) at 14 locations in the country covering all the States and Union Territories in the country (including Maharashtra) to provide information on queries of farmers in the area of agriculture and allied subject. Farmers can call from 6 AM to 10 PM on toll free helpline number 1800 180 1551 throughout the year and get replies to their queries pertaining to agriculture and allied sectors in their own language. The details of Kisan Call Centre (KCCs) at different locations in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. State-wise flow of calls is monitored closely and a decision to set up an independent Call Centre is taken whenever calls in a State increase beyond a threshold. As of now, Call Centres located at 14 places are adequately serving the needs of farmers in the entire country. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, the KCC located at Pune is capable of responding to all the farmers of the State. Setting up KCC at district level is not administratively viable.

Statement***Kisan Call Centre Locations State/UT-wise and Languages***

Sl. No.	Location	States/ UTs Covered	Language
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu
		Telangana	Telugu
2.	Patna	Bihar	Hindi
		Jharkhand	Hindi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Location	States/ UTs Covered	Language
3.	Jaipur	Delhi	Hindi
		Rajasthan	Hindi
4.	Ahmadabad	Gujarat	Gujarati
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarati
		Daman and Diu	Goan
5.	Chandigarh	Haryana	Hindi/Haryanvi
		Punjab	Punjabi
		Chandigarh	Punjabi
		Himachal Pradesh	Hindi
6.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri, Kashmiri, Ladakhi
7.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kannada
		Kerala	Malayalam
		Lakshadweep	Malayalam
8.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi
		Chhattisgarh	Hindi
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	Marathi
		Goa	Goan
10.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Tamil
		Puducherry	Tamil
		Andaman and Nicobar	Tamil
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi
		Uttarakhand	Hindi
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Bengali
		Sikkim	Sikkimese
13.	Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh	Adi
		Assam	Assamese
		Manipur	Manipuri
		Meghalaya	Khasi
		Mizoram	Mizo
		Nagaland	Nagamese
		Tripura	Bengali
14.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Oriya

Impact of fall in production of palm oil in Malaysia

2593. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the production of palm oil in Malaysia;
- (b) the consumption of palm oil in India and the year-wise and country-wise details of imports it made from Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries during last five years;
- (c) to what extent the fall in the production of palm oil impact India; and
- (d) the alternative remedial measures taken by Government to meet domestic palm oil demand at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The year-wise details of consumption of palm oil in India and year-wise and country-wise details of imports of palm oil made from Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries during last five years are given below:

Year	Consumption of palm oil in India (Qty. in lakh tonnes)	Imports of palm oil (Qty. in lakh tonnes)			
		Malaysia	Indonesia	Other countries	Total
2009-10	61.01	11.22	49.28	0.51	61.01
2010-11	49.91	8.31	40.56	1.04	49.91
2011-12	65.66	15.09	49.73	0.84	65.66
2012-13	84.26	26.62	57.32	0.32	84.26
2013-14	76.84	22.67	51.98	2.19	76.84

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has launched the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) in 2014-15 to meet the domestic demand of edible oil in the country by encouraging oilseeds, oil palm and tree borne oilseeds cultivation.

Impact of climate change

2594. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any qualitative and quantitative assessment of the nature of risks involved for major crops as a result of climate/weather change and local conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including major crops classified as risk prone crops, region-wise;

(c) whether the existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme adequately covers all the risks involved in the agriculture sector and provide security to farmers including small and medium farmers in terms of insurance cover to their crops, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps taken or being taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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 per cent respectively in 2020.

(c) and (d) The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is under implementation in the country since Rabi 1999-2000 season to provide comprehensive insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of failure of any notified crop in the notified area, as a result of all non-preventable natural calamities like natural fire and lightning, storm, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado, drought, dry spells, inundation, landslide and pest and diseases etc. The scheme envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The scheme is available to all farmers including small and medium farmers. It is compulsory for loanees and voluntary for non-loanees.

Further, improvement in crop insurance schemes is a continuous process to better serve the interest of farmers. NAIS has been improved to cover more risks in terms of prevented sowing/plantation risks and post-harvest losses in the coastal areas along with more proficient calculation of the risks and being implemented from Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis and from Rabi 2013-14 on full-fledged basis as Modified NAIS (MNAIS) as a component of National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP).

Irregularities in implementation of WBCIS

2595. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries and details of premium paid under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) during last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of several irregularities in implementation of the scheme like enrolment of large number of ineligible beneficiaries and settlement of bogus claims, if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the corrective action taken by Government in this regard including the other steps taken to identify the shortcomings in implementation of the WBCIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Complaints about non-payment and delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crops loss due to large unit area of insurance; delay in providing Government share of funds, coverage relating to bogus farmers etc., are received from time to time. As far as possible, all the complaints are suitably addressed by the Insurer and the Ministry.

Statement
The number of beneficiaries and details of premium paid under the WBCIS

Scheme Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
Company All Companies Combined

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	Sum Insured	Farmers' Premium	GOI Premium (share)	State Govt Premium (share)	Gross Premium	Claims Payable	Claims Paid	No. of Farmers benefited
											(₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif 2012											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	921061	1507092.67	380604.08	14145.50	11900.13	11900.13	37945.77	34512.32	34512.32	662715
2.	Bihar	1229325	1292573.48	290829.02	7270.73	10906.09	10906.09	29082.91	16091.74	15562.27	922676
3.	Haryana	60721	75675.91	21980.65	599.20	810.10	810.10	2219.40	462.54	451.96	43298
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1322	241.80	241.80	14.51	7.25	7.25	29.01	10.25	10.25	462
5.	Jharkhand	77721	79914.82	15733.31	394.01	550.35	550.35	1494.69	790.43	14.75	69686
6.	Karnataka	210557	265563.36	37528.92	1759.89	1220.48	1220.48	4200.85	4288.89	4206.33	205144
7.	Kerala	8243	6844.04	1711.01	49.17	62.79	62.79	174.75	58.08	57.91	7708
8.	Maharashtra	4456	4932.39	2828.82	162.33	81.17	81.17	324.66	829.40	829.40	2879
9.	Odisha	31733	52589.64	6310.72	157.77	236.65	236.65	631.07	265.91	265.91	27893

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Rajasthan	5381476	7787730.16	511962.85	15614.03	17959.03	17959.03	51532.10	26803.54	26803.26	4738016
11.	Tamil Nadu	18027	17626.54	4246.63	126.40	151.78	151.78	429.98	718.60	707.51	12627
12.	Uttar pradesh	43282	27114.20	8005.37	200.73	299.89	299.89	800.54	173.40	173.40	36832
13.	Uttarakhand	17639	6092.81	4745.01	284.70	142.35	142.35	569.40	2313.17	2313.17	17639
14.	West Bengal	2560	741.85	324.99	19.50	9.75	9.75	39.00	11.20	4.13	1259
TOTAL		8008123	11124733.65	1287053.19	40798.47	44337.81	44337.81	129474.13	87329.45	85912.58	6748834.00
Rabi 2012-13											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10791	10238.84	7356.05	423.79	211.90	211.90	847.59	992.68	990.69	8165
2.	Bihar	1637208	1685709.83	421993.86	6846.45	13569.33	13569.33	33985.11	33452.09	0.00	1584740
3.	Chhattisgarh	104939	194179.20	38484.45	764.42	1157.17	1157.17	3078.76	1284.82	1284.82	61613
4.	Haryana	65126	92272.94	31601.28	477.93	1026.82	1026.82	2531.56	1771.16	1748.29	39991
5.	Himachal Pradesh	41324	961034.74	21460.09	1233.88	616.92	616.92	2467.73	952.83	950.75	17562
6.	Jharkhand	29361	26776.74	6404.31	100.97	206.74	206.74	514.46	103.13	0.00	17965
7.	Karnataka	2063	3699.01	920.52	40.66	27.77	27.77	96.20	82.96	82.94	1140
8.	Kerala	20073	13637.81	3548.59	125.73	106.46	106.46	338.64	540.65	540.65	17308
9.	Maharashtra	81774	78621.77	73120.49	4387.23	2193.62	2193.62	8774.46	8889.55	8889.55	30451
10.	Rajasthan	3532536	3806451.51	452579.72	10760.61	14082.22	14082.22	38925.06	57134.21	55208.83	2213343

11.	Tamil Nadu	11509	11940.26	2604.01	68.71	74.87	74.87	218.44	321.00	321.00	321.00	7168
12.	Uttar Pradesh	62105	26285.67	10459.50	156.90	339.94	339.94	836.76	311.48	311.48	311.42	58796
13.	Uttarakhand	3196	84831.47	2189.01	131.34	65.67	65.67	262.68	139.24	139.24	139.00	2474
14.	West Bengal	4253	5626.41	598.82	35.79	17.89	17.89	71.57	76.15	76.15	6.05	1398
TOTAL		5606258	7001306.20	1073320.71	25554.40	33697.32	33697.32	92949.02	106051.93	106051.93	70473.98	4062114

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	Sum Insured	Farmers' Premium	GOI Premium (share)	State Govt. Premium (share)	Gross Premium	Claims Payable	Claims Paid	No. of Farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif 2013											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	820242	1358322.73	369260.95	13512.36	11665.30	11665.30	36842.96	28254.97	28226.84	588698
2.	Bihar	1430926	1477266.45	332384.73	8309.62	12464.43	12464.43	33238.48	52809.95	55116.11	1411955
3.	Haryana	78053	144607.05	39572.89	999.42	1499.13	1499.13	3997.65	1254.48	255.17	71662
4.	Himachal Pradesh	816	110.86	110.86	6.65	3.33	3.33	13.30	3.97	3.26	816
5.	Jharkhand	118616	153217.88	30511.87	762.90	847.04	847.04	2456.98	2710.28	0.00	111301
6.	Karnataka	209407	265526.11	35302.35	1596.30	1156.86	1156.86	3910.02	3842.11	3777.12	188876
7.	Kerala	27088	13625.74	5375.31	244.76	177.92	177.92	600.60	196.23	185.00	15267
8.	Madhya Pradesh	59081	21476.61	10738.31	644.30	322.15	322.15	1288.60	1074.11	105.43	59081
9.	Maharashtra	12221	12124.09	7139.27	428.36	214.18	214.18	856.71	371.85	371.85	1107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Rajasthan	5819053	7567681.39	558467.36	17146.08	19561.08	19561.08	56268.23	20375.12	19837.47	4157503
11.	Tamil Nadu	12050	10809.75	3523.69	114.31	122.28	122.28	358.88	510.80	510.80	8359
12.	Uttar Pradesh	229760	164172.83	59656.94	1498.98	2233.35	2233.35	5965.70	4394.45	4500.16	226734
13.	Uttarakhand	38329	14293.06	11528.73	691.72	345.87	345.87	1383.45	1106.28	1101.38	18924
14.	West Bengal	5877	1860.53	546.82	32.81	16.40	16.40	65.63	33.84	28.66	5502
TOTAL		8861519	11205095.06	1464120.07	45988.58	50629.31	50629.31	147247.19	116938.45	114019.24	6865785
Rabi 2013-14											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8129	32683.35	5746.84	331.08	165.54	165.54	662.16	-	-	-
2.	Assam	859	295.84	200.10	10.47	4.79	4.79	20.05	35.40	6.36	853
3.	Bihar	2153117	2005560.21	501628.44	24099.90	8205.85	8205.85	40511.60	15770.55	760.37	1811091
4.	Chhattisgarh	98415	169176.83	33601.43	606.71	537.62	1481.97	2626.31	7324.96	7324.96	98415
5.	Haryana	92474	178052.55	56786.98	854.20	909.36	2781.63	4545.18	983.41	3.08	62446
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66171	15917.21	21608.70	1244.57	622.29	622.29	2489.14	885.08	817.52	34749
7.	Jharkhand	68801	63843.97	15747.51	598.68	175.07	175.07	948.81	543.02	-	43641
8.	Karnataka	4174	8435.01	1167.40	63.59	27.50	27.50	118.58	156.60	156.60	2623
9.	Kerala	17097	13981.31	4114.03	130.53	123.42	123.42	377.37	297.55	143.38	13737
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22364	14463.42	7597.27	455.84	227.92	227.92	911.67	1809.54	19.81	22364

11.	Maharashtra	52084	55083.08	43501.43	2451.85	1244.24	1338.63	5034.72	9358.07	9358.07	32494
12.	Rajasthan	2609769	2734323.52	370242.93	18966.79	6361.62	6361.62	31690.02	42547.45	42157.19	1581452
13.	Uttar Pradesh	102876	74420.17	25322.22	1215.46	405.16	405.16	2025.77	972.34	860.49	63775
14.	Uttarakhand	5219.00	1646.18	2550.95	153.06	76.53	76.53	306.11	335.72	334.45	4239.00
15.	West Bengal	904	368.69	199.06	11.94	5.97	5.97	23.89	2.42	-	730
TOTAL		5302453	5368251.34	1090015.28	51194.66	19092.87	22003.88	92291.38	81022.11	61942.27	3772609

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	Sum Insured	Farmers' Premium	GOI Premium (share)	State Govt Premium (share)	Gross Premium	Claims Payable	Claims Paid	No. of Farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif 2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93303	167778.37	45426.24	2270.16	1135.08	1135.08	4540.32	-	-	-
2.	Assam	21642	11337.55	6901.36	347.19	173.59	173.59	694.38	482.59	0.00	4261.00
3.	Bihar	1846846	1700741.79	382666.89	19133.34	9566.67	9566.67	38266.69	995.27	-	58012.00
4.	Chhatisgarh	974199	1688771.55	335129.88	16756.50	8378.25	8378.25	33513.00	10298.91	6943.22	282173.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	856	95.38	95.38	5.01	2.50	2.50	10.01	10.84	-	856.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1364	809.22	461.26	23.06	11.54	11.54	46.13	5.80	-	245.00
7.	Jharkhand	158589	157980.21	39476.80	1973.84	986.92	986.92	3947.69	189.33	-	11700.00
8.	Karnataka	136043	139170.86	75844.32	4550.65	2275.33	2275.33	9101.31	31.01	-	1671.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Kerala	17911	11800.57	4213.09	118.76	155.11	155.11	428.98	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	68122	32614.36	21166.39	1269.98	634.99	634.99	2539.97	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	1290695	1148388.56	199601.92	10004.49	4788.79	4788.79	19582.07	20599.56	20599.56	728240.00
12.	Rajasthan	3302772	4312649.35	144189.08	9234.03	11828.87	11828.87	32891.78	1985.68	561.18	281773.00
13.	Telangana	69115	67881.05	19503.80	962.59	481.29	481.29	1925.18	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	120392	151616.81	22518.76	1351.13	2358.74	2358.74	6068.62	4297.10	1473.47	44364.00
15.	Uttarakhand	34179	14149.90	11168.05	528.22	247.09	247.09	1022.40	188.51	119.00	22977.00
16.	West Bengal	1267	350.91	213.14	11.77	5.89	5.89	23.54	-	-	-
TOTAL		8137295	9606136.45	1308576.37	68540.73	43030.66	43030.66	154602.05	39084.59	29696.43	1436272.00

Subsidies to farmers

2596. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various kind of subsidies are given to farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the eligibility criteria, scheme-wise;
- (c) the details of subsidies given to farmers during last three years, State/UTwise; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating either to remove subsidies or reduce the quantum of assistance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the existing schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, there are provisions for supply of seeds, plant protection chemicals, nutrients including secondary, micro & bio-nutrients, agriculture machinery and equipments, etc. at subsidized rates to the farmers in the country. The scheme-wise details of eligibility and subsidy is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of the funds released under various schemes during the last three years to various States/UT are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) There is no proposal before the Government for removal of subsidies or reduction of quantum of assistance.

Statement-I*Details of Eligibility and Subsidy given to farmers*

Sl. No.	Name of Mission/ Programme	Eligibility	Subsidy
1.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	All Farmers	Subsidy assistance is extended for production and productivity improvement programmes through coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including <i>in-situ</i> generation of organic inputs which ranges from 25 % to 50 % capacity buildings of farmers and technicians is also provided for adopting improved technologies with 100 % assistance, Scheme also envisages creation of infrastructure for post harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce with assistance ranging from 35 % to 55 % of cost.
2.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	All farmers entitled to avail assistance for various components of the Mission, limited to 5 hectares in a season.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrations: For an individual farmer, the area under demonstration should not exceed 2ha. Seed distribution: Assistance for purchase of seeds is being available to selected farmers for the area not exceeding 2 ha each. Nutrient management/soil ameliorants: A farmer is given assistance for a maximum of 2ha area.

4. **Plant Protection Measures:** Financial assistance of ₹ 500 per ha or 50% of the cost whichever is less is being provided. A farmer is given assistance for a maximum of 2ha area.

5. **Farm Mechanization:** 50% of the farmers selected for assistance for Farm mechanization is being given to those farmers who have also been selected for cluster demonstrations.

Subsidies/ assistance are given to farmers through State Government/ central agencies on the following components:

Mini Mission –I on oilseeds: Foundation and certified seeds, minikits, plants protection equipments/ chemicals, gypsum/ pyrite/ liming/ dolomite/single super phosphate, improved farm implements, NPV, Rhizodium culture/ PSB/ ZSB/Azotobactor/ MYcorrhiza, Pipes for carrying water, seeds storage bins, sprinkler sets, block demonstrations, IPM, training etc.

Mini Mission –II on oil palm: oil palm planting material, maintenance cost of plantations during gestation period, installation of drip irrigation, diesel/electric pumpsets, bore-well/water harvesting structure/ponds at oil palm farm, supply of inputs for inter-cropping in oil palm, construction of vermin-compost units and purchase of machinery & tools etc.

Mini Mission –III on Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs): Integrated development of nurseries & plantation on new wasteland as well

3. National Mission
on Oilseeds and Oil
Palm (NMOOP)

All Farmers

Sl. No.	Name of Mission/ Programme	Eligibility	Subsidy
4.	National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET)	<p>Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP): All farmers</p> <p>Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM): All farmers</p>	<p>as existing wasteland/degraded forest land, maintenance of TBOs plantation till gestation period, inter cropping, training etc.</p> <p>Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP): Under Seed Village Programme, financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of the seeds for all agricultural crops for the year 2013-14 and from the current year 2014-15 financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost of the seeds for cereal crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops for production of certified/ quality seeds is available for one acre per farmer.</p> <p>Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM): Subsidy @25-50% of the cost with ceiling limits is available for purchase of various agricultural machines and equipments.</p>
5.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	<p>Priority will be given to rainfed areas where farm level income is not adequate for livelihood security. Further, areas with higher frequency of extreme weather events like drought, high intensity rainfall etc. and problems of erosion/water</p>	<p>I. Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP): The assistance/ subsidy to farmers for various sub-components ranges between 50% and 100%.</p> <p>II. Soil Health Management (SHM): In case of various sub-components except Promotion of Organic Inputs on Farmer's field, assistance is limited to 50% of cost.</p> <p>III. On Farm Water Management (OFWM): Micro Irrigation: 35%</p>

- scarcity/ deteriorating soil health would be given more weightage. Small and Marginal farmers and other farmers (in respect of some components)
- of the total cost of installations for small & marginal farmers and 25% of actual cost of installation for others in non Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), North East & Himalayan (NE&H) regions. 50% of the total cost of installations for small & marginal farmers and 35% of actual cost of installation for others in DPAP/DDP/NE&H regions; 10% State share; On farm water distribution/application /drainage: 50% of subsidy to farmers.
6. National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) All farmers, who are cultivating/ growing notified crop(s) in notified area(s).
- Government of India provides subsidy to farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme. Under national Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), 10 % subsidy is provided to small & marginal farmers in premium. Under Modified NAIS and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, the subsidy is provided in premium ranging between 40% and 75 %. Under Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS), subsidy in premium @ 50% is provided by the Government.
7. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) Individual & Group of farmers
- Under the scheme Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) the subsidy @ 25% and 33.33% is provided on the capital cost of the project for general and special categories of beneficiaries including farmers.
8. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) All farmers
- Subsidy is provided under RKVY as per norms of existing Government of India schemes, which include the components/activities that are proposed to be taken up under RKVY.

Statement-II
Details of State-wise funds released 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 Man-agement Scheme (MMS)	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)		Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)		Soil Health Man-agement (SHM)	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)
					Rel.	Rel.	Rel.	Rel.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734.20	88.87	53.36	28.35		4.66	92.70	287.20	17.00	0.00	0.53		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.68	-	20.22	-	43.64	0.00	-		5.93	3.00	-		
3.	Assam	227.77	36.58	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	-		5.62	2.64	-		
4.	Bihar	506.82	74.87	32.63	9.18	-	0.00	20.00	4.50	53.21	0.00	-		
5.	Chhattisgarh	212.61	55.25	17.61	11.76	-	0.00	85.00	35.00	16.00	3.60	-		
6.	Goa	24.78	-	0.38	0.00	-	0.00	2.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	-		
7.	Gujarat	515.48	28.31	41.88	30.34	-	1.86	92.78	166.64	22.00	1.00	1.04		
8.	Haryana	176.87	27.07	13.60	7.23	-		76.23	19.93	10.71	-	0.82		

9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.93	-	17.05	0.83	35.31	0.00	-	-	14.48	1.00	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.03	2.69	25.02	2.06	33.57	0.00	-	2.00	4.00	0.37	-
11.	Jharkhand	174.56	12.20	10.98	-	-	0.00	42.16	9.91	12.80	2.25	-
12.	Karnataka	595.90	73.26	40.52	47.54	-	0.00	99.71	109.65	16.24	3.75	0.57
13.	Kerala	182.89	2.28	10.01	0.23	-	0.00	53.45	2.00	11.73	0.00	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	146.82	55.16	74.29	-	4.12	55.00	109.64	18.28	0.00	0.96
15.	Maharashtra	735.44	135.85	81.01	80.91	-	-	93.75	249.80	37.85	0.00	2.13
16.	Manipur	22.25	-	20.72	-	46.50	0.00	-	0.50	4.68	17.22	-
17.	Meghalaya	20.44	-	19.50	-	34.44	0.00	-	-	4.03	0.00	-
18.	Mizoram	36.63	-	16.17	3.61	38.35	0.00	-	0.75	2.89	17.50	-
19.	Nagaland	37.54	-	22.00	-	45.55	0.00	-	1.00	7.47	17.00	-
20.	Odisha	356.96	64.76	27.07	39.61	-	0.00	46.73	8.23	48.82	4.83	0.85
21.	Punjab	145.87	35.18	6.88	1.40	-	-	46.74	16.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	692.08	79.28	47.25	52.51	-	0.00	40.00	130.95	20.36	2.05	0.44
23.	Sikkim	24.64	-	15.77	-	42.51	0.65	-	4.00	2.49	3.50	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.06	34.54	37.77	12.68	-	-	62.00	66.25	24.25	0.00	0.50
25.	Tripura	25.63	3.63	15.60	0.00	39.50	0.00	-	1.00	5.90	0.00	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	762.83	244.96	92.03	12.90	-	0.00	51.00	0.00	48.38	3.25	0.27
27.	Uttarakhand	128.84	-	19.65	-	30.00	-	-	0.75	3.50	1.90	-
28.	West Bengal	486.65	38.58	18.14	1.00	-	0.00	25.50	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	0.81	-	-
31.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	0.81	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
TOTAL		7732.75	1184.98	777.98	416.43	414.37	11.30	988.39	1225.95	430.26	84.86	8.31

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2012-13

1.	Andhra Pradesh	577.79	152.94	43.80	17.93	0.00	0.00	87.34	289.93	21.61	0.20	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.94	10.33	20.09	-	47.42	0.00	-	0.00	9.16	5.22	-
3.	Assam	399.57	30.86	0.00	0.00	37.49	0.00	-	0.00	7.26	9.47	-
4.	Bihar	700.20	65.72	23.90	9.19	-	0.00	35.06	52.00	43.58	1.12	-

5.	Chhattisgarh	571.22	52.60	19.15	7.55	-	0.00	91.36	31.72	10.50	3.18	-
6.	Goa	35.27	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
7.	Gujarat	610.87	54.50	35.34	5.18	-	1.38	100.13	182.00	34.25	1.40	1.57
8.	Haryana	179.88	46.53	2.46	4.35	-	1.21	90.62	30.00	7.60	-	0.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.27	20.25	19.54	0.65	27.55	0.00	-	-	9.31	0.89	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.22	11.87	16.80	0.42	18.25	0.00	-	0.00	9.00	0.00	-
11.	Jharkhand	219.38	24.79	2.29	-	-	0.00	47.81	25.00	30.66	0.64	-
12.	Karnataka	549.15	110.21	33.11	14.81	-	0.00	113.04	140.65	15.27	4.93	0.58
13.	Kerala	253.03	1.37	10.41	0.00	-	0.00	35.00	3.00	15.67	0.00	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448.13	247.15	56.80	56.91	-	0.00	30.09	63.84	34.63	0.00	1.00
15.	Maharashtra	1050.81	241.81	82.38	36.70	-	2.90	127.87	150.18	41.01	0.00	2.34
16.	Manipur	47.97	12.16	25.54	-	48.93	0.00	-	0.00	4.76	13.36	-
17.	Meghalaya	22.68	9.30	23.25	-	29.00	0.00	-	1.25	4.97	0.00	-
18.	Mizoram	184.73	6.04	19.33	0.00	43.10	0.00	-	0.00	1.00	17.05	-
19.	Nagaland	85.75	11.64	23.25	-	43.55	0.00	-	0.00	9.34	16.60	-
20.	Odisha	468.28	63.52	10.81	10.68	-	0.00	65.80	20.00	42.50	4.64	0.85
21.	Punjab	86.83	37.93	7.97	0.00	-	1.30	57.90	10.00	9.92	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22.	Rajasthan	348.18	126.42	32.89	36.89	-	0.00	41.20	110.00	22.45	1.88	0.63
23.	Sikkim	15.21	2.08	18.60	-	42.89	0.00	-	2.00	2.44	3.27	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	613.27	39.70	29.29	8.22		0.50	56.00	83.00	22.41	0.20	0.50
25.	Tripura	56.43	21.84	18.60	0.00	44.80	0.00	-	0.00	3.89	0.50	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	294.52	211.03	105.85	6.66	-	0.00	32.36	5.95	69.21	0.60	0.14
27.	Uttarakhand	8.21	16.25	14.31	-	10.23	0.21	-	1.50	4.63	0.77	-
28.	West Bengal	374.58	41.89	18.42	6.65	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	19.84	0.00	0.28
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.46	-	0.44	-	-
31.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	2.65	-	0.78	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-
34.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-
TOTAL		8389.37	1670.73	714.18	222.80	393.21	7.60	1031.83	1202.02	508.07	85.92	8.62

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		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	Support to State Extension Programmes for State Reforms (ATMA)	Soil Health Management (SHM)
					(HMNE&HS)						
					Rel.	Rel.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	456.87	157.37	85.94	-	91.06	265.56	0.00	20.19	1.78	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.04	11.32	-	46.61	-	0.00	16.67	6.97	0.00	
3.	Assam	218.87	95.10	0.00	48.00	-	0.00	15.18	4.36	0.00	
4.	Bihar	254.26	15.22	0.00	-	20.00	57.50	0.00	40.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	233.82	79.46	10.25	-	90.62	30.00	5.15	13.78	0.72	
6.	Goa	10.43	-	0.00	-	4.0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	476.89	38.51	27.54	-	119.00	220.00	3.03	36.31	0.00	
8.	Haryana	159.29	42.15	3.63	-	93.44	33.00	-	6.22	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.40	21.83	0.45	26.18	-	3.00	0.95	9.39	0.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.52	17.50	1.58	29.43	-	0.00	1.08	5.44	0.00	
11.	Jharkhand	147.10	38.68	-	-	50.05	15.00	0.35	31.68	2.57	
12.	Karnataka	467.29	127.74	23.13	-	69.74	173.30	9.66	8.72	0.00	
13.	Kerala	256.24	0.89	0.00	-	30.00	5.62	0.96	14.08	2.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	276.25	366.06	40.76	-	75.00	106.52	7.93	40.37	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	959.69	274.33	31.32	-	674.60	141.01	0.50	49.71	0.77
16.	Manipur	23.66	26.00	-	58.00	-	1.50	12.13	1.29	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	37.98	12.31	-	40.00	-	0.50	0.00	3.97	0.10
18.	Mizoram	77.41	7.50	1.46	48.00	-	6.75	20.09	0.55	0.40
19.	Nagaland	30.07	20.00	-	47.45	-	0.00	20.29	8.05	0.00
20.	Odisha	529.42	68.74	14.50	-	84.1	25.86	5.47	35.27	5.77
21.	Punjab	229.44	37.56	0.00	-	58.19	5.00	0.00	8.55	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	735.24	126.35	40.18	-	62.50	80.00	1.23	30.02	0.00
23.	Sikkim	10.20	2.12	-	49.36	-	5.89	2.80	1.90	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	269.96	37.65	12.06	-	92.87	86.90	0.00	27.83	1.81
25.	Tripura	70.50	34.09	0.00	56.14	-	1.00	0.58	3.97	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	561.09	245.05	10.08	-	35.00	2.00	0.85	51.88	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	44.03	13.46	-	30.00	-	5.40	0.87	5.26	0.00
28.	West Bengal	265.08	59.93	3.34	-	8.00	0.00	0.00	13.91	0.00
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	0.38	-
31.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	-	0.90	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		7000.04	1976.92	306.23	479.17	1658.17	1271.48	125.77	480.94	16.21

State Governments' own crop insurance schemes

2597. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow State Governments to come up with their own farm income-based Crop Insurance Schemes under the Centre's yet to be launched National Crop Income Insurance Scheme (NCIIS);

(b) whether it will be mandatory for all States to follow suit or State Governments who want to come up with their own schemes depending upon their needs and local climatic conditions will be allowed to implement their own schemes with financial support from the Centre and in that case the new NCIIS would not be taken up by those States; and

(c) the details of the provisions of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the requirements and agro-climatic conditions specific to each region, State Governments have been given the flexibility to develop suitable products for consideration and approval of the Central Government. At present also, States/UTs are free to choose the Crops Insurance Schemes in operation now *viz.* National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). The States/UTs would be free to implement any of the schemes which have been approved by the Government of India.

Monitory support to States to have own crop insurance schemes

2598. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed States to have their own Crop Insurance Schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government proposes to provide monitory support to such schemes in the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives likely to be provided to farmers of Vidarbha in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the requirements and agro-climatic conditions specific to each region, State Governments

have been given the flexibility to develop suitable products for consideration and approval of the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Central Government is providing monetary support under Crop Insurance Schemes in the form of premium subsidy between 40% to 75% in respect of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme. Under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), premium subsidy is provided to only small & marginal farmers up to 10% of the premium. Besides, under NAIS claims are paid by the Government over and above the premium amount. The benefit of premium subsidy and claim payment is applicable to all insured farmers of all States/UTs including the farmers of Vidarbha region.

Use of banned pesticides

2599. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 67 pesticides which have been banned globally are still used in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why does Government not ban use of such pesticides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) There are 66 pesticides banned, restricted, withdrawn in some countries which continue to be registered in India for domestic use. Technical committees/Groups have been constituted from time to time to re-evaluate the desirability of continued use of pesticides keeping in view the profile of pests, diseases and weeds and impact on human and environmental health. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anupam Verma to review pesticides banned or restricted in other countries.

Productivity of vegetables

2600. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world after China;

(b) if so, the details of production during last five years, year-wise;

- (c) the details of other major vegetable producing countries of the world;
- (d) whether India's productivity (17.60 MT/Ha) is half of US (33 MT/Ha) and much less than other countries like China (23.40 MT/Ha), Turkey (25 MT/Ha) and Iran (26 MT/Ha); and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and how Government is planning to increase the productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information provided by the State Horticulture/Agriculture Departments, the details of vegetable production in the last five years in the country has been as under:

Year	Production (In lakh tonnes)
2009-2010	1337.38
2010-2011	1465.54
2011-2012	1563.25
2012-2013	1621.87
2013-2014	1628.97

- (c) The details of other major vegetable producing countries of the world may be seen at Statement-I (*See* below).
- (d) Yes, Sir. As per FAO STAT website.
- (e) The productivity of vegetables in India at the beginning of Tenth Plan was 13.9 MT/Ha which has been steadily increasing and was 17.6 at the beginning of Twelfth Plan *i.e.*, during the year 2012-13. The steps taken by the Government to increase the productivity of vegetables in the country are as follows:—
- (i) Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which provides support for seed production, vegetable cultivation, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and organic farming.
 - (ii) Government is also implementing the Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) which include production of vegetable seeds and seedling, seed infrastructure, protected cultivation, post harvest management, training of farmers, and support to Farmers' Producer Organizations and Farmers' Producer Companies.

Statement***Major vegetable producing countries in the world***

Country	Area in ‘000 Ha	Production in ‘000 MT	Productivity in MT/Ha
China	24561	573935	23.4
India	9205	162187	17.6
United States of America	1105	35948	32.5
Turkey	1112	27819	25.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	877	23486	26.8
Egypt	772	19825	25.7
Russian Federation	791	16084	20.3
Mexico	683	13599	19.9
Spain	319	12531	39.3
Italy	450	12298	27.3
Others	19096	261468	13.7
WORLD	58971	1159179	19.7

Source: FAO Website-February 2014 and for India : Horticulture Division, Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn.

Sowing of rabi crops

2601. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rabi sowing was lower in Maharashtra whereas it was marginally lower in other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how it will affect the overall production of foodgrains and other agri produces in Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The area under rabi crops declined in many States including Maharashtra as per 2nd advance estimates for 2014-15, as compared to 2013-14. The area under rabi foodgrains and oilseeds crops in major States of the country including Maharashtra during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under:—

(Area: in lakh hectare)

States	2013-14		2014-15 (2nd Advance Estimates)	
	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Foodgrains	Oilseeds
Andhra Pradesh	33.07	3.73	25.10	2.60
Bihar	30.10	1.16	31.25	1.09
Chhattisgarh	7.44	0.74	7.27	0.80
Gujarat	19.92	3.92	16.62	3.44
Haryana	26.72	5.42	26.68	5.44
Madhya Pradesh	97.11	8.72	98.51	7.78
Maharashtra	55.82	2.56	40.65	2.08
Rajasthan	51.07	30.81	46.28	27.55
Uttar Pradesh	115.63	6.91	118.02	7.83
West Bengal	18.90	5.49	19.60	5.53
ALL INDIA	559.90	83.99	535.35	79.34

(b) As per the second advance estimates for 2014-15, there is decline in production of rabi foodgrains and oilseeds as compared to the production in rabi 2013-14.

(Production in lakh tonnes)

States	2013-14		2014-15 (2nd Advance Estimates)	
	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Foodgrains	Oilseeds
Maharashtra	55.33	1.94	36.10	1.47
ALL INDIA	1368.83	101.37	1332.84	97.34

Timely availability of seeds and pesticides

†2602. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniform arrangement has been made for farmers in the country and whether seeds suitable for different types of land and insecticides and pesticides needed for protecting the crops reach all the States in time, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of agriculture universities in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States, the availability of certified/quality seeds in the country for 2014-15 is 351.76 lakh quintals which is sufficient, in view of the demand of 343.55 lakh quintals. Crop-wise and State-wise details are at Statement-I to Statement-V (*See below*). As regards pesticides, there is no shortage of pesticides in the country.

(b) At present, there are seventy three agricultural universities in the country. Their State-wise details are at Statement-VI (*See below*).

Statement-I

All India crop-wise requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds for kharif-2014

(Quantity in quintals)

Crop Name	Demand	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Paddy	6473015	7252862	779847	
Maize	796479	876613	80134	
Bajra	224776	232733	7957	
Jowar	136474	162317	25843	
Ragi	28848	32430	3582	
Other Millet	2543	4110	1567	
TOTAL CEREALS	7662135	8561065	898930	
Arhar	262721	270733	8012	
Moong	231822	257626	25804	
Urd	180633	241987	61354	
Moth Bean	25000	13800	-11200	Met from Farm Saved Seeds
Cowpea	32622	31277	-1345	
Rice Bean	80	25	-56	
Horse Gram	7734	8119	385	
Indian Bean	6435	6665	230	
TOTAL PULSES	747047	830232	83185	
Groundnut	2155818	2170310	14492	

Crop Name	Demand	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Soybean	3429058	2732891	-696167	Met from Rabi summer production, identification stock at local level for use as seeds, use of planter and dibbling method to drop down seed rate from 75 to 55 kgs/ha, use of farm saved seeds and relaxation in germination percentage from 70 to 60
Sesame	23487	29037	5550	
Sunflower	18259	19014	755	
Castor	71535	85256	13721	
Niger	855	906	51	
TOTAL OILSEEDS	5699012	5037415	-661597	
Cotton	217445	257016	39571	
Jute	45353	61304	15951	
Total Fibre	262798	318320	55522	
Dhaincha	88000	94230	6230	
Sunnhemp	32482	37125	4643	
Guar	74450	67708	-6742	Met from private/Farm Saved Seed
OTHER TOTALS	194932	199063	4131	
GRAND TOTAL	14565924	14946094	380171	

Statement-II

State-wise requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds for kharif-2014

(Quantity in quintals)

State	Demand	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	3040122	3027375	-12747	Met from Farm Saved Seed
Karnataka	1069243	1134235	64992	
Kerala	40000	40000		
Tamil Nadu	402361	434053	31692	
Puducherry	1120	983	-137	Met from Tamil Nadu

State	Demand	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Maharashtra	1968723	1883849	-84874	Met from Rabi summer production, identification stock at local level for use as seeds, use of planter and dibbling method to drop down seed rate from 75 to 55 kgs/ha, use of farm saved seeds and relaxation in germination percentage from 70 to 60
Gujarat	708329	742910	34581	
Chhattisgarh	766036	933138	167102	
Madhya Pradesh	1785621	1421907	-363714	Met from Rabi summer production, identification stock at local level for use as seeds, use of planter and dibbling method to drop down seed rate from 75 to 55 kgs/ha, use of farm saved seeds and relaxation in germination percentage from 70 to 60
Rajasthan	756710	753785	-2925	Met from Rabi summer production, identification stock at local level for use as seeds, use of planter and dibbling method to drop down seed rate from 75 to 55 kgs/ha, use of farm saved seeds and relaxation in germination percentage from 70 to 60
Goa	4622	4622	0	
Punjab	236195	279213	43018	
Haryana	119010	244883	125873	
Uttar Pradesh	876855	911507	34652	
Uttarakhand	29255	31943	2688	

State	Demand	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
H.P.	47800	47800	0	
J and K	70160	70163	3	
Bihar	402491	412124	9633	
Jharkhand	238959	154430	-84529	Tied-up with NSC, Private and Farm Saved Seed
Odisha	721728	814298	92570	
West Bengal	538891	862926	324035	
Sikkim	2298	2298	0	
Nagaland	17948	17948		
Assam	657910	658910	1000	
Mizoram	15947	15982	35	
Manipur	7930	7930	0	
Meghalaya	18320	18320		
Tripura	21340	18562	-2778	Tied-up with NSC
GRAND TOTAL	14565924	14946094	380171	

NSC: National Seeds Corporation Limited.

Statement-III

All india position of requirement and availability of certified/quality seed for rabi 2014-15

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop Name	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Wheat	11252951	11685529	432578	
Barley	223293	286952	63659	
Paddy	2006662	2039415	32753	
Maize	287367	348659	61293	
Bajra	17450	36067	18617	
Jowar	106007	112793	6786	
Little Millet	25	25	0	
Italian Millet	150	261	111	
Ragi	2377	3105	728	
TOTAL CEREAL	13896282	14512806	616524	
Arhar	1390	6902	5512	
Gram	1611078	1572180	-38898	Met from Private & Farm Saved Seeds

Crop Name	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
Urd	87153	89078	1925	
Moong	47510	73043	25533	
Cowpea	3098	3691	593	
Horse Gram	9218	9821	603	
Peas	195664	156766	-38898	Met from Private & Farm Saved Seeds
Indian Bean	578	578	0	
Rajmah	185	70	-115	Met from Farm Saved Seeds
Khesari	5775	5775	0	
Lentil	178890	138342	-40548	Met from Private & Farm Saved Seeds
Lethyrus	595	542	-53	Met from Farm Saved Seeds
TOTAL PULSES	2141134	2056788	-84346	
Groundnut	690972	828875	137903	
R&M	242850	249169	6319	
Toria	21237	20275	-962	Replaced with R&M
Gobhi Sarson	280	452	172	
Sunflower	26284	26791	508	
Safflower	11685	11937	252	
Sesame	7525	8114	589	
Castor	65	98	34	
Linseed	11951	8046	-3905	Met from Farm Saved Seeds
Niger	1440	1440	0	
Soybean	0	30	30	
TOTAL OILSEEDS	1014288	1155226	140938	
Cotton	5028	5665	637	
Berseem	2100	2100	0	
Oat	12000	13016	1016	
FODDER TOTAL	19128	20781	1653	
Potato	2719000	2484948	-234052	Met from HP & Private
GRAND TOTAL	19789832	20230550	440718	

Statement-IV

All india requirement and availability of certified/quality seed during 2014-15

Crop	Kharif			Rabi			Total			(Quantity in quintals)
	Demand	Availability	Status	Demand	Availability	Status	Demand	Availability	Status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Wheat				11252951	11685529	432578	11252951	11685529	432578	
Paddy	6473015	7252862	779847	2006662	2039415	32753	8479677	9292277	812600	
Ragi	28848	32430	3582	2377	3105	728	31225	35535	4310	
Barley				223293	286952	63659	223293	286952	63659	
Maize	796479	876613	80134	287367	348659	61293	1083846	1225272	141427	
Bajra	224776	232733	7957	17450	36067	18617	242226	268800	26574	
Jowar	136474	162317	25843	106007	112793	6786	242481	275110	32629	
Other Cereals	2543	4110	1567	175	286	111	2718	4396	1678	
TOTAL	7662135	8561065	898930	13896282	14512806	616524	21558417	23073871	1515454	
Gram				1611078	1572180	-38898	1611078	1572180	-38898	
Urd	180633	241987	61354	87153	89078	1925	267786	331065	63279	
Cowpea	32622	31277	-1345	3098	3691	593	35720	34968	-752	
Moong	231822	257626	25804	47510	73043	25533	279332	330669	51337	
Horse Gram	7734	8119	385	9218	9821	603	16952	17940	988	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lentil				178890	138342	-40548	178890	138342	-40548
Lathyrus				595	542	-53	595	542	-53
Peas				195664	156766	-38898	195664	156766	-38898
Moth	25000	13800	-11200				25000	13800	-11200
Arhar	262721	270733	8012	1390	6902	5512	264111	277635	13524
Rajma				185	70	-115	185	70	-115
Kehsari				5775	5775	0	5775	5775	0
Indian Bean	6435	6665	230	578	578	0	7013	7243	230
Rice Bean	80	25	-56				80	25	-56
TOTAL	747047	830232	83185	2141134	2056788	-84346	2888181	2887020	-1161
Castor	71535	85256	13721	65	98	34	71600	85354	13755
R/Mustard				264367	269896	5529	264367	269896	5529
Groundnut	2155818	2170310	14492	690972	828875	137903	2846790	2999185	152395
Niger	855	906	51	1440	1440	0	2295	2346	51
Til	23487	29037	5550	7525	8114	589	31012	37151	6139
Linseed				11951	8046	-3905	11951	8046	-3905
Soybean	3429058	2732891	-696167	0	30	30	3429058	2732921	-696137

Sunflower	18259	19014	755	26284	26791	508	44543	45805	1263
Safflower				11685	11937	252	11685	11937	252
TOTAL	5699012	5037415	-661597	1014288	1155226	140938	6713299	6192641	-520658
Cotton	217445	257016	39571	5028	5665	637	222473	262681	40208
Jute/Mesta	45353	61304	15951				45353	61304	15951
TOTAL	262798	318320	55522	5028	5665	637	267826	323985	56159
Potato				2719000	2484948	-234052	2719000	2484948	-234052
Fodders	194932	199063	4131	14100	15116	1016	209032	214179	5147
GRAND TOTAL	14565924	14946094	380171	19789832	20230550	440718	34355755	35176644	820889

Statement-V

*List of State Agricultural University/Central Agricultural University/ICAR
Deemed University/Central University with agricultural faculty
State-wise Agricultural Universities*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
2. Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati
3. Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem, West Godavari

Assam

4. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat

Bihar

5. Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samstipur
6. Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur

Chhattisgarh

7. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishak Nagar
8. Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Durg, Chhattisgarh

Delhi**(ICAR Deemed University)**

9. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa

Gujarat

10. Anand Agricultural University, Anand
11. Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh
12. Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari
13. Sardarkrushingar-Dantiwada Agricultural University Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada
14. Kamdhenu University, Gandhi Nagar Campus Office, Podium Level, M Floor, Sector 10, Gandhi Nagar

Haryana

15. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
 16. Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences
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(ICAR Deemed University)

17. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

Himachal Pradesh

18. CSK H.P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur
19. Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan

Manipur**(Central Agricultural University)**

20. Central Agricultural University, Imphal

Jammu and Kashmir

21. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology Jammu
22. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology Srinagar

Jharkhand

23. Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi

Karnataka

24. University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur
25. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
26. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
27. University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot
28. Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar
29. University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Navile, Shimoga

Kerala

30. Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur
31. Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Papangad, Kochi
32. Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Lakkidi, P.O. Wayanad

Madhya Pradesh

33. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishi Nagar, Adhartal, Jabalpur
34. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vidyalaya, Race Course Road, Gwalior
35. Madhya Pradesh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur

Maharashtra

36. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola
37. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dist. Ahmednagar, Rahuri
38. Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ratnagiri, Dapoli
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39. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani
 40. Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Seminary Hills, Nagpur
(ICAR Deemed University)
 41. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Panch Marg, Off Yari Road,
Andheri (West), Mumbai

Nagaland**(Central University with Agricultural Faculty)**

42. Nagaland University, Lumani, Medziphema

Odisha

43. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar

Punjab

44. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
45. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana

Rajasthan

46. Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner
47. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur
48. Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner
49. Sri Karan Narendra Agricultural University, Jobneer, Jaipur
50. Agriculture University, Jodhpur, Mandor, Jodhpur
51. Agriculture University Kota, Borkhera, Kota

Tamil Nadu

52. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
53. Tamil Nadu University Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Chennai
54. Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, First Line Beach Road, Nagapattinam

Telangana

55. Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, HQ at
Rajendranagar Campus, Hyderabad
56. Professor Jayashankar Agriculture University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
57. Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana State University for Veterinary, Animal
and Fisheries Sciences, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

Uttar Pradesh

58. Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj,
Faizabad
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59. Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur
 60. UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Viswa Vidyalaya
Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura
 61. Sardar Balabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology
Roorkee Road, Modipuram, Meerut
 62. Manyavar Shri Kanshiram Ji University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda
(Deemed University)
 63. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Sciences and Technology,
Allahabad
(Central Agricultural University)
 64. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi
(Central University with Agricultural Faculty)
 65. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
 66. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
(ICAR Deemed University)
 67. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

Uttarakhand

68. GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar
69. Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal

West Bengal

70. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishywavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia
 71. Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, PO Pundbari, Cooch Behar
 72. West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata
(Central University with Agricultural Faculty)
 73. Vishwa Bharti, Birbhum Distri, Shantiniketan
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MSP for different crops

†2603. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had promised the farmers to provide a price to their agriculture products, which would be one and a half times of their cost;

(b) if so, whether promise has been fulfilled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it would be fulfilled; and

(d) the Minimum Support Price of different crops at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the MSP should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by CACP based on objective criteria, considering variety of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of at least 50% of cost may distort the market.

(d) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of different crops for 2014-15 Season are given in Statement.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2014-15
Kharif Crops		
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
Rabi Crops		
Wheat		1450
Barley		1150
Gram		3175
Masur (lentil)		3075
Rapeseed/Mustard		3100
Safflower		3050
Toria		3020
Other Crops		
Copra (Milling)		5250
Copra (Ball)		5500
De-Husked Coconut		1425
Jute		2400
Sugarcane*		220.00

*Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP).

Demand and supply of chemical fertilizers

2604. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the state of demand and supply of chemical fertilizers in the country at present and that projected at the end of next five years;

(b) the manner in which the country meets its demand, and if deficient in supply what it cost annually in financial terms; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been an attempt to set up a urea plant in Tripura under joint venture between ONGC and Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. with equity partnership of Government of Tripura, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of demand (requirement), supply (availability) and sales of Chemical Fertilizers in the country during current year 2014-15 (April to February) are as below:

(Figures in LMT)

Product	Demand (Requirement) April '14 to Feb. '15	Supply (Availability) April '14 to Feb. '15	Sales April '14 to Feb. '15
Urea	296.50	286.79	284.14
DAP	92.88	72.16	67.56
MOP	28.59	28.78	24.98
Complex	94.27	84.54	76.32

Supply of DAP and Complex fertilizers is low because of low sales. In March, 2015 demand (requirement) for Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK is 10.21 LMT, 3.05 LMT, 1.67 LMT and 5.54 LMT respectively and the availability of the fertilizers is expected to be higher than the demand (requirement).

All India Demand Projections of Fertilizer 2015-16 to 2019-20

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Urea	DAP	NP/NPKs	MOP
2015-16	328.58	122.12	111.42	46.43
2016-17	336.77	124.13	114.20	47.93
2017-18	337.54	127.64	118.41	49.34
2018-19	345.36	129.50	123.18	50.48
2019-20	353.07	130.14	127.99	50.86

(b) The gap between demand and indigenous production is fulfilled through import. The cost of imported fertilizers is nearly same as that of domestic production.

(c) Yes, Sir. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has proposed to implement a Greenfield Ammonia/Urea fertilizer project on a suitable site near ONGC's newly found gas fields at Khubal in North Tripura district. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Tripura Government, ONGC and CFCL on April 9, 2013.

Establishment of PCPIRs

2605. SHRI PYRIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of locations where Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) have been proposed to be established;

(b) the progress made in each case against the targets fixed, if any; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress in some cases and remedial measures taken to expedite their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved setting up four PCPIRs in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam–Kakinada), Gujarat (Dahej), Odisha (Paradeep) and Tamil Nadu (Cuddalore–Nagapattinam) which are estimated to attract investments of around ₹ 7.63 lakh crore and provide employment to around 33.96 lakh persons. These PCPIRs are at different stages of implementation. PCPIRs are the projects with long gestation period and may take around 15-20 years to achieve full potential. As on 31.01.2015, investment of approx. ₹ 1.60 lakh crore have been made and direct and indirect employment for approx 2.23 lakh persons has been generated.

The PCPIR projects are already functional and realization of full potential is a gradual process. The Government has set up Steering Committees for monitoring the implementation of PCPIRs in various States. The PCPIRs have been promoted in domestic and international forum through exhibition, road shows and interaction with industry associations in order to attract investments.

Hitches in distribution of fertilizers in Gujarat

2606. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are distribution hitches regarding supply of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal or representations in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the hitches to ensure proper and timely supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No distribution hitches are there in supply of fertilizers. Further, Department of Fertilizers makes available fertilizers at State level and distribution within the State through cooperative sector, private sector and marketing federations is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, following steps are taken to ensure proper and timely supply of fertilizers:—

On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers will allocate allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitor the availability through following system:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture 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.

Availability of rakes for transportation of urea

†2607. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing adequate number of rakes for transporting urea as per the demands of Uttar Pradesh, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether Central Government has prepared any policy for setting up a new system for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Ministry of Railways has provided 1785 rakes for smooth transportation of Urea in Uttar Pradesh during 2014-15 (upto February, 2015) against 1728 rakes in 2013-14 for the same period last year and it is stated that no indent of rakes for Urea is pending either at port or at plant.

(b) Ministry of Railways has already set up a proper system for Rake Monitoring throughout the country for movement of all the commodities including Urea fertilizer and it is working satisfactorily.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Deregulation of urea prices

2608. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to deregulate urea prices in the country;

(b) if so, the present price and subsidy given thereon; and

(c) the details of the proposal with import policy and tax to levy per bag thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Department of Fertilizers has no proposal to deregulate urea.

High prices of essential and life saving drugs

2609. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether essential and life saving drugs are very costly and are out of reach of poor patients;

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

(c) the action taken to bring essential and life saving drugs under price control;

(d) whether Government has formulated any policy of providing essential and life saving drugs free to all patients coming to public sector health facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of drugs falling under essential and life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the First Schedule of DPCO, 2013 notified on 15.05.2013 and brought under price control. However, life savings drugs have not been defined under DPCO, 2013. Out of total 680 NLEM medicines (628 net medicines) under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, NPPA has already fixed the ceiling prices in respect of 509 medicines till date under provisions of the said order.

The details of reduction in prices scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are given as under:

% reduction with respect to Highest prevailing price to retailer	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	51
5<=10%	46
10<=15%	55
15<=20%	44
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	57
30<=35%	30
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	127
	509

In addition, NPPA *vide* price notifications dated 10.07.2014 has capped the MRP of 106 non-scheduled single ingredient drug formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs to those who access public health facilities. The support under NHM is provided based on requirements posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Support is also provided to States under NHM Free Drug Service Initiative subject to the State fulfilling the following conditions:

- It notifies or has a clearly notified policy of providing free essential drugs to all patients coming to public sector health facilities at least upto District Hospital level.
- It has/creates a robust procurement, logistics & supply chain system that is IT Backed.
- It has differential facility-wise Essential Drug List depending on the nature of the facility.
- It has a sound drug regulatory and quality assurance system.
- It lays down standard Treatment Guidelines and provides for prescription audits to ensure rational use of drugs.

(e) Essential drugs are listed in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011(NLEM) notified by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare .

Additional allocation to clear subsidy arrears

2610. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government requires an additional allocation of ₹ 30,000 crore to clear subsidy arrears, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the additional demand made is over and above the normal allocation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fertilizer had requested to Ministry of Finance for additional allocation of ₹ 32, 677.00 crore (₹ in crore) under the Head “Subsidies” in the current Financial Year 2014-15 over and above the budget allocation of ₹ 77,070.33 crore to clear the subsidy arrears. The detail is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particular	Additional Requirement
Decontrolled P & K	5,200.00
Urea (Indigenous urea)	27,477.00

Increasing internet penetrations in the country

2611. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any efforts to leverage on technology breakthrough ideas that Information Technology majors are pursuing to facilitate Wi-Fi for all, by providing internet connectivity to remote and rural areas across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government is considering the vast benefits it can leverage by getting into a strategic partnership with such global innovators to help increase internet penetrations within the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government has delicensed Spectrum in 2.4 GHZ-2.4835 GHZ and 5.825 GHZ-5.875 GHZ band for outdoor use

and 5.10 GHZ-5.350 GHZ and 5.725 GHZ-5.875 GHZ for indoor use to facilitate Wi-Fi services.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Erratic mobile telephone services

2612. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that mobile telephone services have become erratic and that calls often get disconnected;

(b) whether TRAI or any other such agency has studied the phenomenon and discussed with the service providers; and

(c) if so, whether Government or the service regulator plans to penalize the cellular operators for the call drops?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of cellular mobile telephone services against the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks laid down by TRAI in accordance with regulations, issued from time to time, through quarterly performance monitoring reports received from service providers.

As per the performance monitoring report for cellular mobile telephone service (2G/3G) for the quarter ending December, 2014, the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark for the QoS parameters. However, Complaints are being received in TRAI and these complaints are forwarded to the service providers for redressal/remedial action.

The performance on call drop is accessed through QoS parameters *viz.* call drop rate/Circuit Switch Voice drop rate (benchmark $\leq 2\%$), worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop/Circuit Switched Voice drop rate during Cell Bouncing Busy Hour (CBBH) or at any other hour of a day (benchmark $\leq 3\%$). As per the performance monitoring report for 2G services for the quarter ending December, 2014, the benchmark for the parameter call drop rate is not met by M/s Aircel in two (2) service areas and by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in three (3) service areas. As regards, the parameter worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate, M/s Aircel is not meeting the benchmark in eighteen (18) service areas, BSNL in five (5) service areas and M/s Vodafone in two (2) service areas. As regards 3G services, Aircel is not meeting the benchmark for

the parameter worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop/Circuit Switched Voice drop rate: CBBH (benchmark $\leq 3\%$) in twelve (12) service areas and BSNL in three (3) service areas.

TRAI has been persuing with service providers for improving Quality of Service (QoS) and regular interactions are being held by TRAI with the service providers.

(c) TRAI imposes financial disincentives on service providers for their failure to comply with the prescribed QoS benchmarks wherever the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks are not met.

Hacking of Indian websites

2613. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian websites were hacked by various hacker groups spread across the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 21,699 websites in 2011, 27,605 websites in 2012, 28,481 websites in 2013 and 29,174 websites in year 2014 were hacked by various groups; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the necessary and comprehensive measures taken by Government to tackle the problem since the number of web users are growing at a rapid pace?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 21699, 27605, 28481 and 32323 websites were hacked by various hacker groups spread across the world during the year 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. These also include a total number of 308, 371, 189 and 155 Government websites hosted under 'gov.in' and 'nic.in' domains during the year 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

The comprehensive measures taken by Government to tackle the problem include:

- (i) 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. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) provides necessary expertise to audit IT infrastructure of critical and other ICT sectors.

- (ii) It has been mandated that all Government websites are to be hosted on infrastructure of National Informatics Centre (NIC), Education and Research Network (ERNET) or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the Government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites, which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (v) All major websites are being monitored regularly to detect malicious activities.
- (vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing the websites, which are available on its website (www.cert-in.org.in). CERT-In also conducts regular training programmes to make the system administrators aware about secure hosting of the websites.
- (vii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) tracks the hacking of websites on 24x7 basis and alerts the concerned website owners to restore the hacked websites and taking further actions to secure the websites.

Non-payment of salary to employees of ITI Limited, Mankapur

2614. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that thousands of employees of ITI Limited, Mankapur, Gonda under the Ministry have not got salaries from the last five months and their families are on the verge of starvation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would inquire into non-payment of salaries to employees and direct the competent authorities to pay salaries to thousands of employees working in ITI Limited, Mankapur; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) ITI Limited, Mankapur is one of the six manufacturing units of ITI Limited. Due to continuous losses for the past twelve years, ITI is not in a position to generate its own resources for timely payment of salaries to its employees and is dependent on Government support for the same. On 3rd March, 2015 M/s. ITI Limited has made payment of salaries which had become due for more than three months. However, payment of salaries for the months of January and February, 2015 is still pending.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the problems faced by the employees of M/s. ITI Limited due to non payment of salaries and is taking all possible steps to address the situation. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved a revival plan for M/s. ITI Limited, which comprises of extending a financial assistance of ₹ 612 crore to meet the establishment cost during implementation of revival plan. During 2014 a soft loan of ₹ 200 crore was provided to M/s. ITI Limited for making payment of salaries. In February, 2015, an additional soft loan of ₹ 100 crore has been released to ITI Limited for making payment of salaries to its employees. In addition to these an amount of ₹ 165 crore, which is also a part of the revival package approved by CCEA, relating to 39 months' arrears due to 1997 pay revision has also been released to ITI Ltd. to enable it to pay the amount to its employees. Further, in the Union Budget 2015-16, a provision of ₹ 150 crore has been made by the Government as support to M/s ITI Limited for payment of salary.

Debate on net neutrality

2615. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) in reference to the debate on Net Neutrality, the Government's position on whether internet, internet transmission and internet interconnection is similar to traditional telecommunications;

(b) if so, the rationale for the same; and

(c) if not, the approach that shall be adopted by Government to ensure proper regulatory oversight over all of the above?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) At present, the issues pertaining to net neutrality are in consultative stage. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is contemplating release of a consultation paper covering issues related to 'Over the Top' (OTT) players, including net-neutrality. In addition to this, Department of Telecommunications has also constituted a committee to recommend overall policy response to net neutrality.

Policy on M2M/IoT

2616. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government believes that constituting a single multi-disciplinary committee to produce a comprehensive and uniform Machine to Machine Internet of Things (M2M/IoT) policy is necessary to put in place a framework for IoT;

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

(c) the details of the current efforts being made towards evolving a policy for M2M/IoT; and

(d) whether Government recognizes that absence of a single comprehensive policy on M2M/IoT will impede the achievement of targets under Digital India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Department of Telecommunication (DoT) is in the process of releasing 'National Telecom M2M roadmap' covering M2M/IoT communication requirements, which is an outcome of wide consultation with relevant stakeholders of M2M/IoT industry. It has further provision of Apex body for inter-ministerial coordination to have a holistic vision and synchronize the activities across all stake-holders. It deals with the issues of interoperable standards, policy and regulatory requirements of communication networks for M2M to suit Indian conditions across sectors and across the country.

Employees' unrest in IT industry

2617. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Information Technology (IT) industry in the country is facing employees' unrest in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any specific rules or laws to regulate the service conditions of IT sector employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government plans to initiate for making service condition rules for IT sector employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) National Association of Software and

Services Companies (NASSCOM), an apex trade association of Indian Information Technology (IT) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry has not reported any such concerns of the IT industry in recent past to Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Further, the Indian IT-BPO industry has been progressively growing and is estimated to have contributed to additional employment of 2,30,000 persons in FY 2014-15. The total direct employment by Indian IT-BPO sector is about 3.5 million professionals.

(c) to (e) The employers in the Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITES) sector, like other sectors are required to comply with applicable laws related to labour/employee welfare. According to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, IT sector operating in various parts of India, including MNCs are not covered in Central sphere under the Office of Chief Commissioner of Labour (Central).

Postponement of spectrum auction

2618. 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 had requested Government to postpone the spectrum auction slated for February, 2015;

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

(c) the suggestion given by them in this regard;

(d) whether Government has agreed to their requests; and

(e) 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) to (c) 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 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) licenses/spectrum comes for extension.

(d) and (e) Government has decided to conduct the auction of spectrum in March, 2015 in different frequency bands, namely 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz and the total quantum of 470.75 MHz spectrum has been put for the auction.

Revival of telegraph services

2619. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revive the Telegraph services using new information technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) At present, Department of Telecommunications has no proposal to revive the Telegraph services using new information technology. However, Telecom Service Providers are free to provide Telegraph services using new information technology.

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

Usage of mobile phones and internet for crimes

2620. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been witnessing usage of mobile phones and internet for committing crimes which are against the interest of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken a decision to monitor all social networking sites; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, with the increase in the number of mobile phones, Internet and related services, there is a rise in the number of cybercrimes/financial frauds. The trend in increase of cyber incidents in India is similar to worldwide trend.

(b) and (c) No specific decision has been taken to monitor all social networking sites. However, social networking sites are monitored by the security agencies in order to check/remove all objectionable contents from the websites in consultation with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) in accordance with the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.

Bringing down the STD call rates

2621. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has proposed to bring down the STD call rates to that of local calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the scheme to bring down the rate of STD calls would come into force; and

(d) by when the private sector service providers are expected to implement the decision and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Presently, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has no such proposal. As per the current tariff framework in vogue, tariff for access service (including Subscriber's Trunk Dialing tariff) is under forbearance except for rural wire line services and national roaming services. The telecom service providers have flexibility to offer different tariff packages targeted at different customer user groups, subject to the condition that these tariffs have to be consistent with the regulatory principles of non-discrimination, non-predation etc.

Embezzlement of funds in post offices

†2622. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of embezzlement of funds in many post offices have come to light;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details along with names of the post offices and the quantum of funds embezzled therein during the last three years;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials/officers involved in embezzlement, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the amount embezzled by the officials/officers of the post offices will be returned to the investors along with the details therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There are 1,54,856 Post Offices in the country. Cases of embezzlement have come to notice in 2,551 Post Offices in the last three years.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected/compiled. The same will be put up on the table of the House later.

Unsatisfactory telecommunication services in the country

2623. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that telecommunication services in the country as a whole are far from satisfactory;

(b) whether Government has a time-bound plan to improve the quality of services;

(c) whether BSNL/MTNL units in most States are making losses due to poor services; and

(d) whether Government investments in them and their management will be improved with the above objective?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performances of all service providers against the Quality of Services (QoS) benchmarks as prescribed by TRAI through quarterly performance monitoring reports received from service providers. As per TRAI Quality of Services (QoS)'s Performance Monitoring Reports for quarter ending December, 2014, all the service providers are, in general, meeting the benchmarks prescribed for all the quality of service parameters in terms of 2G and 3G services, 3G Data Services, Basic Service (Wireline), Broadband Services (Wireline). However, non-compliance in respect benchmark for network related parameters has been observed in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, North East, Odisha, West Bengal and Kolkata service areas.

(b) TRAI is closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the prescribed Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks. TRAI has been pursuing with service providers for improving Quality of Service and in this regard regular interactions are being held with service providers. Further TRAI has engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing QoS and surveys are also being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the customer perception of service. The results of the audit and assessment of QoS and surveys are being published for the information of stakeholders, which also force the service providers to improve their quality of service. Wherever, the quality of service benchmarks are not met, TRAI imposes financial disincentives on service providers for their failure to comply with the prescribed QoS benchmarks.

(c) No, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are in financial distress and facing declining revenues from loss of market share and increasing expenditure. MTNL has been unable to invest in expansion/modernization of its network due to financial distress. BSNL has been unable to invest in expansion of its network over the period 2009-2013. Other reasons like power supply problem, disruptions due to cable cuts arising from road development works, breakdown of cables due to old legacy network of basic service, cable theft etc. are also affecting the services of BSNL and MTNL. One of the main reasons for decline in mobile connections is inadequate investment leading to network coverage issues.

(d) BSNL and MTNL are taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to strengthen its network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve Quality of Service (QoS).

The investment projects being undertaken by BSNL include:

- Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores. This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the country.
- Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of ₹ 600 crores.
- Migration of entire Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) legacy telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DOT at an estimated cost of ₹ 350 crores for which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between C-DOT and BSNL.

- Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crores.
- Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity to uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh (AP) and two districts of Assam to BSNL on nomination basis at an estimated cost of ₹ 1975.38 crores.

The new projects of MTNL are:

- Augmentation of mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity by adding 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai. The packet core capacity (Data handling capacity of network) will be upgraded to 10 Gbps in Delhi and Mumbai.
- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.
- Migration of legacy telephone exchanges network to Internet Protocol (IP) based New Generation Network (NGN) exchanges in collaboration with C-DOT.

In addition, BSNL and MTNL are taking various steps to improve their mobile network. The details of these steps are as follows:

- Monitoring of the Fault Repair Service System.
- Deployment of modern and state of art Call Detail Record (CDR) based Billing and Customer Care System.
- Establishment of Customer Service Centers at all important locations in the country with “Single Window Concept” to facilitate friendly interactions with the customers.
- Replacement of weak batteries and power plants to improve network uptime
- Regular Radio Frequency (RF) optimization tests.

Debt burden on mobile operators

2624. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the mobile operators in the country are in huge debt burden;
- (b) if so, the details of the reports with Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals to waive off the debts; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

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

(b) The total debt on TSPs operating in mobile services for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 2,35,466 crore. The information is based on audited and un-audited figures submitted by TSPs. The debt figures include long term and short term borrowings for company as a whole.

(c) Government has not received any proposal from BSNL and MTNL to waive of the debt.

(d) Does not arise in view of response to (c).

Solarisation of BSNL mobile towers

2625. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed any panel for entrusting the task of solarisation of BSNL mobile towers in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government has not appointed any panel for entrusting the task of solarisation of BSNL mobile tower in rural areas. However, steps taken by the Government for powering mobile towers using solar energy are detailed below:

- (i) Solar energy based Mobile towers are planned in 1836 locations in 10 States under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) project.
- (ii) 2817 towers are to be installed under “Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan” for North East Region in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 districts of Assam based on solar energy.
- (iii) Solar Photo Voltaic/Solar-wind hybrid as a pilot project has been completed at 19 sites funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) with 75% Central Financial Assistance.
- (iv) Solar Photo Voltaic system has been provided at 100 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) with approximate 90% Central Financial Assistance from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Mobile network services of Government telecom companies

†2626. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mobile network services of Government Telecom companies (MTNL/BSNL) does not work properly in the entire country and even in Delhi as compared to that of the private Telecom companies;

(b) whether, due to the above reasons, the services of private telecom companies are being availed more in the country, which causes financial losses to the Government Telecom companies; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan to resolve this network problem, if so, by when this problem will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of service providers against the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmark parameters through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). These benchmark parameters are applicable for all the access service providers including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending December, 2014, for mobile telephone services (2G), MTNL is meeting the benchmark for all quality of service parameters in Delhi and Mumbai service areas, except for the parameter “closure of service” in Mumbai service area.

BSNL is also, generally, meeting the benchmarks for the network related parameters for its 2G services. Non-compliance with the benchmarks for certain parameters have been observed by TRAI in service areas in the East Zone.

As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending December, 2014 for 3G mobile telephone services, MTNL is meeting the benchmark for all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas. BSNL is also generally meeting the benchmarks for the network related parameters for its 3G services.

TRAI has reported that non-compliance with the benchmarks for certain parameters is observed in service areas in the East Zone.

(b) The market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in mobile services for the last three years and current year (upto 31.12.2014) is given in table below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	Market Share (in %age)			
	31.03.2012	31.03.2013	31.03.2014	As on 31.12.2014
BSNL	10.72	11.66	10.46	8.62
MTNL	0.63	0.58	0.37	0.37

(c) BSNL and MTNL are in financial distress and facing declining revenues from loss of market share and increasing expenditure.

BSNL and MTNL are taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to strengthen their network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve quality of service.

The investment projects being undertaken by BSNL include:

- Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores. This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the country.
- Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of ₹ 600 crores.
- Migration of entire C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) legacy telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DOT at an estimated cost of ₹ 350 crores for which MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) has been signed between C-DOT and BSNL.

In addition, Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crores. Government has also assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity to uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam to BSNL on nomination basis at an estimated cost of ₹ 1975.38 crores.

The new projects of MTNL are:

- Augmentation of mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity by adding 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai. The packet core capacity (Data handling capacity of network) will be upgraded to 10 Gbps in Delhi and Mumbai.

- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.
- Migration of legacy telephone exchanges network to Internet Protocol (IP) based New Generation Network (NGN) exchanges in collaboration with C-DOT.

In addition, BSNL and MTNL are taking various steps to improve their mobile network. The details of these steps are as follows:

- Monitoring of the Fault Repair Service System.
- Deployment of modern and state of art CDR (Call Detail Record) based Billing and Customer care system.
- Establishment of Customer Service Centres at all important locations in the country with “single window concept” to facilitate friendly interactions with the customers.
- Replacement of weak batteries and power plants to improve network uptime
- Regular Radio Frequency (RF) optimization tests.

Radiation tags on cell phones

2627. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cell phones will now carry radiation tags;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has proposed certain legally binding emission limit on such sets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Government has issued instructions dated 25.01.2012 and 17.08.2012 to mobile handset manufacturers that Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), which is an indicator of radiation emitted by the mobile handset, should be displayed on their handsets like International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) by pressing the code sequence *#07#. SAR value of mobile phones shall be limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.

Services provided by BSNL and MTNL

2628. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether frequent call drops, poor connectivity and slow broadband connectivity

is being witnessed all over the country, particularly in services provided by BSNL and MTNL;

(b) whether survey conducted by the TRAI has failed to notice call drops, poor connectivity and slow broadband connectivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the services particularly provided by BSNL and MTNL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors quality of service (QoS) against the prescribed QoS service standards, through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers for the License Service Area as a whole.

As per the performance monitoring report for mobile telephone service for the quarter ending December, 2014 for 2G services, the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark for the QoS parameters.

TRAI has observed non-compliance of benchmark largely in respect of certain network related parameters such as worst affected cells more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate, BTS (Base Transceiver Station) accumulated downtime (not available for service) and connection with good voice quality in service areas in the East Zone.

MTNL is meeting the benchmark for all the QoS parameters in Delhi and Mumbai service areas, except for the parameter “closure of service” in Mumbai service area.

BSNL is also, in general, meeting the benchmarks for the network related parameters for its 2G services. Non-compliance with the benchmarks is mostly observed in service areas in the East Zone.

As per PMR for the quarter ending December, 2014, the service providers are generally complying with benchmarks for the QoS parameters for 3G services.

TRAI has observed non compliance for 3G services mostly in respect of the parameters like worst affected cells more than 3% TCH drop (call drop)/circuit switched voice drop rate and worst affected Node B's due to downtime in the East Zone and Jammu and Kashmir.

MTNL is meeting the benchmark for all the parameters in both Delhi and Mumbai service areas for 3G services. BSNL is also, generally, meeting the benchmarks for the network related parameters for its 3G services. However, TRAI has observed non-compliance with the benchmarks in the East Zone.

(b) and (c) TRAI has conducted customer satisfaction survey during the period from June, 2014 to November, 2014 through independent agencies for the assessment of quality of service being provided by the telecom service providers in the service areas of Assam, Kolkata, Odisha, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in respect of basic telephone (wireline) service, mobile service and broadband service.

As per TRAI's Survey Report on Quality of Service, the satisfaction of the customers were assessed on a scale of 1 to 7, where a score of 4 to 7 denotes levels of customer satisfaction and score below 4 is considered as customer dissatisfaction. However, the survey reveals that the satisfaction level varies from service area to service area and from service provider to service provider.

Wherever the QoS benchmarks are not met, TRAI imposes financial disincentives on service providers for failure to comply with the benchmarks.

(d) BSNL and MTNL are in financial losses and facing declining revenues from loss of market share and increasing expenditure. MTNL has been unable to invest in expansion/modernization of its network due to financial constraint. BSNL has been unable to invest in expansion of its network over the period 2008-2012. Other reasons like power supply problem, disruptions due to cable cuts arising from road development works, breakdown of cables due to old legacy network of basic service, cable theft etc. are also affecting the services of BSNL and MTNL. One of the main reason for decline in mobile connections is inadequate investment leading to network coverage issues.

BSNL and MTNL are taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to strengthen its network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve quality of service.

The investment projects being undertaken by BSNL include:

- Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores. This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the country.
- Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of ₹ 600 crores.
- Migration of entire C-DOT (Centre for Development of Telematics) legacy telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DOT

at an estimated cost of ₹ 350 crores for which MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) has been signed between C-DOT and BSNL.

- Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas through BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crores.
- Government has assigned the work of providing mobile connectivity to uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam to BSNL on nomination basis at an estimated cost of ₹ 1975.38 crores.

The new projects of MTNL are:

- Augmentation of mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity by adding 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai. The packet core capacity (Data handling capacity of network) will be upgraded to 10 Gbps in Delhi and Mumbai.
- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.
- Migration of legacy telephone exchanges network to internet protocol (IP) based New Generation Network (NGN) exchanges in collaboration with C-DOT.

In addition, BSNL and MTNL are taking various steps to improve their mobile network. The details of these steps are as follows:

- Monitoring of the Fault Repair Service System.
- Deployment of modern and state of art CDR (Call Detail Record) based Billing and Customer care system.
- Establishment of Customer Service Centres at all important locations in the country with “single window concept” to facilitate friendly interactions with the customers.
- Replacement of weak batteries and power plants to improve network uptime
- Regular Radio Frequency (RF) optimization tests.

Fast track courts

2629. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) set up in year 2000, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that at the behest of Supreme Court FTCs were extended up to 2011;

(c) if so, whether FTCs have become defunct now, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether 1800 FTCs are proposed to be set up for five years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the jurisdiction of the proposed FTCs?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement indicating the number of Fast Track Courts earmarked by Eleventh Finance Commission in the year 2000, functioning as on 31.03.2005, 31.03.2011 and as per the latest available reports is given in Statement (*See below*).

The 11th Finance Commission had recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 FTCs in the country for disposal of long pending cases. The scheme was for a period of five years upto 2004-05. The Supreme Court of India, in the order dated 31.03.2005 in the case of *Brij Mohan Lal Vs UOI and Ors inter alia* observed that “maintenance of Fast Track Courts has to be looked after by the States”, and that “if financial resources are provided to continue these FTCs for a few years more, it will go a long way in clearing the arrears of pending cases”. The Hon’ble Court further observed that “We cannot allow the Scheme to be disbanded suddenly. We, therefore, direct Union of India to continue the said Scheme for a period of one month pending disposal of Writ Petition (C) No. 140 of 2005 & other cases.”

The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of Central funding of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010. The scheme was continued for another one year upto 31st March, 2011, and central funding for these FTCs has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011.

In its judgment in *Brij Mohan Lal & Others vs Union of India and Others* on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court has endorsed the position of Government of India that continuation of FTCs is within the domain of the States and has directed the States that they need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State. A number of States have continued FTCs beyond 31.03.2011 with their own resources.

(d) Government had requested the Chief Justices of all the High Courts to constitute FTCs for speedy trial of the pending rape cases in district/subordinate courts having a high pendency and to speed up the disposal of cases pending in appeal in the High Courts. Government had also requested the Chief Ministers to provide the requisite financial support to the High Courts for setting up of FTCs. They have been further requested to make use of the 10% additional positions of

Judges (about 1800) being created at the district/subordinate level in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case.

The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter-alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

(e) Jurisdiction of FTCs is decided by the respective High Court.

Statement

Details of number of fast track courts approved for 11th Finance Commission funding in 2000 and functional as on 31.3.2005, 31.3.2011 and on the date 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	89	89	39	11	March, 14
12.	Karnataka	93	93	87	39	March, 14
13.	Kerala	37	31	38	38	Aug., 13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	66	84	84	Dec., 10
15.	Maharashtra	187	187	51	92	June, 14
16.	Manipur	3	2	2	2	Oct., 12
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	3	June, 14
18.	Mizoram	3	3	3	3	March, 11
19.	Nagaland	3	2	2	2	Oct., 12
20.	Odisha	72	41	35	30	June, 14
21.	Punjab	29	18	15	20	March, 14
22.	Rajasthan	83	83	83	0	March, 14
23.	Sikkim	3		-	1	March, 14
24.	Tamil Nadu	49	49	49	32	June, 14
25.	Tripura	3	3	3	2	June, 14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242	242	153	80	Feb., 15
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	895	

Self reliance in production of foodgrains

†2630. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system of procurement, marketing, storage, preservation and distribution of agri-products and foodgrains;

(b) the status of self reliance in foodgrains production with reference to its quantity and fixation of market price in each of the last three years; and

(c) the manner in which the foodgrains supply for each person has been ensured?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The Central Government extends price support to paddy, coarse grains and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them. Foodgrains procured by the State Governments and their agencies are ultimately taken over by the FCI for distribution throughout the country.

FCI has its own godowns and also hires godowns of State Government agencies and private agencies. For augmentation of covered storage capacity Government has formulated Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporation (SWCs) and other State agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI.

Foodgrains are scientifically stored and its quality is maintained in storage till its disposal. QC (Quality Control) Wing of FCI imparts curative/preventive treatments to stocks. During storage, fortnightly/monthly/quarterly/surprise inspections are done by the Quality Control officials/officers to check the health of grains and overall hygienic conditions of godown and its premises.

Foodgrains are distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes (OWS) to the States/UTs as per the TPDS/ OWS allocations made by Government from designated depots attached to revenue districts. Food Corporation of India issues foodgrains conforming to the Quality Standards prescribed by the Government. The Stocks are issued by FCI to the State Government/agencies after joint sampling. The responsibility of delivering the stocks and the manner in which the stocks are distributed to the genuine beneficiaries rests with the respective State/UT Governments.

Under the existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), States/Union Territories (UTs) are allocated foodgrains @ 35 kg per family per month to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and @ 15 to 35 kg per family per month for Above Poverty Line (APL) families as per their entitlement based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates. The States/UTs who have implemented National Food Security Act (NFSA) are allocated foodgrains under TPDS @ 5 kg per month per person belonging to priority category and @ 35 kg per family per month for

AAY category on the basis of 2011 population estimates as per their entitlement under the Act or the beneficiaries identified by them.

In order to cool down the rising prices of foodgrain in the market and to offload surplus stocks of foodgrain out of Central Pool allocation under Open Market Sale Scheme is made from time to time. This year an allocation of 100 lakh MT of wheat has been made for sale in open market through FCI.

As far as procurement, marketing, storage, preservation of other agri-products covered under the price support scheme is concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture is making similar arrangements through other Central Nodal Agencies like National Agricultural Marketing Federation Limited (NAFED), Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India Limited etc. These agencies sell the procured quantities of agri-products competitively in open market to make best realization of price.

(b) Statement showing production, procurement, allocation and offtake for the last three years for both wheat and rice is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Central Issue Price (CIP) of all category foodgrains, at which Government sells foodgrains for distribution under various schemes is given in Statement-II (*See below*). It can be seen that procurement is more than offtake, therefore, we have self reliance in foodgrains. It is evident from the data in Annexure-I that the procurement of foodgrains in each of the last three years has been more than the offtake, which shows that we are self-reliant with respect to availability of foodgrains required for distribution.

(c) Government of India has enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which *inter-alia* provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Act contains separate provisions for obligations of Central Government and State Governments for ensuring regular supply of foodgrains to the entitled persons. Central Government is *inter alia* required to procure foodgrains for the Central pool, allocate from the Central pool the required quantity of foodgrains to the States/Union Territories (UTs) under TPDS as per the entitlements, provide for transportation to the designated depots in each State/UT etc. Under TPDS, it is the duty of State Governments/ UT Administrations to take delivery of foodgrains from the designated depots of the Central Government in the State, organize intra-State allocation for delivery of allocated foodgrains at the door-step of each fair price shop, ensure actual delivery or supply of foodgrains to the entitled persons etc.

Statement-I

Details showing production, procurement, allocation and offtake for the last three years for both wheat and rice

(Lakh MT)

Year	Wheat				Rice			
	Production	Procurement	Allotment	Offtake	Production	Procurement	Allotment	Offtake
2011-12	868.74	283.35	324.77	242.68	1053.11	350.41	384.20	320.54
2012-13	948.82	381.48	436.00	332.42	1052.41	340.44	366.65	326.4]
2013-14	935.01	250.92	381.58	306.14	1066.45	318.45	344.31	291.98
2014-15	958.49#	280.23**	339.55	221.53*	1030.43#	233.39**	371.97	274.10*

*Offtake for the year 2014-15 is upto January 2015.

**As on 17.03.2015

#As per 2nd Advance Estimates

Statement-II

Central Issue Price (CIP) of all category foodgrains, at which Government sells foodgrains for distribution under various schemes

Central Issue Price

Wheat and rice are issued from the Central Pool to State Governments/UTs at uniform Central Issue Prices (CIP) for distribution under the TPDS are fixed below the economic cost.

The Central Government bears a huge subsidy burden on this account, especially for making available foodgrains at highly subsidized rates under BPL and AA Y category.

The issue prices of heat and rice for APL and BPL families are as under:–

CIP of Rice (Common and Grade 'A'):

(₹ per quintal)

Rice	APL	BPL	AAY	With effect from
Common	700	350a		29.01.1999
Grade'A'	905	350		29.01.1999
Common	1135	590		1.04.2000
Grade'A'	1180	590		1.04.2000
Common	1087	565	300	25.07.2000
Grade'A'	1130	565		25.07.2000

Rice	APL	BPL	AAY	With effect from
Common	795	565	300	12.07.2001
Grade 'A'	830			12.07.2001
Common	695	565	300	1.4.2002
Grade 'A'	730			
Common	795	565	300	1.7.2002 till date
Grade 'A'	830			

(CIP of Common rice to APL families is applicable to J&K, H.P., North Eastern States, Sikkim and Uttarakhand)

CIP of wheat under TPDS (BPL and APL):

(₹ per quintal)

BPL	APL	AAY	Effective from
250	650		29.01.1999
250	682		1.4.1999
450	900		1.4.2000
415	830	200	25.07.2000
415	610	200	12.7.2001
415	510	200	1.4.2002
415	610	200	1.7.2002 till date

CIP of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

The CIP of AAY has been kept constant at ₹ 3 per kg for rice and ₹ 2 per kg for wheat since the introduction of this scheme in December, 2000.

CIP under NFSA:

Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 the foodgrains are to be supplied at as under:—

Rice-	₹ 3/- per Kg.
Wheat-	₹ 2/- per Kg.
Coarse grain-	₹ 1/- per Kg.

Benefit of MSP

†2631. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a few farmers get the benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provided through the sale of foodgrains to the official procurement agency, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any data has been released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government extends price support to paddy, coarse grains and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centres are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

(b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December, 2013) in the rural areas of the country. Among the information on various aspects of farming, the survey collected information on awareness of the agricultural households about Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the crop produced. This information was collected in respect of the crops harvested by the agricultural households during the two halves of the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013. The findings as published in the document 'Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India' are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP for selected crops during July, 2012 - December, 2012

Crop	Number per 1000 of households reporting sale of crops			Estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)
	Aware of MSP	Aware of procurement agency	Sold to procurement agency	
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy	322	251	135	186734
Jowar	83	63	17	15106
Bajra	160	102	30	17487
Maize	106	76	42	34563
Ragi	25	25	4	3549
Arhar (tur)	46	38	13	15507

1	2	3	4	5
Urad	57	37	16	18783
Moong	98	72	18	8227
Sugarcane	398	361	310	36000
Potato	42	32	2	8625
Groundnut	64	45	11	15509
Coconut	228	86	19	9571
Soyabean	79	57	36	45017
Cotton	204	154	69	57158
Jute	154	91	6	9038

Damage to foodgrains due to open-air-storage

2632. 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 a large quantity of foodgrains are damaged due to open-air-storage of grains by FCI, if so, the quantity of foodgrains damaged due to open-air-storage during the last three years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the High Level Committee chaired by Shri Shanta Kumar has recommended for phasing out of open-airstorage of grains, if so, the reaction of Government to this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Central pool foodgrains are stored by Food Corporation of India (FCI) in covered godowns and Covered and Plinth (CAP) in scientific manner. Wheat and Paddy are sometimes stored in CAP storage for a short period due to logistic constraints during procurement season. In spite of all precautions some quantity may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons. Quantity of wheat damaged/become non-issuable in CAP storage during last three years in FCI is as under:

Year	Quantity in tons
2011-12	1557
2012-13	225
2013-14	580
2014-15 (up to 01.02.2015)	963

(b) Yes, Sir. High Level Committee chaired by Shri Shanta Kumar has recommended that open storage be gradually phased out. Foodgrains are stored in a scientific manner in the Cover and Plinth (CAP) which is a short-term arrangement for storage of foodgrains when the covered capacity is fully utilized. Covered storage is being progressively augmented with an objective to limit storage under CAP. However, FCI has decided to continue to use suitable CAP structures in such a manner that stock is lifted from there within 6-8 months.

Rise in prices of food items

2633. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of most food items have been inching up relentlessly throughout the past year despite several reforms in management of food supply chains, if so, the details of food items whose prices have increased and the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the details of food items whose prices have dropped during the said period; and

(c) the steps undertaken by Government to curb increase in prices of basic food items like winter vegetables, onions and pulses like masoor, arhar, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Based on the price details received from 68 centres across the country, over the past year (*i.e.* Jan. to Dec., 2014) the monthly average retail prices of rice, pulses (except gram dal), Vanaspati and vegetables like potato, tomato and onion showed a rise, while that of gram dal and edible oils (except Vanaspati) declined and prices of wheat and sugar remained stable as per details given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Prices of essential commodities are affected by several factors such as adverse weather conditions, rise in transportation costs, supply constraints and artificial shortages due to hoarding and black-marketing.

(c) The specific steps initiated by the Government to contain price rise of essential food items are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I*All india monthly average retail prices (₹/Kg)*

Commodity	Jan. 2014	Apr. 2014	July 2014	Dec. 2014	Variation (in ₹) Dec. 14 Over Jan. 2014
Rice	27	27	28	28	1
Wheat	22	21	21	22	0
Gram dal	50	49	46	45	-5
Arhar dal	70	70	70	76	6
Moong dal	79	88	87	96	17
Masur dal	59	63	66	72	13
Urad dal	64	67	73	76	12
Potato	18	18	24	24	6
Onion	22	17	28	25	3
Tomato	20	17	35	23	3
Sugar	35	36	36	35	0
Vanaspati (packed)	75	77	77	76	1
Groundnut oil (packed)	122	122	122	118	-4
Palm oil (packed)	71	72	71	66	- 5
Mustard & rapeseed oil (packed)	99	98	97	98	-1
Soyabean oil (packed)	85	85	84	83	-2
Sunflower oil (packed)	97	96	96	94	-3

Source: State Civil Supplies Depts.

Statement-II

Specific 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 (now withdrawn with improved availability and fall in prices *w.e.f.* 20.2.2015) 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.
- A Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) with a corpus of ₹ 500 crores has been approved for implementation aimed at regulating price volatility of agricultural and horticultural commodities both when there is price rise or *vice-versa* through procurement of farm produce, maintenance of buffer stocks and regulated release into the market. Initially the support is for procurement of onion and potato only.
- States have been advised to exempt levy of market fee on fruits and vegetables and to allow establishment of “Kisan Mandis”/Farmers markets where producers and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can directly market their produce to wholesalers, organized retailers and ordinary consumers. Such alternative marketing channels promoted to reduce intermediaries and to contain marketing costs, are intended to benefit both farmers and consumers.
- Government is also encouraging production of horticultural crops through a Centrally Sponsored scheme, namely Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture *w.e.f.* 2014-15.
- Authorized States/UTs to impose stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- 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.

- Authorized States/UTs to impose stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2015.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.
- The Government has approved for the current year *i.e.* 2014-15 Open Market Sale of ten million tonnes of wheat in the domestic market.

Implementation of NFSA

2634. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any apprehensions have been raised about the successful implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in view of the present level of agricultural productivity/production and procurement of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto along with the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has received any suggestions to follow the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for deciding the entitlements under NFSA?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Various aspects of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), including requirement of foodgrains/funds for implementation of the Act have been discussed in different forums and suggestions have been made. However, at the current levels of production and procurement of foodgrains, the requirements under NFSA are likely to be met adequately.

(c) The entitlements under NFSA are different from the entitlements under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The coverage and entitlements prescribed in the NFSA are keeping in view the recent trends in production and procurement of foodgrains.

Allocation of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

2635. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing adequate supply and necessary support to State/UT Governments for distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities including edible oils through PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof and quantities of foodgrains, essential commodities supplied to various States/UTs during last five years;

(c) the measures taken by Government to provide rice/wheat at subsidized price to people living below poverty line and the quota of foodgrains allocated for Tamil Nadu during last five years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government has reduced the quota and supply of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu and other States under PDS, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government provides subsidy and assistance to States for computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), construction of storage capacity, etc. for smooth functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS). The details of foodgrains (rice and wheat), sugar and kerosene (SKO) allocated to States/Union Territories (UTs) during the last five years are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

Government had also implemented a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils since 2008-09 through State/UT Governments with Central subsidy of ₹ 15/- per kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month. The scheme was in operation till 30.09.2013. The quantity of imported edible oil allocated to the States/UTs under the scheme in the last five years is as under:

Year	Quantity in MT
2009-10	294226.00
2010-11	425413.00
2011-12	160581.00
2012-13	245981.00
2013-14	215093.02

(c) Government of India has enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA) with effect from 05.07.2013 which has been implemented by a number of States. Under NFSA, the foodgrains are provided at highly subsidized rates *i.e.* ₹ 2/- per kg and ₹ 3/- per kg for wheat and rice respectively. Government of Tamil Nadu has not implemented the NFSA in the State so far. In the States/UTs who have not implemented NFSA, Government of India provides foodgrains (rice and wheat) @ 35 kg per family per month for Below Poverty Line (BPL), including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families at subsidized Central Issue Prices (CIPs). Government has also been allocating additional foodgrains for additional BPL families in the States/UTs since 2010-11. Allotment of foodgrains (normal and additional) to Tamil Nadu for BPL families during the last five years is as under:—

(In lakh tons)

Year	Normal allocation of foodgrains under TPDS for BPL/AAY & APL categories	Additional BPL allocation of foodgrains	Total
2009-10	37.23	*2.78	40.01
2010-11	37.23	3.73	40.96
2011-12	37.23	4.19	41.42
2012-13	37.23	5.50	42.73
2013-14	37.23	3.73	40.96

*The *ad hoc* additional allocation of foodgrains was made to the State for all accepted number of families (BPL, AAY and APL).

(d) There has been no reduction in the regular allocation of foodgrains under existing TPDS to any States, including Tamil Nadu.

Statement-I
Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the Year 2009-10 to 2014-15 under TPDs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.25	3526.692	3676.48	3433.137	3738.252	3065.474	3822.816	3130.234	3822.816	2688.167	2440.673	1475.914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589	101.556	98.376	101.556	100.162	93.093	88.322
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1662.751	1886.856	1830.998	1886.856	1788.041	1727.445	1680.638
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2757.35	3703.872	2639.407	3804.791	3195.481	4505.325	3571.175
5.	Chhattisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	1085.194	1244.112	1178.578	1255.803	1232.282	1222.128	1214.363
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295	598.92	566.777	554.894	521.49	326.389	339.072
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421	63.036	62.909	63.036	64.063	57.711	52.367
8.	Gujarat	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.88	2018.738	1242.799	2085.108	1265.504	2085.108	1505.321	1909.552	1717.358
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431	756.012	465.415	632.504	486.102	728.75	724.738
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663	527.94	524.927	517.968	502.905	465.663	456.805
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485	756.804	760.644	756.804	756.635	693.737	637.946

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.28	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	1022.038	1358.652	977.751	1358.652	1022.392	1244.896	869.396
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.04	2386.646	2234.612	2806.928	2304.402	2456.382	2467.432	2325.254	2102.794
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1428.807	1472.688	1473.184	1472.688	1466.713	1348.854	1325.059
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3030.87	2953.426	2610.454	2707.86	2680.736	2653.417	2736.426	3551.778	2743.016	2519.347	2914.024	2701.015
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3539.245	4819.044	3724.189	4716.136	4307.369	4143.726	3695.577
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884	170.952	172.661	170.952	160.435	156.423	158.299
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.69	188.58	189.6	188.58	188.567	172.678	172.024
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.14	64.502	70.14	66.233	70.14	66.538	70.14	66.393	64.295	64.354
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094	126.876	135.953	126.876	125.048	116.303	127.077
21.	Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	2058.005	2194.266	2120.509	2191.872	2073.182	2008.467	1701.487
22.	Punjab	1213.92	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.1	686.355	827.976	613.964	781.044	587.37	797.61	191.147
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.14	2078.693	2179.5	2149.291	2485.536	2399.933	2558.941	2521.478
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.206	44.25	43	44.27	44.936	44.28	45.046	44.28	45.932	40.592	38.873
25.	Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3700.634	3722.832	3634.495	3722.832	3010.254	3412.596	2820.186
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1061.284	391.804
27.	Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.02	308.034	275.381	304.836	289.291	303.24	311.409	277.965	273.615
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.59	6645.333	7268.52	6568.015	7268.52	6755.502	6658.617	5624.275
29.	Uttarakhand	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876	617.992	596.557	511.992	511.274	468.881	489.043

30.	West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	3281.205	3857.196	3616.745	3857.196	3560.451	3533.226	3417.264
31.	A & N Islands	31.959	18.489	34.02	17.921	34.02	16.026	34.02	14.908	34.02	32.045	31.185	22.938
32.	Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.38	25.975	34.98	34.216	36.78	33.429	35.852	24.725	28.611	25.037
33.	D & N Haveli	8.88	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247	10.464	10.499	10.464	13.192	9.586	11.355
34	Daman & Diu	4.32	1.346	4.98	1.162	5.43	4.669	5.652	4.53	5.652	0.725	5.175	2.16
35	Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.62	6.385	4.62	4.053	6.62	5.706	4.62	3.09	4.235	4.034
36.	Puducherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816	60.312	53.313	60.312	33.427	55.251	5.95
TOTAL		47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	43101.917	50468.564	44876.123	50102.990	44526.856	47609.141	40714.939

Statement-II

Details showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice+wheat) of special adhoc additional allocations made during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under TPDS.

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				(In thousand tons)
		Date of Allocation		Date of Allocation	APL Allocation		BPL Allocation		BPL Allocation		Allocation made to Poorest/Backward Districts			
		January, 2010			19.5.2010	6.1.2011	7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011	16.5.2011	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	115.093	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0.000	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.737	
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.340	14.544	
4.	Bihar	237.580	0.000	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	474.756	596.511	312.511	
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	135.836	
6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0.000	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0.000	0.000	
7.	Goa	6.400	0.000	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.849	0.000	0.000	
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	163.038	51.502	51.886	
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.391	

10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	11.420
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.654
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0.000	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	117.540
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	31.370
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	119.092	5.068	5.068
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0.000	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0.000	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.812	84.957
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0.000	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	12.730	1.215	1.199
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	14.213	1.719	1.308
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.159
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.510	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.376
21.	Odisha	135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	151.273	143.933	143.702
22.	Punjab	79.520	0.000	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	70.182
24.	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	10.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25.	Tamil Nadu	277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	377.918	378.430	40.948	40.359
26.	Telangana									0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Tripura	14.440	0.000	12.274	0.000	9.269	0.000	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	2.230

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0.000	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	299.744
29.	Uttarakhand	24.380	0.000	20.723	4.034	165.650	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.891	2.602	2.598
30.	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	130.411
31.	A & N Islands	1.620	0.000	1.377	0.000	1.150	0.000	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0.000	0.000
32.	Chandigarh	4.060	0.000	3.451	0.000	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0.000	0.000
33.	D & N Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0.000	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0.000	0.000
34.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.478	0.000	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0.000	0.000
35.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0.000	0.174	0.724	0.230	0.000	0.230	0.230	0.000	0.000
36.	Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	10.711	8.492	0.000	0.000
GRAND TOTAL		3607.540	921.860	3066.410 #	1229.248	2500.000 #	1185.023	5000.004 #	3948.951	5000.003 #	4273.568	2369.241	1703.246

Details showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice+wheat) of special adhoc additional allocations made during 2012-13 to 2014-15 under TPDs.

		(In thousand tons)											
Sl. No.	States/Uts	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		BPL Allocation		Allocation made to		BPL Allocation		BPL Allocation		BPL Allocation		BPL Allocation	
		July, 2012		Poorest/Backward Districts		19.9.2013		19.9.2013		& 7.7.2014 \$		Allocation	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.570	269.020	14.244	11.698	311.570	235.079	216.797	143.286				

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.592	7.331	0.307	0.118	7.592	0.000	7.703	5.795
3.	Assam	190.794	184.495	26.273	19.739	140.794	97.900	142.828	116.339
4.	Bihar	500.213	368.367	595.395	267.211	500.213	256.181	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	143.784	132.080	307.274	275.102	143.784	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi	31.364	0.000	0.000	0.000	31.364	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Goa	3.680	3.985	0.000	0.000	3.680	0.000	3.734	2.239
8.	Gujarat	321.472	256.034	21.455	13.508	162.572	153.925	164.918	128.113
9.	Haryana	60.504	59.606	7.164	3.969	60.504	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39.416	30.447	11.537	8.210	39.416	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	56.440	51.706	14.255	14.253	56.440	0.000	57.244	41.204
12.	Jharkhand	183.584	133.165	131.781	108.183	183.584	106.167	186.237	134.117
13.	Karnataka	239.946	239.006	31.395	30.182	239.946	49.716	0.000	0.000
14.	Kerala	306.104	264.199	1.232	1.232	119.168	51.010	120.890	109.031
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.324	0.000	206.620	0.000	316.324	1.189	0.000	0.000
16.	Maharashtra	501.059	272.404	0.000	0.000	501.059	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Manipur	12.730	12.730	0.381	0.374	12.730	9.120	12.914	11.714
18.	Meghalaya	14.033	14.020	0.000	0.000	14.033	12.002	14.238	12.976
19.	Mizoram	9.594	9.099	0.159	0.159	5.214	0.000	5.288	4.291
20.	Nagaland	17.010	17.075	0.315	0.254	9.510	0.000	9.646	8.829

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21.	Odisha	252.906	192.616	204.647	112.241	252.906	137.015	256.561	90.027
22.	Punjab	35.888	0.000	1.839	0.000	35.888	0.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	186.420	174.464	81.278	81.481	186.420	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Sikkim	3.298	3.297	0.440	0.441	3.298	0.475	3.346	2.992
25.	Tamil Nadu	508.918	507.146	40.948	39.285	372.918	250.064	378.306	331.663
26.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	99.273	36.729
27.	Tripura	34.071	34.487	1.746	1.746	22.622	22.624	22.951	20.792
28.	Uttar Pradesh	818.879	740.242	159.556	97.642	818.879	71.989	830.707	492.843
29.	Uttarakhand	38.188	35.279	1.681	1.681	38.188	0.000	38.736	4.676
30.	West Bengal	397.152	383.272	259.315	36.713	397.152	85.182	402.889	214.480
31.	A & N Islands	2.146	0.667	0.000	0.000	2.146	0.000	2.177	0.000
32.	Chandigarh	1.764	0.588	0.000	0.000	1.764	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	D & N Haveli	1.382	0.493	0.000	0.000	1.382	0.037	1.404	0.959
34.	Daman and Diu	0.268	0.178	0.000	0.000	0.268	0.048	0.271	0.200
35.	Lakshadweep	0.230	0.207	0.000	0.000	0.230	0.000	0.233	0.166
36.	Puducherry	6.442	3.835	0.000	0.000	6.442	0.000	6.536	0.000
GRAND TOTAL		5000.000#	4401.540	2121.237	1125.422	5000.000	1539.723	2985.827	1913.461

Statement-III

*State/UTs-wise quota of sugar for PDS for each of five years from
2010-2011 to 2014-2015*

(Quantity in MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Monthly quota	Yearly quota	Annual Festival quota	Total Annual quota
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9690	116280	7614	123894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	834	10008	94	10102
3.	Assam	18337	220044	2896	222940
4.	Bihar	20516	246192	7527	253719
5.	Chhattisgarh	4512	54144	2013	56157
6.	Delhi	2610	31320	2316	33636
7.	Goa	120	1440	150	1590
8.	Gujarat	5841	70092	4878	74970
9.	Haryana	2485	29820	1924	31744
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4698	56376	608	56984
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6962	83544	868	84412
12.	Jharkhand	6948	83376	2551	85927
13.	Karnataka	8636	103632	5350	108982
14.	Kerala	4103	49236	3600	52836
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12441	149292	5523	154815
16.	Maharashtra	13917.5	167010	9014	176024
17.	Manipur	1763	21156	208	21364
18.	Meghalaya	1704	20448	200	20648
19.	Mizoram	666	7992	78	8070
20.	Nagaland	1179	14148	128	14276
21.	Odisha	8707	104484	3730	108214
22.	Punjab	1385	16620	2392	19012
23.	Rajasthan	7342	88104	5092	93196
24.	Sikkim	391	4692	50	4742

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	10820	129840	6790	136630
26.	Tripura	2647	31764	302	32066
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33013	396156	15154	411310
28.	Uttarakhand	6033	72396	782	73178
29.	West Bengal	14087	169044	7796	176840
30.	A & N Islands	389	4668	74	4742
31.	Chandigarh	62	744	112	856
32.	D & N Haveli	48	576	14	590
33.	Daman & Diu	11	132	12	144
34.	Lakshadweep	115	1380	22	1402
35.	Puducherry	243	2916	88	3004
GRAND TOTAL		213255.5	2559066	99950	2659016

Statement-IV*PDS SKO allocation to States/UTs*

(In KI)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1.	A & N Islands	6408	6912	7236	7248	7248	7272
2.	Andhra Pradesh	320580	465996	465996	530808	595800	664476
3.	A. P.	11460	11479	11556	11628	11736	11783
4.	Assam	327924	327966	328152	330708	331176	331393
5.	Bihar	812964	814068	817212	820320	824760	827265
6.	Chandigarh	3324	3528	3960	7332	9168	9228
7.	Chhattisgarh	175788	180072	186240	186600	186972	187381
8.	D & N Haveli	2040	2280	2280	2484	3036	3579
9.	Daman and Diu	876	876	912	2016	2328	2664
10.	Delhi	0	53424	53904	61380	138900	173777
11.	Goa	5244	5244	5460	19776	22680	24684
12.	Gujarat	670752	673416	673584	673584	920556	954328
13.	Haryana	90144	91260	95076	157260	172632	186107
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24636	24660	25140	32472	40260	58424

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
15.	J & K*	90198	94698	94698	95082	95082	96794
16.	Jharkhand	267936	268704	269988	270276	270852	271089
17.	Karnataka	522768	522888	522888	539544	562812	592822
18.	Kerala	120180	120192	125196	197124	225096	277958
19.	Lakshadweep	1008	1008	1008	1020	1020	1022
20.	Madhya Pradesh	625572	625668	625980	626412	626412	626881
21.	Maharashtra	695844	730464	945720	1258812	1564176	1640416
22.	Manipur	24960	24967	25344	25344	25344	25370
23.	Meghalaya	25944	25944	25944	26064	26136	26161
24.	Mizoram	7416	7800	7836	7836	7920	7943
25.	Nagaland	17088	17100	17100	17100	17100	17114
26.	Odisha	397680	398988	399768	400944	403140	403919
27.	Puducherry	4344	4440	4668	10440	15732	15740
28.	Punjab	89664	90132	103884	272556	285396	301590
29.	Rajasthan	505284	508764	510960	511404	511644	511984
30.	Sikkim	6348	6348	6348	6588	6600	7152
31.	Tamil Nadu	348696	348696	482244	551352	633648	717580
32.	Telangana	145404	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	39180	39180	39180	39264	39300	39501
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1589388	1590000	1592148	1592700	1593768	1594414
35.	Uttarakhand	35916	36168	37932	107520	111060	115451
36.	West Bengal	962580	963528	964464	964728	965388	965724
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8975538	9086858	9480006	10365726	11254878	11698982

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

Diversion of PDS items

2636. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reports about the bulk of wheat, kerosene and rice not reaching the targeted people under Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the names of States where the diversion of allotted supply has been more than 10 per cent; and

(c) the year since when Government has been aware of such diversions and the action taken against States and the agencies involved in such diversions?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) No data regarding the quantum of diversion, based on recent evaluation study, is available. However, based on surveys of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), estimates of diversion from PDS have been inferred in certain studies which are only indicative in nature.

Evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) conducted for time to time in the past have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiency in the functioning of TPDS including inclusion/exclusion errors in identification of beneficiaries, leakages/diversion at various levels. A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Government has been regularly monitoring the action being taken by States/UTs including issuing advisories, holding conferences etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested to implement the Nine Point Action Plan.

Point-wise details of the action taken under the Nine Point Action Plan as reported by the States/UTs upto 31.12.2014 are given in Statement-I.

As regard kerosene, as per information received from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government makes Quarterly Allocation of PDS SKO to States/UTs under the PDS on gross basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination, as provided under the SKO Control Order, 1993. Further distribution of the PDS SKO allotted to the respective State/UT within its territory is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government. The scale and criteria of PDS SKO distribution are also decided by the respective States/UTs.

With a view to assessing the genuine demand for kerosene in different States/UTs, the Government commissioned in December 2004 a comprehensive study of the subject through the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). NCAER in its report, submitted in October, 2005, has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under PDS as 38.6%. State-wise leakage of PDS kerosene, as mentioned in the NCAER Report is given in Statement-II.

Further, as per Economic Survey 2014-15 of Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in absolute terms leakages are greatest in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra; in per capita terms, leakages are greatest in Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab; and in percentage of actual allocations, they are greatest in the

Northeastern States of Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. As per Economic Survey 2014-15, Details showing State-wise percentage of leakage of PDS kerosene are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 31.12.2014
under the Nine Point Action Plan*

1. States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards	As per reports received from the State & UT Governments by 31st December, 2014, implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 494.34 lakh bogus/ ineligible ration cards in 30 States.
2. Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains	33 States have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains.
3. For sake of transparency, involvement of elected PRI members in distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to SHGs, gram panchayats, cooperatives etc.	There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/ UTs. 31 States/UTs have reported FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, and Cooperatives etc. Out of about 5.17 lakh FPS in operation, about 1.36 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations.
4. Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops	BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 32 States/UTs.
5. Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny	Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 22 States/UTs.
6. Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops	Door-step delivery of foodgrains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 21 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners.

7.	Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and distribution of foodgrains by FPS	Action is being taken by 32 States in this regard.
8.	Training of Vigilance Committee members	27 State/UT Governments have taken up training programmes for FPS level Vigilance Committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/ officials.
9.	Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc.	Computerisation of TPDS has been taken up across the country. For this purpose, action plans have been finalized by all States/UTs. Government is also providing technical and financial assistance under a Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations.

Statement-II

*Comprehensive Study to Assess the Genuine Demand and Requirement of SKO
Estimated leakage of PDS Kerosene as percentage of sale of PDS Kerosene*

States	Siphoning off of Kerosene for non household purpose	Diversion of Kerosene from PDS to open market	Diversion of Kerosene to no card households	Total Diversion
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	29.7	1.9	37.9
Assam	13.8	29.1	1.1	44.0
Bihar	15.7	31.2	7.6	54.5
Chandigarh	64.5	19.2	1.6	85.2
Chhattisgarh	16.9	10.9	12.4	40.3
Delhi	10.9	41.7	1.2	53.8
Goa	8.5	6.5	1.4	16.5
Gujarat	34.8	3.1	1.7	39.5
Haryana	21.7	18.0	0.9	40.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	5.6	3.1	10.7

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	32.5	18.1	4.8	55.5
Karnataka	8.8	23.4	5.7	37.9
Kerala	6.7	11.9	0.6	19.2
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	16.9	2.8	39.8
Maharashtra	20.3	9.9	1.1	31.3
Meghalaya	11.0	14.1	0.0	25.1
Odisha	11.5	39.6	0.6	51.6
Punjab	52.6	15.9	0.3	68.8
Rajasthan	22.3	1.8	1.2	25.3
Tamil Nadu	7.7	37.7	1.0	46.4
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	13.5	3.9	39.1
Uttarakhand	39.6	3.5	0.8	43.9
West Bengal	4.5	13.7	0.6	19.1
TOTAL	18.1	17.9	2.6	38.6

Total leakage thus estimated as 38.6 per cent of total sale of PDS Kerosene. Maximum diversion is estimated in Chandigarh at 85.2 per cent of the sale of PDS Kerosene followed by Punjab (68.8 per cent). Total leakage is estimated as more than 50 per cent in Bihar (54.5 per cent). Delhi (53.8 per cent), Jharkhand (55.5 per cent) and Odisha (51.6 per cent). Himachal Pradesh has minimum leakage of 10.7 per cent followed by Goa (16.5 per cent). On the basis of leakage of PDS Kerosene, States can be classified in four categories, viz., extremely high leakage (more than 50 per cent), very high leakage (40 to 50 per cent), high leakage (20 to 40 per cent) and low leakage (less than 20 per cent). Six States fall in the category of extremely high leakage, four in very high leakage, nine in high leakage and four in low leakage.

Statement-III
Savings from Rationalising Allocations

States	Total PDS allocation (KiloLitres)	Total PDS consumption as per aggregate NSS data 2011-12(KL)	Fraction of consumption by poor households (%)	Excess PDS allocation (KL)	Leakage%	Total PDS Consumption of all ration card holders as per NSS micro data 2011-12(KL)	Fiscal cost of excess PDS allocation (₹ crores)
ALL-INDIA	90,28,806	53,49,541	46	36,79,265	41	47,76,000	10,044
Uttar Pradesh	15,90,000	8,97,104	28	6,92,896	44	7,71,600	1,892
West Bengal	9,63,528	5,98,645	33	3,64,883	38	5,48,400	996
Gujarat	6,73,416	3,16,528	45	3,56,888	53	2,96,400	974
Maharashtra	7,30,464	4,42,258	37	2,88,206	39	3,99,600	787
Madhya Pradesh	6,25,668	3,39,104	50	2,86,564	46	2,91,600	782
Bihar	8,14,068	5,37,918	49	2,76,150	34	4,53,600	754
Karnataka	5,22,888	2,94,351	79	2,28,537	44	2,70,000	624
Rajasthan	5,08,764	2,94,658	30	2,14,106	42	2,62,800	585
Odisha	3,98,988	2,17,362	60	1,81,626	46	1,76,400	496
Assam	3,27,966	1,50,700	50	1,77,266	54	1,32,000	484
Andhra Pradesh	4,65,996	3,10,257	96	1,55,739	33	2,98,800	425
Jharkhand	2,68,704	1,16,363	50	1,52,341	57	91,440	416
Chhattisgarh	1,80,072	1,18,196	69	61,876	34	1,05,360	169
Haryana	91,260	37,113	83	54,147	59	36,840	148
Punjab	90,132	44,260	50	45,872	51	38,640	125

Kerala	1,20,192	79,595	35	40,597	34	78,960	111
Jammu and Kashmir	90,072	56,831	30	33,241	37	43,440	91
Manipur	24,967	3,893	35	21,074	84	2,556	58
Meghalaya	25,943	7,827	62	18,116	70	7,092	49
Nagaland	17,100	579	7	16,521	97	310	45
Tripura	39,179	25,273	37	13,906	35	24,360	38
Himachal Pradesh	24,660	11,394	36	13,266	54	10,560	36
Arunachal Pradesh	11,479	2,766	21	8,713	76	2,016	24
Sikkim	6,348	1,282	67	5,066	80	1,142	14
Mizoram	7,800	3,216	36	4,584	59	2,868	13
A and N Islands	6,912	3,100	12	3,812	55	2,832	10
Puducherry	4,440	2,653	76	1,787	40	2,508	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,280	1,326	41	954	42	1,308	3
Chandigarh	3,528	2,764	52	764	22	2,208	2
Lakshadweep	1,008	699	16	309	31	583	1
Goa	5,244	5,016	11	228	4	4,884	1
Daman and Diu	876	920	12	(44)	(5)	533	(0)
Delhi	-	4,704	51	(4,704)	-	3,504	(13)
Uttarakhand	36,168	45,478	31	(9,310)	(26)	42,360	(25)
Tamil Nadu	3,48,696	3,96,244	39	(47,548)	(14)	3,66,000	(130)

Notes: (a) The per litre subsidy cost of ₹ 33.9 per litre for 2013-14 was used in the calculations. This data was provided by the Policy and Analysis Cell of the Petroleum Ministry.

(b) The 68th round of the NSS (2011-12) reports PDS consumption of kerosene for surveyed households. We scale household consumption by each household's multiplier which indicates how representative that household is of the overall sample.

Supply of low quality foodgrains

2637. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to supply good quality foodgrains to the people by its distribution system;

(b) whether there is any complaint regarding supply of low quality foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The quality of foodgrains in storage is monitored by Food Corporation of India (FCI) at regular intervals by a system of check and super checks to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage. Similarly, at the time of issue of foodgrains to States/UTs, there is a well defined procedure of joint inspection/sampling of the stocks by State Government authority and FCI to ensure that only good quality foodgrains are issued under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes.

(b) and (c) The complaints received about supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) and action taken during the year 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*). Complaints received about quality of foodgrains are also investigated by the officers of Quality Control Cells (QCCs) of the Department and tests are conducted on quality of foodgrains at the Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL), New Delhi.

Statement

Details of the complaints received about supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS) during the year 2014-15 (As on 13.3.2015)

State	Complaint	Action Taken by the Government
Tamil Nadu	A complaint was received from Shri B. Lokanathan, resident of Coimbatore regarding supply of foodgrains beyond Food Safety Standard under PDS in Tamil Nadu in July 2014.	The complaint was forwarded to CMD, FCI to take necessary action.

State	Complaint	Action Taken by the Government
NCT Delhi	A complaint was received from Delhi Jan Kalyan Vikas Manch, Mangolpuri regarding supply of substandard foodgrains from FSD Ghevra with the connivance of depot incharge FSD Ghevra and incharge of Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation in July 2014	The complaint was forwarded to CMD, FCI and Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies, Government of NCT Delhi to get the complaint investigated and to ensure supply good quality foodgrains to be issued under PDS.
Odisha	A complaint has been received from Shri Ganesh Lal Aggarawal, Sr. Citizen, Sambalpur, Odisha regarding supply of poor quality of rice under PDS in October 2014.	The complaint was investigated by an officer of this Department and not found to be true.
Kerala	A complaint has been received in FCI from Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, North Paravur Depot regarding supply of 17 bags of rice from FSD Angamally for Mid Day Meal Scheme in October 2014.	FCI has informed that the complaint was not found to be true.
Madhya Pradesh	CBI Jabalpur Branch has forwarded a complaint to FCI made by Sh. Santosh Shrivastava, resident of Narsinghpure (MP) regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains in PDS.	General Manager (Region) FCI, Madhya Pradesh has been requested to investigate the matter.

Distribution of excess foodgrains

2638. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excess stock foodgrains in FCI godowns is leading to mere escalation of costs and wastage, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for early distribution and utilization of these foodgrains to the needy people through programmes including Integrated Child Development Service, Mid-day-Meal Scheme, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana and National Food for Work Programme?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Storage of excess foodgrains by Food Corporation of India (FCI) over and above buffer norms leads to increase in carrying cost, which consists of storage charges and interest cost for blocked capital. Foodgrains are stored by FCI in a prescribed scientific manner in covered godowns and Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage and due care is taken to ensure quality of grain all the times. However, foodgrains, being a perishable commodity, some quantity become non-issuable due to various reasons such as:

- Longer storage period.
- Transit damages *viz.* enroute damage in wagon/truck due to contamination, wagon roof leakage, etc.
- Natural calamities like cyclone/ floods.
- Negligence of officials/officers, for which suitable disciplinary action is invariably taken, wherever found guilty.

(b) It is submitted that Government has been providing foodgrains at subsidized rates under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes (OWS) including Integrated Child Development Service and Mid-day-Meal Scheme. It is also submitted that in order to further enlarge the coverage of TPDS, Government of India has implemented National Food Security Scheme since July, 2013 and till now 11 States have already implemented the Scheme. Under NFSS, rice, wheat and coarse grain are issued at highly subsidised rates of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg respectively. In 2014-15, Government of India has so far allocated a quantity of 614.53 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under TPDS and OWS. Government of India has also taken a policy decision to offload the stock of foodgrains over and above buffer norms through open sale in domestic markets or through exports.

In so far as allocation of foodgrains under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana and National Food for Work Programme is concerned, it is submitted that these Schemes have since been discontinued and hence no allocation of foodgrains is being done for these Schemes now.

Buffer stocks norms

2639. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that norms for buffer stocks have not been revised since 2002; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that these stocking of strategic reserves for calamities and so on has been done since, 2005, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The buffer norms have been revised from January, 2015 as under:—

(In million tons)

As on	Operational Stocks		Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	11.58	4.46	2.00	3.00	21.04
1st July	11.54	24.58	2.00	3.00	41.12
1st October	8.25	17.52	2.00	3.00	30.77
1st January	5.61	10.80	2.00	3.00	21.41

Buffer norms for foodgrains reserves

2640. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revised the buffer norms for foodgrains reserves and decided to offload excess stocks through open market sales or exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the revised buffer norms for April 1 is 21.04 million tonnes wheat and rice as against the present 21.2 million tonnes; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the buffer will include five million tonnes of strategic reserves of wheat and rice?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The buffer norms of foodgrains for the Central Pool has been revised as under:—

(In million tons)

As on	Operational Stocks		Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	11.58	4.46	2.00	3.00	21.04
1st July	11.54	24.58	2.00	3.00	41.12
1st October	8.25	17.52	2.00	3.00	30.77
1st January	5.61	10.80	2.00	3.00	21.41

The stocks of foodgrains in excess of the buffer norms may be offloaded through open sale in the domestic market or through exports.

Finalization of National Building Code-2015

2641. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to finalize the National Building Code-2015, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this will help to obtain single window clearance for construction projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has published the National Building Code of India 2005 (NBC 2005). BIS has now taken up revision of NBC which is planned to be finalized in 2015 as NBC 2015.

(b) Yes Sir. The existing NBC 2005 already contains the provision of Single Window Clearance System for approval of development and building projects. This provision would continue to exist in the revised NBC.

Payment of subsidy amount to Chhattisgarh

†2642. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is yet to pay PDS subsidy to the State of Chhattisgarh amounting to ₹ 346.60 crores for the year 2014-15 from April to December and ₹ 797.55 crores from January, 2015 to March, 2015; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether as per (a) above, the Centre would provide the amount of the subsidy without further delay to the State along with the amount of ₹ 672.85 crores for rice under various schemes which has not yet been paid to the State?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) As per calculation done by this Department, an amount of ₹ 663.11 crore was payable to Chhattisgarh as provisional subsidy for distribution of rice from April to December, 2014, out of which an amount of ₹ 332 crore has been released to the State so far leaving a balance of ₹ 331.11 crore yet to be released.

Further, an amount of ₹ 745.47 crore has been found to be admissible to the State as advance food subsidy from January to March, 2015, which is yet to be released.

(b) Pending subsidy will be released to the State without further delay on availability of funds as per supplementary demand for grants. In this regard, it is also informed that in addition to release of subsidy under DCP Scheme, payment is also made by FCI to State Agencies for delivery of Rice for Central Pool. As per information made available by FCI as on 15.03.2015, all payments due to Chhattisgarh for delivery of rice to FCI as per acceptable claims submitted by the State Agency has already been made. Further, against bill of claim of ₹ 225.39 crore submitted by MARKFED for transportation charges, amount due for transportation of paddy from society to storage point has been made and bill for transportation charges from storage point to mill have been returned due to non- submission of tagging list of mills and distance certificate.

Rotting of grains in godowns

†2643. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor working of State administrations concerning PDS is benefitting middlemen more than the intended beneficiaries;

(b) whether Government is taking concrete steps to deal with rotting of grains due to lack of State warehouses and storage of foodgrains in private godowns in several States; and

(c) whether preventive action is taken against the Government mechanisms for intentionally exploiting the rotting of grains in private and Government godowns for their own advantage and the extent of action taken over these during past five years?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in some States/regions in the country. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned, if required, for inquiry and appropriate action.

(b) and (c) There is sufficient capacity for storage of Central pool stock of foodgrains and there is no rotting or damage of foodgrains due to lack of godowns. Following steps are being taken to avoid damage / rotting of foodgrains in storage:—

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate damage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

Beneficiaries under AAY

2644. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Haryana and Punjab have requested the Central Government to increase the number of beneficiaries under AAY;

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

(d) whether Central Government has made any review of the scheme, if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) A Statement showing State/UT-wise accepted number of AAY families and ration cards issued as on 31.1.2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. AAY scheme has not been separately evaluated. This Department however has been getting the functioning of TPDS, including the implementation of AAY, evaluated by different agencies from time to time. These evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc.

The reports received have been sent to the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

Statement

*Details regarding number of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families
(as on 31.1.2015)*

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accepted No. of AAY families	Number of AAY families identified & ration cards issued
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	15.578	15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.380	0.38

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	7.040	7.04
4.	Bihar	25.010	25.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	7.189
6.	Delhi	1.568	1.038
7.	Goa	0.184	0.145
8.	Gujarat	8.128	7.580
9.	Haryana	3.025	2.676
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.971
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.822	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	9.179	9.179
13.	Karnataka	11.997	11.376
14.	Kerala	5.958	5.958
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	15.816
16.	Maharashtra	25.053	24.854
17.	Manipur	0.636	0.636
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.475
21.	Odisha	12.645	12.533
22.	Punjab	1.794	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	9.321	9.321
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.646	18.646
26.	Tripura	1.131	1.131
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	1.909	1.909
29.	West Bengal	19.857	14.799
30.	A & N Islands	0.107	0.041
31.	Chandigarh	0.088	0.015
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.069	0.052
33.	Daman & Diu	0.015	0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.012
35.	Puducherry	0.322	0.322
TOTAL		249.998	242.121

*Include the State of Telangana.

Wastage of foodgrains

2645. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of warehousing and godown facilities a large quantity of foodgrains are wasted in the open;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India ranks 67th among 81 countries in the 2011 Global Hunger Index, prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute whereas a large quantity of grain continue to rot in godowns; and

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to address the above serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is sufficient storage capacity for Central stock of foodgrains and there is no rotting or damage of foodgrains due to shortage of godowns.

(b) and (c) The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is prepared annually by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which ranks countries combining three equally weighted indicators *i.e.* undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality. The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale in which zero is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is worst.

As per the GHI Report of 2011, India was at 67th position among 81 countries. In the latest report of 2014 brought out by IFPRI, India is now placed at 55th position among 120 countries. India's score has come down from 31.2 in 1990 to 17.8 in 2014 and hence India is improving in the hunger index.

Fixing of MRP

†2646. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the MRP system keeping in view that manufacturers imprint very high prices on their products under whole sale prices;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether Government also intends to formulate a law under which MRP cannot be printed beyond a certain percentage of profit; and

(d) if so, by when the said law is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government has no such proposal. The prices and profit margins are determined through competition in market place. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Govinda Rao, Director, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy studied the problem and recommended that the solution to prevent exploitation of consumer lies in activating competition in the markets. The committee also noted that for goods covered under Schedule 4 of the Central Excise Act, there is an automatic disincentive to inflate the MRP because higher MRP would attract higher taxes. The Government has accepted these recommendations of the Committee.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

2647. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the factors responsible for rise in prices of essential commodities;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to control the price rise; and
- (c) the target time-frame to bring down the prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Prices of essential commodities are affected by several factors such as adverse weather conditions, rise in transportation costs, supply constraints and artificial shortages due to hoarding and black-marketing.

The specific steps initiated by the Government to contain price rise of essential food items are given in Statement.

(c) The factors affecting the prices of essential commodities are diverse and often unpredictable like adverse weather conditions. Therefore, monitoring of prices is a continuing process based on which corrective steps are taken by Government as and when required.

Statement

Specific 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 (now withdrawn with improved availability and fall in prices *w.e.f.* 20.2.2015) 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.
- A Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) with a corpus of ₹ 500 crores has been approved for implementation aimed at regulating price volatility of agricultural and horticultural commodities both when there is price rise or vice-versa through procurement of farm produce, maintenance of buffer stocks and regulated release into the market. Initially the support is for procurement of onion and potato only.
- States have been advised to exempt levy of market fee on fruits and vegetables and to allow establishment of “Kisan Mandis”/Farmers markets where producers and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can directly market their produce to wholesalers, organized retailers and ordinary consumers. Such alternative marketing channels promoted to reduce intermediaries and to contain marketing costs, are intended to benefit both farmers and consumers.
- Government is also encouraging production of horticultural crops through a Centrally Sponsored scheme, namely Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture *w.e.f.* 2014-15.
- Authorized States/UTs to impose stock limits in respect of onion and potato for a period of one year with effect from 3rd July, 2014 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Government has approved the release of additional five million tonnes of Rice to BPL and APL families in States pending implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding & black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- Authorized States/UTs to impose stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2015.
- Based on interaction with the State Governments/UTs on 4th July, 2014, a decision has been taken to amend the Essential Commodities Act to make hoarding and black marketing a non bailable offence and increase the period of detention to one year from existing six months.
- The Government has approved for the current year *i.e.* 2014-15 Open Market Sale of ten million tonnes of wheat in the domestic market.

Allocation of rice to Tamil Nadu

2648. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering implementation of Shanta Kumar Panel's recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether implementation of these recommendations will lead to decline in rice allocation to Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government had appointed a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Shanta Kumar which has submitted its report on 21.1.2015. The major recommendations of HLC on restructuring of Food Corporation of India (FCI), which are being considered for implementation by the Government in a suitable manner are given in Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reduce the rice allocation to Tamil Nadu in view of recommendations of the HLC.

Statement***Major Recommendations of HLC on Restructuring of FCI***

- FCI may hand over all procurement operations of wheat, paddy and rice to States that have gained sufficient experience in this regard and have created reasonable infrastructure for procurement. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Punjab.
- FCI will accept only the surplus (after deducting the needs of the States under NFSA) from these State Governments (not millers) to be moved to deficit States.
- FCI should move on to help those States where farmers suffer from distress sales at prices much below MSP, and which are dominated by small holdings, like Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam etc. This is the belt from where second green revolution is expected, and where FCI needs to be pro-active, mobilizing State and other agencies to provide benefits of MSP and procurement to larger number of farmers, especially small and marginal ones.
- OFPOT FCI at the Centre should enter into an agreement with States before every procurement season regarding costing norms and basic rules for procurement.
- Centre should make it clear to states that in case of any bonus being given

by them on top of MSP, Centre will not accept grains under the central pool beyond the quantity needed by the State for its own PDS/OWS.

- HLC also recommends that levy on rice millers be done away with. HLC notes and commends that some steps have been taken recently by OFPO in this direction, but they should be institutionalized for their logical conclusion.
- Quality checks in procurement have to be adhered to, and anything below the specified quality will not be acceptable under central pool. Quality checks can be done either by FCI and/or any third party accredited agency in a transparent manner with the help of mechanized processes of quality checking.
- FCI should outsource its stocking operations to various agencies such as Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, Private Sector under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme, and even State Governments that are building silos through private sector on State lands (as in Madhya Pradesh). It should be done on competitive bidding basis, inviting various stakeholders and creating competition to bring down costs of storage.
- Many of FCI's old conventional storages that have existed for long number of years can be converted to silos with the help of private sector and other stocking agencies. Better mechanization is needed in all silos as well as conventional storages.
- Covered and plinth (CAP) storage should be gradually phased out with no grain stocks remaining in CAP for more than 3 months. Silo bag technology and conventional storages where ever possible should replace CAP.
- Movement of grains needs to be gradually containerized which will help reduce transit losses, and have faster turn-around-time by having more mechanized facilities at railway sidings.
- Some of the departmental labour are required to be paid very high wages because of the incentive system in notified depots, and widely used proxy labour. This is a major aberration and must be fixed, either by de-notifying these depots, or handing them over to States or private sector on service contracts, and by fixing a maximum limit on the incentives per person that will not allow him to work for more than say 1.25 times the work agreed with him. These depots should be put on priority for mechanization so that reliance on departmental labour reduces. If need be, FCI should be allowed to hire people under DPSI NWNP system.
- A transparent liquidation policy is the need of hour, which should automatically kick-in when FCI is faced with surplus stocks than buffer norms. Greater flexibility to FCI with business orientation to operate in OMSS and export markets is needed.
- The new face of FCI will be akin to an agency for innovations in Food Management System with a primary focus to create competition in every

segment of foodgrain supply chain, from procurement to stocking to movement and finally distribution in TPDS, so that overall costs of the system are substantially reduced, leakages plugged, and it serves larger number of farmers and consumers. In this Endeavour it will make itself much leaner and nimble (with scaled down abolished Zonal Offices), focus on eastern States for procurement, upgrade the entire grain supply chain towards bulk handling and end to end computerization by bringing in investments, and technical and managerial expertise from the private sector.

Improvement in infrastructure of PDS

2649. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revive the current Public Distribution System by bringing alternative mechanisms such as cash transfers and vouchers for plugging leakages of foodgrains in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for improvement in infrastructure that allow recipients greater ease in accessing benefits?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) With a view to modernize the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and to check leakages/diversion Government is implementing a Plan Scheme on 'End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs which would facilitate digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms.

Direct Transfer of Cash subsidy is one of the options discussed at various forums for checking diversion of foodgrains. This has also been discussed with States/UTs. Its implementation however depends upon readiness of States/UTs in terms of digitization and de-duplication of beneficiary data-base seeded with Aadhaar and bank account numbers as sufficient availability of foodgrains in the open market. It can be taken up upon specific requests from States/UTs.

Resolving problems of sugar industry

2650. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for consideration for resolving problems of sugar industry, if so, Government's response thereto; and

(b) whether Government is considering to release fund from Sugar Development Fund to Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The request of Government of Maharashtra for policy decisions on various issues relating to sugar industry has been considered by the Central Government. The incentive scheme for Marketing and Promotion Services of Raw Sugar Production targeted for export has been continued during current sugar season 2014-15. Import duty on sugar has been increased from 15% to 25% with effect from 20th August, 2014. The Ethanol Blending Policy has been modified under which remunerative prices have been fixed for procurement of ethanol for Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) and the tendering process has been dismantled.

(b) During the current Financial Year, as on 11.3.2015, assistance from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) amounting to ₹ 140.05 crores has been provided to 19 sugar undertakings of Maharashtra under various SDF schemes. Besides, funds available in the SDF are being used for export incentive to sugar mills in the country, including those in Maharashtra.

Implementation of NFSA

†2651. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to implement food security programme in a better way;

(b) the names of the States which have implemented the National Food Security Act, so far;

(c) the details of assistance being given to these States, State-wise, especially Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the number of needy families benefited by this programme so far district-wise State-lists of these families; and

(e) the specific steps being taken by Government to implement food security programme in the country so that the real needy persons can get benefit from this programme?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (e) Government has enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 10.09.2013 which has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. Under NFSA, responsibility of Central Government is mainly to allocate foodgrains at subsidized prices to the States/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UTs for entitlements under the Act. It is the responsibility of State Governments to take delivery of allocated foodgrains from the designated depots, organize its intra-State allocation for delivery upto door-step of fair price shops and ensure actual delivery of foodgrains to entitled persons, which are also to be identified by State Governments. Accordingly, in order to ensure proper implementation of the Act, States/UTs are impressed upon to ensure proper identification of beneficiaries through a transparent and participative process, delivery of foodgrains by designated State agencies upto the door-steps of fair price shops, availability of adequate scientific storage facilities at various levels, end-to-end computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations and setting up of effective grievance redressal mechanism, among others.

Based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries reported by 11 States/UTs, allocation of foodgrains under the Act has started to them, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*). District-wise list of beneficiaries is not maintained. Remaining 25 States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh, have not completed all the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act, and foodgrains allocation under existing TPDS is continuing in these States/UTs.

NFSA also stipulates providing assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them towards intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers. It has also been decided to provide one-time financial assistance for non building assets for State Food Commission, in case a State decides to set up State Food Commission on exclusive basis. No assistance has been given to any State/UT for these items.

Statement

Details of identified beneficiaries and foodgrains allocation to States/UTs under National Food Security Act, 2013

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of persons reported by State/UT as identified for coverage (in lakh)	Current monthly foodgrains allocation (tons)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	760.63	409575
2.	Chhattisgarh	200.77	115338
3.	Delhi	57.19	30304
4.	Haryana	126.49	66250
5.	Himachal Pradesh	26.78	42333

1	2	3	4
6.	Karnataka	401.93	217403
7.	Madhya Pradesh	509.52	280223
8.	Maharashtra	700.17	383766
9.	Punjab	141.45	72510
10.	Rajasthan	446.62	232631
11.	Chandigarh	2.46	2601

Cold storage facilities

2652. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cold storage facilities are existing in only metropolitan cities in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to create cold storage facilities at town and panchayat levels, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09 for providing assistance for setting up of integrated cold chain infrastructure for arresting post-harvest losses of horticultural and non-horticultural produce. The objective of the scheme is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer. To achieve this objective, pre-cooling facilities at production sites, reefer vans and mobile cooling units are also assisted under the Integrated Cold Chain projects. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. with business interest in cold chain solutions and also by those who manage supply chain.

The scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure is primarily private sector driven and provides flexibility to the promoters to choose the components, their capacities and location of the project as per techno economic feasibility conducted by them and ensuring the viability of the project *vis-à-vis* availability of adequate infrastructure and smooth backward and forward integration.

Targets for FPIs during Twelfth Five Year Plan

2653. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete measures have been taken by the Ministry during the last three years to improve the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the targets fixed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan in terms of building FPIs; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is making Food Processing Industry globally competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) For promotion and development of food processing sector in the country, Government is implementing Central Sector Scheme for Development of Infrastructure for Food Processing having components of (a) Mega Food Parks (b) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and (c) Setting-up/Modernization of Abattoirs (subsumed in NMFP *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014); Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries; Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities; Scheme for Human Resource Development and Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions.

Further, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan the Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Mission on Food Processing' (NMFP) which is being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories. The components of the NMFP are (i) Technology Upgradation/Setting up/Modernization of Food Processing Units (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture Products (iii) Setting-up/Modernisation of Abattoirs (*w.e.f.* 01.04.2014) (iv) Human Resource Development (v) Promotional Activities (vi) Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas (vii) Modernisation of Meat Shops and (viii) Reefer Vehicles. All the State/ Union Territory Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under NMFP. State/ Union Territory Governments also have the flexibility in identifying sectors for special focus and selection of locations of projects as well as beneficiaries to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material including fruits and vegetables for setting up food processing industries.

(b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, against the proposal for allocation of ₹ 14604 crore for the Ministry, the Planning Commission has allocated a plan outlay of ₹ 5990 crore only for various programmes/schemes of the Ministry. A statement showing the Scheme-wise details of funds sought by the Ministry and allocation made by the Planning Commission is given in Statement-I (*See below*). A Statement showing the Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry is creating modern infrastructure for food processing sector and assisting industry to modernise and upgrade technology to be globally competitive. The Ministry has been, through its scheme of promoting Human Resource Development, Research and Development for new products and processes and creating infrastructure for quality assurance, encouraging industry to adopt international standards and be globally competitive. The Ministry has also launched the Investors' Portal for promoting investment in Food Processing sector besides online campaign to generate awareness and interest among Investors and online Guidance at Investors' Query of Ministry's Website: www.mofpi.nic.in. The Excise Duty on food processing and packaging machinery has been reduced from 10% to 6% and a Special fund of ₹ 2,000 crore has been set up in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to the food processing units in designated Food Parks.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise details of funds sought by the Ministry and allocation made by the Planning Commission is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Component	Funds sought by the Ministry	Funds allocated by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheme for Development of Infrastructure for Food Processing	4949.00	2800.00
	(i) Mega Food Parks	0	1714.00
	(ii) Integrated Cold Chain	0	0786.00
	(iii) Modernization of Abattoirs	0	0300.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development and Promotional Activities	729.00	290.00
3.	Strengthening of Institutions & Skill Development (including Innovation Fund Scheme and Venture Capital Fund)	2208.00	300.00
4.	Spillover Liability: (i) Technology Up-gradation and (ii) Human Resource Development	412.00	750.00
5.	National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)*	6306.00	1850.00
TOTAL		14604.00	5990.00

*The Government has approved an allocation of ₹ 1250.00 crore for implementation of NMFP.

Statement-II

Details showing the Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given below:—

Sl. No.		Name of the Scheme		2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			(₹ in crore)
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Scheme for Development of Infrastructure for Food Processing	191.00	184.19	183.89	247.00	241.92	224.49	315.00	229.62	209.17			
2.	Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries	100.00	186.46	186.19	160.00	163.92	162.08	160.00	157.03	142.63			
3.	Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development and Promotional Activities	35.00	31.91	31.34	35.00	35.66	35.01	36.00	41.28	29.23			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Scheme for Human Resource Development	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.78	4.00	3.75	3.27
5.	Strengthening of Institutions	80.00	68.12	67.58	75.00	74.00	72.56	75.00	43.00	38.75
6.	National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)	250.00	185.32	182.90	187.00	30.50	29.72	180.00	125.32	114.55
TOTAL		660.00	660.00	655.88	708.00	550.00	527.64	770.00	600.00	537.60

Food park in Odisha

2654. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Mega Food Parks in the country in terms of their physical and financial progress;
- (b) whether any new Food Park is proposed to be set up in Odisha; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has got sanction of the Government for establishing 42 Mega Food Parks in the country. The Ministry has given in-principle approval to 40 Mega Food Park Projects in the Country. Out of these, 21 projects have been accorded final approval and are under various stages of implementation whereas approval accorded to 15 projects has been cancelled due to the failure of their promoters in meeting the conditions for final approval as stipulated in the scheme guidelines or unsatisfactory implementation of the project. Another 4 Mega Food Park Projects are in the process of meeting the conditions of the final approval. The details of Physical and Financial progress of 25 Mega Food Parks is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry has sanctioned a Mega Food Park project in Rayagada District in Odisha which is under implementation presently. Another Mega Food Park project was accorded In-principle approval in Ganjam District in Odisha which has been cancelled on 30.03.2014 due to the failure of the promoters to meet the conditions of final approval. For filling up the vacancies of Mega Food Parks, Expression of Interest (EoI) had been invited by the Ministry on all India basis on 10.02.2014. A total 72 proposals for setting-up Mega Food Parks in various parts of the country including, two proposals from Odisha, have been received by the last date of 31.07. 2014. These proposals are being appraised in the Ministry as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement*Details of 25 existing mega food parks accorded final approval*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of In-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost	Status of Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Srimi Food Park Pvt. Ltd., District Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	121.10	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 crore, ₹ 45 crore has been released to SPV. SPV has incurred an expenditure of approx. ₹ 122.68 crore towards various components of basic enabling and core infrastructure and non-core facilities at the CPC. SPV has submitted its request for release of final installment. PMA's recommendation on the same has been submitted to the Ministry. Implementation timeline has expired in August 2014 and SPV has claimed that it has completed all components as per the DPR approved by the Ministry.

The CPC has been set up in ~142 acres. Commercial operations have commenced at the CPC. The core processing facilities that have been set up at CPC include Aseptic Pulpung, Cold Storage, and Warehouse, Ripening Sheds, IQF & Deep Freeze and Tetra Pack line.

Project has four PPCs - SPV had acquired pack houses of AP Agro at Nizvidu and Tirupati on lease basis and has set up Greenfield PPCs at Madanapalle and Gudur.

Regarding plot allotment, 35 acres of land is available for approx. 15-20 plots. 21+ acres has been allotted to 8 units. 2 Unit is in operation in an area of approx 4 acres. Nature of units - Cold Storage (CA Chambers), Noodles Manufacturing, Pomegranate Processing & Exports, Fruit related Sauces (Tomato), Technology Intensive Farm, Pickle processing factory, Beverages Units, Noodle Making Plant)

Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. SPV is setting up a Mega Food Park at Tundurru Village, Bhimavaram Mandal, West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh. The project was accorded the final approval in December 2013. It has been proposed to establish two Primary Processing Centers (PPCs) in Amlapuram in East Godavari District and Karlapalem in Guntur district. The project proposes to set up components such as Pre-processing line for Fish (1.5 TPH), Pre-processing line for Shrimp (1.5 TPH), Freezing for Fish (1.5 TPH for Block and 3 TPH for IQF), Freezing for Shrimp (1.5 TPH for Block and 3 TPH for IQF), Cold storage for Fish (2000 MT), Cold storage for Shrimp (1000 MT), Block Ice Plant (25 MT/day) and testing lab under common core processing infrastructure at the CPC. The SPV has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 5.53 crore and as per the latest MPR submitted; it has awarded the tender for site development to Rajarya Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. for ₹ 6.0 crore for site development works. SPV has submitted that it shall be submitting its request for release of 1st tranche of GoI grant assistance by end of March 2015.

No grant has been released to the project yet.

2. M/s Godavari 21.09.2012 16.12.2013 119.12

Mega Aqua Park
Pvt. Ltd., West
Godavari, Andhra
Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., District: Nalbari, Assam	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	75.98	<p>Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 crore, ₹ 30.00 crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 47.98 crore (towards various components of basic enabling and core infrastructure and non-core facility at the CPC). The SPV has recently submitted its request for the release of 3rd installment. The current timeline has expired in September 2014. SPV is in the processing of revising the DPR and has also submitted its request for timeline extension till Sept. 2015 to complete the project and the same would be placed in the forthcoming IMAC meeting. A review meeting for the project was held on 25th Feb. 2015 in which SPV was advised to submit the revised DPR at the earliest for Ministry's approval (including proposed changes in CPC facilities, PPC locations, induction of new food processor member etc). The components at the CPC on which the work has been completed include warehouse, common facility building, boundary wall, site development, internal roads and SDF sheds. Components on which works are nearly completion include Cold storage, QC lab equipment, ETP & septic tank, truck terminal, procurement of reefer vans. Civil work has been started at Nagoan PPC and work on remaining PPCs and plots/sheds allotment is underway.</p>

4. M/s Pristine Logistics and Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria, Bihar	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	127.60	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. Project cost stands at ₹ 127.62 crore. Project facilities include - Dry Warehouse of 40000 MT, Grain Silos: 10,000 MT, Multi Commodity Cold Storage: 5000 MT, Packhouse: 10 TPH, IQF: 2 MT/hr, Deep Freeze: 1500 MT, Testing Lab and Reefer vans. SPV has submitted the status of compliance against post final approval formalities and for release of 1st tranche of GoI grant. No grant has been released to the project yet.
5. M/s JVL Mega food Park Pvt. Ltd.	19.12.2013	—	114.22	“In-principle” approval has been accorded.
6. M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	124.50	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. The project is proposed to be set up with a capital investment of ₹ 124.50 Core. which will be funded from different sources including grant of ₹ 50.00 crore from MoFPI, ₹ 44.12 Cr. as term loan from Bank and ₹ 30.38 Crore as promoters' contribution. SPV has reportedly incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2.88 Crore, out of which ₹ 1.99 Core. is towards land and balance is towards preliminary and pre-operative expenses. SPV is in the process of meeting the requirements for the release of 1st tranche of 1st instalment which SPV was supposed to submit by 04.10.2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	M/s Raipur Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Bemetara, Chhattisgarh	21.09.2012	04.06.2014	126.12	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. The project is proposed to be set up with a capital investment of ₹ 126.12 Crore which will be funded from different sources including grant of ₹ 50.00 Crore from MoFPI, ₹ 46.19 Crore as term loan from Bank and ₹ 29.93 Crore as promoter's contribution. SPV has reportedly incurred an expenditure of ₹ 7.51 Crore, out of which ₹ 6.56 Crore is towards land and balance is towards preliminary and pre-operative expenses. SPV is in the process of meeting the requirements for the release of 1st tranche of 1st installment which SPV was supposed to submit by 04.10.2014.
8.	M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat, Gujarat	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	117.89	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Crore, ₹ 5.00 Crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx ₹ 16.00 Crore. The SPV has been accorded Final approval in May 2014 to set up a Mega Food Park in Mangroltaluka of Surat district in Gujarat. It has been proposed to establish four PPCs in the following districts – Vadodara, Navsari, Bahrach and Valsad. The project proposes to set up components such as Dry Warehouse (5000 MT), cold storage of 3500 MT, IQF of 2 TPH, pulping line and a testing laboratory.
9.	M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Ltd.	19.12.2013	—	117.80	“In-principle” approval has been accorded.

10.	M/s Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una (formerly known as Poliyen Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.), Himachal Pradesh	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	99.70	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. Project facilities include - Multi-crop pulping line with bulk aseptic packaging (24 MT/hour), Frozen storage (1000 MT), Laboratory, Wood/Rice husk fired boiler, Material handling equipment and Reefer vans. SPV has submitted the status of compliance against post final approval formalities and for release of 1st tranche of GoI grant assistance. No grant has been released to the project yet.
11.	M/s RfK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama, Jammu & Kashmir	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	79.43	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 has been approved for the project. The project is proposed to be set up with a capital investment of ₹ 79.43 Cr. which will be funded from different sources including grant of ₹ 50.00 Cr. from MoFPI, ₹ 21.42 Cr. as term loan from Bank and ₹ 8.00 Cr. as promoters' contribution. SPV as on date has reportedly incurred an expenditure of ₹ 7.24 Cr., out of which ₹ 6.24 Cr. is towards land, ₹ 19.51 Lakh is towards project infrastructure and balance is towards PMC charges and preliminary & pre-operative expenses. SPV is in the process of meeting the requirements for the release of 1st tranche of 1st instalment and timeline for the same has expired on 19.06.2014.
12.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., District: Ranchi, Jharkhand	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	114.74	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 crore, ₹ 30.00 crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 68.44 crore.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					As per the MPR submitted by the SPV, progress has been made on setting up components of core (cold storage, warehouse civil work) and non-core infrastructure (admin building etc). Also, progress has been observed on certain components under basic enabling infrastructure like site development, roads, power distribution etc.
					Work on setting up PPCs and leasing out plots to prospective units is yet to commence. SPV had submitted a revised DPR which has been approved in April 2014. SPV's current timeline expired in July 2014 and now it has requested for extension till March 2015 to complete the project and the same would be placed in the forthcoming IMAC meeting. During the review meeting on 24.02.2015, SPV was advised to re-asses the status of physical and financial progress and re-submit a realistic project completion timeline.
13.	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., District: Tumkur, Karnataka	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	144.33	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 crore, ₹ 45.00 crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 141.76 crore.
					Basic Enabling Infrastructure components towards which expenditure has been incurred mainly include site grading and land development, internal roads, storm water drainage, boundary wall, fire hydrant and electrical works. Core processing infrastructure components on which work is completed include warehouse and fruit and vegetable block.

The fruit and vegetable block includes cold storage, ripening chambers, IQF etc. Work on setting up of SDF sheds and non-core infrastructure is also completed as per the latest submission by the SPV. Components on which work are nearly completion include procurement of reefer vans and minor finishing work of silos.

Regarding setting up PPCs, SPV has proposed to set up 6 PPCs - Tumkur, Hassan, Chickballapur, Kolar, Mysore and Belgaum. PPCs at Chickballapur, Kolar and Tumkur are operational. SPV has also proposed to drop two of its PPCs at Belgaum and Hassan.

Regarding setting up of units in the Park, SPV has obtained permission for sub-lease from the State Government. The inauguration of the park has been done on 24th September, 2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

During the review meeting for the said project on 24.02.2015, SPV has been advised to revisit the March 2015 timeline (currently requested for) and submit a revised request if needed.

Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Cr., funds to the tune of ₹ 45.00 Cr. have been released to SPV towards the 1st & 2nd and 3rd instalment. The tendering process and award of contracts for major infrastructure components of Central Processing Centre has been completed by SPV. SPV has completed works related to core infrastructure components like IQF (5MTPH) and Cold storage (5000 MT), Deep Freeze (500 MT) at the CPC site. Works related to roads,

14.	M/s, Indus Mega Food Park Ltd, Madhya Pradesh	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	127.70
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1	2	3	4	5	6
					drainage, admin building and workers' hostel, MSME sheds etc. are currently under progress. Further works for electric substation has been completed at the site.
					SPV has till date mobilized a fund ₹ 97.97 Cr. which includes grant portion of ₹ 45.00 Cr. and ₹ 19.74 Cr. as SPVs equity towards the project and 30.83 Cr. as part of term loan and ₹ 2.40 Cr. from other sources. SPV has reported an expenditure of ₹ 91.22 Cr. which includes ₹ 6.89 Cr. towards land for CPC, ₹ 15.08 Cr. towards preoperative expense and around ₹ 69.00 Cr. towards the project infrastructure of the sanctioned term loan of ₹ 51.38 Cr. to the project, SPV has so far availed disbursements of ₹ 30.83Cr. from the term loan.
15.	M/s Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Mizoram	19.12.2013	_____	71.91	In-Principle Approval has been accorded.
16.	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Odisha	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	124.56	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Cr., ₹ 5.00 crore as 1st tranche of 1st installment was released in August 2013. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 26.01 crore. Expenditure incurred by the SPV is on purchase of land, land development, road construction, compound wall, storm water drain, PMC and other consultancy charges and pre-operative expenses.

Four PPCs are proposed to be set up - Paithan, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon and Pune. Work on setting up of PPCs and leasing out plots to prospective units is yet to commence. SPV has recently ensured financial closure for the project from IDBI Bank.

Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 crore has been approved for the project. Project facilities include - Dry Warehouse with racking system (2000 MT), Warehouse for raw material (5000 MT), Pulping Line (2TPH), Cold Storage (3000 MT), Ripening Chamber (384 MT), Boiler (4 MT), Pack house (1 TPH), reefer vans and testing lab. SPV has submitted that it shall be submitting its request for release of 1st tranche of grant by the end of March 2015. No grant has been released to the project yet.

Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Cr., ₹ 15.00 Cr. has been released so far as 1st Tranche and 2nd Tranche of 1st Installment to the SPV. SPV has awarded contracts for site development, dry warehouse and modern rice mills etc. SPV has reportedly incurred an expenditure of ₹ 18.73 Cr. in the project which includes ₹ 2.64 Cr. towards the land for Central Processing Centre and around ₹ 12.98 Cr. on the project infrastructure and balance towards the preoperative expenses. While SPV has achieved the financial closure for the project and submitted a term loan sanction letter of ₹ 15.00 Cr. from Punjab National Bank. They have not availed any disbursement out of the sanctioned loan till date and the sanction letter from PNB also needs

17.	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Satara, Maharashtra	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	139.30	
18.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	80.17	

1	2	3	4	5	6
					to be revalidated. The land acquisition for the proposed 6 Primary Processing Centres is yet to be completed by SPV. The SPV has requested for an extension of project implementation time till October 2015 which is to be considered by the Ministry.
19.	M/s International Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Fazilka, Punjab	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	130.38	Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Crore, ₹ 45.00 Crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 117.19 crore.
					Components of basic enabling infrastructure on which expenditure has been incurred: boundary wall and site development, internal roads, underground & overhead water tanks, storm water distribution, fire hydrant, storm water drain lines, electric substation, boiler and power house and power plant among others. Components of core infrastructure on which expenditure has been incurred: grain silos, cold storage, IQF and deep freeze, warehouse etc. Work on completion of silos, Co-gen power plant, internal road finishing and admin building finishing are underway. Work is also completed on setting up of SDF sheds. SPV has proposed to set up four PPCs on which preliminary work has commenced. SPV has requested for extension till March 2015 to complete the project.
					During the review meeting held on 24.02.2015, SPV was advised to do a realistic assessment and submit a revised timeline extension

request with month-wise targets for completion of various pending components.

SPV has submitted that 4 Plots (2 acres) are proposed to be leased out to SNS Corporation to set up Malt Processing unit and 5 built - up SDF sheds have also been allotted. Lease agreements are yet to be submitted by the SPV. The inauguration of the park has been done on 13th December, 2014 by Hon'ble Minister (FPI).

The project is proposed to be set up with a capital investment of ₹ 113.56 Cr. which will be funded from different sources including grant of ₹ 50.00 Cr. from MoFPI, ₹ 30.00 Cr. as term loan from Bank and ₹ 33.56 Cr. as promoters' contribution. SPV has reportedly incurred an expenditure of ₹ 6.89 Cr., out of which ₹ 2.45 Cr. is towards land, ₹ 2.84 Cr. towards basic enabling infrastructure and balance is towards preliminary and pre-operative expenses. SPV has submitted its request for the release of 1st Tranche of 1st Instalment and the same needs to be examined by the PMA.

In-principle approval has been accorded.

20. M/s Greentech 21.09.2012 19.02.2014 113.56

Mega Food Park
Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer,
Rajasthan

21. M/s Smart 19.12.2013 — 116.44

Agro Industries
Corporation Pvt.
Ltd., Telangana

22. M/s Sikaria 29.04.2011 30.11.2011 87.45

Mega Food

Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Crore, the SPV has been released ₹ 20.79 Crore. SPV has claimed to incur an expenditure

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Park Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura				of about ₹ 28.77 Crore on the project including ₹ 24.05 Crore on creation of project infrastructure, ₹ 1.92 Crore towards land and ₹ 2.79 Crore towards pre-operative expenses which is under verification. The tendering process for various infrastructure components of CPC with an estimated value of ₹ 58.58 Cr. has been completed. The infrastructure being created in the project includes Basic enabling infrastructure like Internal Roads, Drainage, Water Supply, EPT, STP, Solid Waste and Core infrastructure like dry warehouse for raw material, pulping line, packing facility, hi-tech cold storage, quality control laboratory. The Non-core facilities like Gate Cabin, Staff Quarters/Auditorium/Library, Bank/Post office/Insurance office, Fire Station and Garage for fire brigade, Canteen and Standard Design Factory for SME Sheds are also being created.
23.	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	99.96	Government of India grant of ₹ 50.00 crore has been approved for the project. It has been proposed to establish three Primary Processing Centers (PPCs) in Nainital district namely at Ramgarh, Ramnagar and Kaladhungi. The project proposes to set up components such as Dry Warehouse (8000 MT), Tetrapak (7500 packs per hr), Multi Fruit & Vegetable Processing Line (Input capacity of 7MT/h (Tomato paste), 8MT/h (Apple), 10MT/hr (Carrot), 5 MT/hr for pulp), Multi-Purpose Cold Store (Frozen 100 MT & Chilling 400 MT), Steam Generation & Distribution (5 TPH) and testing lab under common core processing

facility at the CPC. The SPV has incurred expenditure of ₹ 19.56 crore and as per the last MPR, it has awarded the tender for site development for ₹ 10.00 crore. SPV has recently submitted the status of compliance against post final approval formalities and for release of 1st tranche of GoI grant assistance. No grant has been released to the project yet.

24. Patanjali Food 16.12.2008 27.03.2009 95.08

& Herbal Park
Ltd, District:
Haridwar,
Uttarakhand

Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Crore, the SPV has been released ₹ 45.00 Crore and it has incurred an expenditure of approx. ₹ 103 crore towards various components of basic enabling and core infrastructure and non-core facilities at the CPC. SPV has claimed that it has completed all components as per the DPR approved by the Ministry and has submitted its request for release of final instalment.

Core processing facilities that have been set up and are now operational at CPC include cold storage & warehouse, QC lab with installation of various equipments. As per the DPR, the new approved components at CPC like specialized storage facility (silo) is in the process of being set up.

Number of PPCs stands at six. SPV has submitted that work on all PPCs is now complete. SPV has spent ₹ 21.00 crore out of the total approved cost of approx ₹ 27.00 crore.

Regarding allotment of plots, SPV had submitted that out of a total of 25 units proposed, 17-18 are operational. Key product categories include juices, candies, murabba, flour etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., District Jangipur, West Bengal	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	132.70	<p>Out of approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 50.00 Crore, ₹ 45.00 Crore has been released to SPV. Total expenditure incurred by the SPV stands at approx. ₹ 117.70 crore.</p> <p>Work is simultaneously underway on all components of core, basic enabling and non-core infrastructure. Work on warehouse is complete. Component on which work in nearly completion includes cold storage, potato cold storage, IQF and SDF shed. Key components under enabling basic infrastructure on which expenditure has been incurred include compound wall, entrance gate, roads and drainage, HT and LT substations, utility block and admin building, boiler, air compressor, weigh bridge and fire and raw water tank. Work has started on ETP and STP facilities. Non-Core facilities on which work is being done include admin building, dormitory and row houses.</p> <p>Six PPCs have been proposed by the SPV in the DPR. SPV has recently submitted its request to the Ministry for approval on relocation of PPCs, changes in shareholding and timeline extension till March 2015.</p> <p>As per the SPV's submissions, it has allotted a 4 acre developed plot to M/s Shiv Industries Pvt. Ltd. for setting up a rice mill in the Mega Food Park. SPV has also mentioned that it has received an application for a 3 acre plot from M/s Techno India Group for setting up a wheat flour mill or frozen French fries project in the Mega Food Park. In its</p>

latest submissions, SPV has further mentioned that EOIs have been received for 3 plots (cumulative 3 acres) and 3 SDF sheds.

During the review meeting on 24.02.2015, SPV was advised to submit its request for release of last installment of Ministry's grant only when all components of the CPC and PPCs were complete and when the SPV would have leased out 60 percent of the leasable area available at the Park. SPV was advised to keep the Ministry updated regarding plot allotment exercise.

Development of FPIs

2655. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any Committee to further strengthen the development of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations along with the follow up action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken to develop this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Pending court cases and judicial database

2656. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts, separately;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the pendency and expedite justice to people; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a judicial database of pending cases at various courts, specific laws which deal with the subject matter, legal nature of disputes, interim relief in operation and number of adjournments, etc. and make it public to make the judiciary accountable and to ensure speedy justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information available, 61,300 cases were pending in Supreme Court of India as on 28.02.2015. As per information furnished by High Courts, 41.53 lakhs cases were pending in High Courts and 2.64 crore cases were pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2014.

The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure

including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation.

The National eCourts portal has been made operational. The portal provides online services to litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily order and final judgment for all the courts computerised under eCourts project.

Introduction of Indian Judicial Service

2657. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a very small per cent of law graduates in the country are joining the legal profession;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce Indian Judicial Service on the lines of Indian Administrative Service to attract more law graduates to the judicial field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Bar Council of India has informed that there are about 17 lakh lawyers in the country and around 11 hundred University/College are imparting Legal Education in country. Every year 30 thousand advocates are joining the profession of advocacy, therefore, it is not correct to say that very small percentage of law graduates in the country are joining the law profession.

(c) and (d) A proposal for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013. It was decided in the Conference that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. 15 State Governments and 18 High Courts furnished their views, Divergence of opinion among the State Governments and High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service still persists.

National litigation policy

2658. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a National Litigation Policy in order to reduce the backlog of cases in courts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed policy will include measures to avoid unnecessary litigation as well as inter-Ministerial litigation in Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has identified obsolete laws, amendment Acts and Appropriation Acts for repeal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Sir, with a view to bring down pendency and reduce Government litigation, the National Litigation Policy 2015 is under consideration of the Government. All such efforts are aimed at minimizing litigation and thus bring down number of pending cases.

(c) Details are given in Statement.

Statement

National Litigation Policy

Review of all laws with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by the different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering their respective laws and generally by the Law Commission of India. The Commission on Review of Administrative Laws (P.C. Jain Commission) gave its Report in 1998 identifying large body of laws for the purposes of repeal. It has recommended the repeal of 700 Appropriation Acts passed by Parliament from time to time since 1950 as they are, in terms, temporary in nature. The Commission has recommended their repeal on the ground that these laws have become either irrelevant or dysfunctional. The proposal is under examination of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

The Law Commission has submitted its 248th, 249th, 250th and 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 Ministry of Law and Justice has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action. The replies are still awaited. The final decision will be taken only after receiving the comments from these Ministries/Departments and State Governments in this regard.

Further, a Two-member Committee was constituted by the Prime Minister's Office on 1st September, 2014 for review of repeal of obsolete laws. The said Committee has submitted its Report, which has been examined by the Ministry of Law and Justice. Letters have been sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments for their

views/comments on repeal of 637 Acts. Letters are also to be issued to the States for repeal of obsolete Acts, which pertain to their States. The final decision will be taken only after receiving the comments from these Ministries/Departments and State Governments in this regard.

The Repealing and the Amending Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11/08/2014 for repeal of 36 Acts, out of which, four Acts were suggested by the other Ministries/Departments. The said Bill has been referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee, which has submitted its Report on 18th December, 2014. The recommendations of the Hon'ble Committee have been examined and decided to move the necessary amendments to that Bill in the ensuing Session of Parliament. The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd December, 2014 and considered and passed by it on 8th December, 2014. The said Bill proposes to repeal 90 redundant amending Acts, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. The said Bill was referred to Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, for its examination and Report, which has submitted its Report to the House on 24th February, 2015. The recommendations of the Hon'ble Committee have been examined and decided to move notice for consideration and passing of the Bill in the concerned House.

Female Judges

2659. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data on the number of female judges in the Indian judiciary, both in higher judiciary and subordinate courts;

(b) if so, the number of female judges in the subordinate courts, State-wise; and

(c) whether in view of the increase in gender related crimes, Government has any proposal to increase the number of female judges in judiciary; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data of Judges is maintained. However, the Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

Details showing the number of women Judges working in Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 01.03.2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

The appointment of judges in the District/Subordinate Courts is within the purview of the State Governments and High Courts. The Central Government does not maintain data regarding female Judges in the subordinate courts.

Statement

Number of women judges working in Supreme Court and the High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Number of women Judges working as on 01.03.2015
1	2	3
A. Supreme Court of India		01
B. High Court		
1.	Allahabad	05
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	01
3.	Bombay	10
4.	Kolkata	05
5.	Chhattisgarh	--
6.	Delhi	09
7.	Gauhati	02
8.	Gujarat	03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	--
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	--
11.	Jharkhand	--
12.	Karnataka	03
13.	Kerala	01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02
15.	Madras	06
16.	Manipur	--
17.	Meghalaya	--
18.	Odisha	01
19.	Patna	02

1	2	3
20.	Punjab and Haryana	09
21.	Rajasthan	04
22.	Sikkim	--
23.	Tripura	--
24.	Uttarakhand	--
TOTAL		63

The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Amendment) Bill

2660. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Amendment) Bill is pending for consideration;

(b) whether there are direction of Supreme Court in this regard; and

(c) whether the Bill is proposed to be considered during the current session?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) to (c) Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court in a Civil Writ Petition No. 540 of 2011, the Government had issued an Ordinance on 30th January, 2013 empowering the Election Commission to carry out re-adjustment of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, after taking into account the population figures of the castes and tribes which have been declared as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes after the publication of 2001 Census. However, the said Ordinance lapsed since the replacement Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha could not be passed within the stipulated time. Subsequently, two more Ordinances promulgated for the said purpose also lapsed since the respective replacement Bills could not be passed by Parliament.

With a view to further pursuing the matter, action is being taken to introduce a fresh Bill in Parliament to carry out re-adjustment of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population figures of such castes and tribes which have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after the publication of 2001 census.

Disposal of pending cases in the High Court of Rajasthan

†2661. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending in the High Court of Rajasthan; and
- (b) whether the pending cases are proposed to be disposed of through Lok Adalats, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
 (a) and (b) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by High Courts. As per the information furnished by Rajasthan High Court, 2,29,996 cases were pending in Rajasthan High Court as on 31.01.2015. Only cases which can be disposed of through Lok Adalats are referred to Lok Adalats.

The details of cases disposed of in previous Lok Adalats are as under:—

Sl. No.	Date of Lok Adalat & Mega Lok Adalat	Number of Cases Disposed	
		At RHC, Jodhpur	At RHSD, Jaipur
1.	Mega Lok Adalat 07.04.2014 to 12.04.2014	627	157
2.	Lok Adalat as on 14.02.2015	8	4
3.	Lok Adalat as on 14.03.2015	Nil	11
TOTAL		635	172

Entry of foreign law firms

2662. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to allow foreign law firms to tender legal opinion or fight law suits in Indian courts;
- (b) if so, the opinion of legal community or Bar Council of India on the issue;
- (c) whether this is also a component of FDI; and
- (d) whether Indian law firms or advocates are welcomed in other countries if so, the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) and (b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with Bar Council of India, a statutory body under the Advocates Act, 1961.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India (JCCII) has informed that Indian lawyers are allowed to conduct the Activities in Japan since 2003. In fact, there are Indian lawyers who are registered with the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and have been providing legal services in Japan since 2012.

De-reservation of Muslim majority Parliamentary and Assembly seats

2663. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zakat Foundation of India has demanded de-reservation of Muslim majority Parliamentary and Assembly seats; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that no information/representation from Zakat Foundation of India for de-reservation of Muslim majority Parliamentary and Assembly seats has been received in the Commission.

Setting up of Commercial Courts

2664. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to address the delays and pendency of more than 16,880 high value commercial suits in five High Courts, the Law Commission has recommended enactment of a bill to set up commercial courts in the country;

(b) whether in setting up such commercial courts, the Centre would follow the parameters laid down by the Supreme Court in the National Tax Tribunal case for appointment of members with expertise and acumen in commercial practices and principles; and

(c) whether settlement of commercial disputes has remained a vexatious process in the country vitiating investment ambience?

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

(a) The Law Commission of India in its 253rd Report, has, *inter-alia*, recommended the establishment of Commercial Courts and Commercial Divisions and Commercial Appellate Divisions in the High Courts in order to ensure speedy disposal of high

value commercial disputes. The full text of the Report is available on website www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in.

(b) The recommendations made therein are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Ministry has no specific information in this regard.

Enrolment of law graduates as advocates

2665. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bar Council of India had written to Bar Council of Delhi and Bar Councils of other States that the students admitted in sessions 2011-12 onward and passed out from the academic year 2013-14 would not be eligible for enrolment as Advocates;

(b) if so, the factors involved for taking such a harsh decision with the career of law graduates; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to intervene in the matter and to allow to maintain *status quo*?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bar Council of India (BCI) has informed that BCI in the year 2010 has taken a decision that all the permanent and deemed status law colleges to be inspected by the BCI because these law colleges were then running without proper infrastructure and faculties etc. The Council has requested these colleges to apply to the Bar Council of India for extension of approval of affiliation beyond the academic year 2010-2011.

The Bar Council of India has further stated that most of the law colleges have applied and inspected by the Bar Council of India. Some of the law colleges have not applied and continued admission in law courses without following the norms of the BCI. Thereafter, the Council in the year 2014 has written to various state Bar Councils not to enroll students from the Law colleges who have not applied to the Bar Council of India for inspection and extension of approval of affiliation beyond the academic year 2010-2011, *i.e.* the students who have been admitted from the academic year 2011-2012.

The Bar Council of India has allowed the students provisionally who have been passed out from the law colleges which have applied to the Bar Council of India after the said direction to enroll as advocates.

(c) The Bar Council of India, a Statutory Body, is allocated and vested with subject matter to promote legal education and to lay down standards of such legal education in consultation with Universities in India and the State Bar Councils under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961). It is also the function of Bar Council of India to recognize Universities whose degree in law shall be a qualification for enrolment as an advocate and for that purpose to visit and inspect Universities.

Therefore, in the circumstances, no intervention/interference by the Government appears to be desirable in this regard.

Prosecution for making fake declaration of ordinary place of residence

2666. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person is permitted to withdraw his Form 8A for transposition of his name to a particular place of his ordinary residence in the electoral rolls of any Assembly constituency;

(b) if so, under which prescribed rules of Law, the details thereof; and

(c) if the same applicant after withdrawal of his Form 8A, submits another Form 8A simultaneously on the same day by declaring a changed place of his ordinary residence, whether he will be liable to be prosecuted under Section 31 of the RP Act, 1950 for making false declaration of his ordinary place of residence?

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

(a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that there is no express legal provision either enabling withdrawal or prohibiting withdrawal of Form 8A by the elector concerned (the applicant), once submitted before the concerned Electoral Registration Officer.

(c) The ECI has informed that this will have to be decided by the Electoral Registration Officer concerned based on the facts and circumstances of specific case. There may be genuine case where a person who submits application in Form 8A for transposition of his name to a different part in the constituency and even while the application is pending with the Electoral Registration Officers, shifts to a third place which may lead him to seek transposition of name to such new place instead of the earlier place. These could be considered by the Electoral Registration Officer based on the facts and material before him and the question of fake declaration, if any, will depend on the facts of the case.

Infrastructure development in courts

2667. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for infrastructure development of courts during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for which huge quantum of funds for developing judicial infrastructure remained unspent during the above period; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to create Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, special evening and morning courts besides creating litigant-friendly facilities in the court complexes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to augment the resources of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary is being implemented under which central assistance is provided to the State Governments for the construction of court buildings and residential units. On receipt of the complete proposals from the State Governments including utilisation certificates for the funds sanctioned earlier, necessary financial assistance is sanctioned to the State Governments in terms of the guidelines of the scheme, subject to availability of funds.

The details of Budget Estimates, Funds Sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territories during the last five years and funds for which Utilisation Certificates have become due but not yet received have been indicated in the Statement (*See below*). The fund utilisation under the Scheme has been by and large satisfactory.

Subordinate Court including Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, Special Evening and Morning Courts etc., are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the High Court concerned. To provide financial support to States in this regard a comprehensive proposal was submitted by the Central Government in consultation with States to the 14th Finance Commission to *inter-alia* enable them to set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts besides creating litigants friendly facilities in the existing court complexes across the country. While endorsing the proposal the Fourteenth Finance Commission has asked the State Government to use the additional fiscal space provided to them in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

Statement

Details of Budget Estimates, Funds Sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territories during the last five years and funds for which Utilisation Certificates have become due but not yet received.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Budget Estimates					Total amount for which Utilisation Certificate due but not yet received.				
		2010-11					last five years.				
		Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates
		11000.00	54290.00	66000.00	91100.00	93599.00	315989.00				
		Funds Sanctioned					Total Funds Sanctioned				
		in 2010-11					During Last Five Years				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	6393.00	0.00	0.00	8281.00	6393.00			
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	0.00	4909.35	6433.35	90.65			
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00	2176.60	4673.60	132.00			
4.	Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	172.00	125.87			
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	10000.00	10000.00	29893.00	0.00			
6.	Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	3632.00	0.00	7090.00	0.00			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	806.00	0.00	1353.00	0.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	3428.00	3429.00	10604.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1693.00	3044.00	6237.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	10384.00	16370.00	37825.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	0.00	0.00	3274.00	490.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	6141.00	6141.00	20469.20	178.62
13.	Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	10000.00	9975.00	40268.76	0.00
14.	Odisha	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	0.00	0.00	4673.00	3950.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	12000.00	9805.00	29707.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	0.00	0.00	2284.00	260.87
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	7343.00	0.00	9296.00	97.90
18.	Uttarakhand	688.20	0.00	829.76	2043.00	3559.05	7120.01	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	12530.00	12531.00	52976.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	425.35	2518.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	4943.35	0.00
TOTAL (A)		11474.27	50543.00	61616.00	80000.00	83940.00	287573.27	11719.86
NE States								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	0.00	1000.00	2722.00	0.00
2.	Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	0.00	0.00	6344.90	5844.90
3.	Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	1500.00	2000.00	3709.71	0.00

4. Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	1474.00	1709.00	3383.00	0.00
5. Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	812.56	1085.00	2757.34	0.00
6. Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	0.00	2016.00	3350.29	0.00
7. Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	2802.84	0.00	3572.34	549.50
8. Tripura	100.00	0.00	1495.60	2910.60	1550.00	6056.20	0.00
TOTAL (B)	1800.00	4031.00	7204.78	9500.00	9360.00	31895.78	6394.40
UTs							
1. A&N Islands	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	226.86
2. Chandigarh	400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	1423.25
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveili	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
4. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.73
5. Delhi	0.00	2250.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	4250.00	4250.00
6. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76
7. Puducherry	600.00	1250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1850.00	420.59
TOTAL (C)	1000.00	5000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00	6891.19
Grand Total (A+B+C)	14274.27	59574.00	70820.78	89500.00	93300.00	327469.05	25005.45

Computerization of Courts in Andhra Pradesh

2668. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken the process of computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts across the country under e-Courts Mission Mode Project;

(b) if so, the details of the District courts and Subordinate courts selected under this project in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if no District and Subordinate courts in Andhra Pradesh are selected under e-Courts Mission Mode Project, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project, the Government had approved computerization of 14,249 District and Subordinate Courts in the country and up gradation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure of the Supreme Court and High Courts by 31st March, 2015 at a cost of ₹ 935 Crore. As on 28th February, 2015, sites for 14249 districts and subordinate courts have been made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN has been installed at 13606 courts, hardware at 13436 courts and software at 13672 courts. 889 District and Subordinate Courts of Andhra Pradesh have been covered under the eCourts Mission Mode Project.

Increase in number of passengers of railways

2669. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a record increase in the number of passengers of Railways in the last one year; and

(b) if so, the increase in numbers of passengers, and the details thereof, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway universities

2670. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up four railway universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives behind setting up of such universities;

(c) the details of locations, along with the criteria fixed for identifying locations;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the time-line fixed for commissioning of these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways has decided to establish one University on Indian Railways by upgrading National Academy of Indian Railways, Vadodara and by taking the existing Centralised Training Institutes and other training institutes under its umbrella. The University would award Degrees and Diplomas in various technical and non-technical areas related to the working of Railways.

(d) and (e) No funds have been allocated for this purpose. Timeline for commissioning of the University has not been fixed.

Representations for gauge conversions in Gujarat

2671. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received representations for gauge conversion of railway tracks from various organizations/road users as well as from Government of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the work is likely to start along with probable time-frame for completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Representations, both formal as well as informal, from various organizations, users, elected representatives etc. are received from time to time at various levels in Railways including Divisional Headquarters, Zonal Headquarters and Railway Board. A centralized compendium of such representations is not maintained. However, due attention is given to the suggestions, subject to the overall availability of resources and practicability of their implementation and feedback on the implementation or otherwise of the suggestions made by public representatives is normally given to them.

However, in the recent past, Government of Gujarat has suggested for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar metre gauge section into broad gauge. Botad-Bhavnagar section is already Broad Gauge section. Gauge conversion of

Ahmedabad-Botad has been taken up at a cost of ₹ 567 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 2 crore has been incurred upto 31.03.2014 and an outlay of ₹ 40 crore was provided during 2014-15. A provision of ₹ 120 crore has been made for this project in the Budget 2015-16. Final Location Survey completed. Other preliminary activities like processing of tender have been taken up.

(b) Completion of a railway project is dependent upon funds available for allotment, acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, shifting of services, cutting of trees, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies etc. Since many of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, timeline for completion of this project has not been fixed.

Second terminal project for Kollam Railway Station

2672. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for second terminal at Kollam railway station in Kerala is finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the project is expected to complete and the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inadequate railway safety fund

2673. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Safety Fund set up to finance the safety works for level crossings has been inadequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to augment the Fund and expedite the sanctioned works;

(c) whether Government is keen investing more funds for development of railway projects based on their potentiality, necessity and revenue generation; and

(d) the list of projects in progress and to be completed in Tamil Nadu and the details of the funds allocated for execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railway Safety Fund has been set up in 2001 to finance Road Safety Works for level crossings out of the funds collected through Central Road Fund as a percentage of cess on Petrol and Diesel. The average annual allocation has been ₹ 1100 crore only.

In order to ensure timely completion of already sanctioned works of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) which has a throwforward of ₹ 25,000 crore and also to fulfill the further demands for construction of ROBs and RUBs, Ministry of Railways has taken following measures:

- has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to eliminate all level crossings on National Highway Corridors at their cost, bringing clarity on roles and responsibilities of both the Ministries.
- has commissioned a web-based application with user-friendly features for online submission and approval of various plans and drawings related to ROBs/RUBs of NHAI/State Government/Other agencies within 60 days.
- has solicited Ministry of Rural Development to include the work of elimination of unmanned level crossings by ROBs/RUBs/other measures in their illustrative list of works under MNREGA and PMGSY schemes.
- has approached Ministry of Finance for enhanced allotment of funds to the tune of ₹ 39,809 crores over five years by suitably amending the Central Road Fund Act.

(c) and (d) There has been constant endeavour on the part of Railways to augment resources for investment of more funds in developing Railway Projects. Projects mainly new line, gauge conversion and doubling are executed from funds provided by Ministry of Finance as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). Besides progressively seeking enhanced Gross Budgetary Support for its projects, Railways have taken various measures for mobilization of additional resources by leveraging Railway Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) resources, private investment in Rail Infrastructure through domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), funding of projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP), participation of State Governments etc. Further, a number of new initiatives have been announced in Railway budget 2015-16. This includes formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with equity participation by State Government and Railways, tapping low cost long term loan from insurance and pension funds, multilateral and bilateral agencies etc., setting up of infrastructure bonds. However, the details of ongoing railway projects falling fully and partly in the State of Tamil Nadu along with funds allocated in 2014-15 and allocation proposed in 2015-16 is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of ongoing railway projects falling fully and partly in the State of Tamil Nadu along with funds allocated in 2014-15 and allocation proposed in 2015-16

Rly	Project	Length (in km)	Cost	Outlay 14-15	Outlay 15-16
			(Proposed)		
			(₹ in crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Line					
SR	Attipattu-Puttur	88.3	527	1	50
SR	Chennai-Cuddalore <i>via</i> Mahabalipuram	179.28	1200	5	1
SR	Madurai-Tuticorin <i>via</i> Aruppukkottai	143.5	800	10	101
SR	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai	70	227.4	10	5
SR	Tindivanam-Nagari	179.2	582.83	10	5
SWR	Bangalore-Satyamanglam	260	3951.7	10	10
Gauge Conversion					
SR	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli restoration of Needamangalam- Mannargudi line (13.25 km) and Mannargudi-Pattukkottai with Thanjavur-Pattukottai	224	1190.05	80	130
SR	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhnagar	357	1034.92	35	86
SR	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Pollachi-Coimbatore	224.88	914.98	80	150
SR	Tiruchchirappali-Nagore- Karaikkal (145.33 Kms) with extn. Nagapattinam-Velankani- Tiruturaipundi including new Material Modification Karaikudi- Paralam New line	243	800	20	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
SR	Madurai-Bodinayakkanur	90.41	260.72	15	0.1
SWR	Mysore-Chamarajanagar(Ph.I) with extension to Mettupalayam (148 km)	148	608.58	0.15	0.5
Doubling					
SR	Villupuram-Dindigul (With electrification)	273	1280.83	5.31	520
SR	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 km) with new MM of Tambaram-Chengalpattu - 3rd line by GC of existing MG line along with elect. (30 km)	133	951.24	71.83	60
SR	Omalur-Metturdam Patch Doubling with electrification	29.03	233.73	5	10
SR	Thanjavur-Ponmalai	48.09	190.1	25	147
SR	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line	26.83	149.09	20.89	205
SR	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line	22.1	107.44	43	110
SR	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line	4.1	64.8	10	110
SR	Chennai Central-Basin Br. Jn. - Provision of 5th & 6th Line	2.2	25.38	1	4

*SR- Southern Railway.

*SWR- South Western Railway.

Third party audit of food served in trains

†2674. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement was made by Railways last year for conducting third party audit of the quality of food served in the trains along with imposition of hefty penalty and permanent black listing of vendors for serving sub-standard food;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the penalty imposed on such vendors/black-listing of them who were found guilty in the third party audit during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) In the Railway Budget 2014-15, introduction of Quality Assurance Mechanism through Third Party Audit by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies) certified agencies has been announced. Third Party Audit is to be conducted at six monthly basis through NABCB accredited auditing agencies. The parameters for audit include all aspects of catering services like personal hygiene, infrastructure facilities, cleaning and sanitation, food safety, storage facilities, implementation of regulatory, statutory and safety regulations, quality of presentation etc. In case any deficiency/discrepancy is reported in the audit report, zonal railways are to take penal action on the concerned service provider for the deficiencies. Presently, the zonal railways are in the process for empanelment of these auditing agencies.

Cleanliness in trains and at stations

2675. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has taken notice of the poor state of affairs of the railway stations and tracks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the contractors engaged for cleaning stations and trains are discharging their duty satisfactorily;

(c) if not, the steps taken or will be taken by Government to ensure that such duties are discharged properly;

(d) the current mechanism in place for disposal of garbage generated in trains and at stations; and

(e) whether such waste is segregated into bio-degradable or non-biodegradable waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The National Green Tribunal, in the matter regarding the problem of human excreta and waste dumping on railway tracks, has passed interim orders directing Railways and contractors engaged by Railways for ensuring cleanliness, to place dustbins on platforms and to impose fines on persons littering railway tracks and platforms. However, the matter is *sub judice*.

(b) and (c) A monitoring mechanism along with regular inspection protocol is in place for cleaning contracts. Suitable penal provisions are also part of conditions of contracts which are invoked whenever short comings are noticed.

Performance of the contractors engaged for cleaning trains are being monitored and evaluated as per the laid down Test Check protocols. Suitable penal action is initiated against the contractors wherever deficiency is noticed.

(d) and (e) Garbage generated in On-Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS) covered trains is collected in polybags by the OBHS staff. These polybags are sealed with rubber band and are handed over to the Carriage and Wagon representative at nominated enroute station. Garbage is also collected from trains and disposed off at nominated place during scheduled maintenance in coaching depots.

Detailed instructions regarding waste management have been issued to zonal Railways for prompt disposal of waste arising out of catering services at stations and in trains in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units. It has, *inter-alia*, been stipulated that “the refuse bins (with three colours) so nominated are to be prominently painted in Green (for Bio-degradable waste), White (for recyclable waste) and Black (all other waste *i.e.* other than bio-degradable waste and recyclable waste) of sufficient size to ensure all collections.

Reservation against the letters by MPs

†2676. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years for which the Reservation Officers and staffs have remained posted in the reservation cell working under the Minister of Railways and the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for which the reservation officers/staff tear off the letters sent by the MPs or they don't provide reservation against the letters sent by them;

(c) whether action is taken against the concerned staff on written complaints from MPs for not providing reservations to persons recommended by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There is no post of Reservation Officer in the office of Minister of Railways. Out of the total 13 staff dealing with VIP requests in the office of Minister of Railways, 3 employees have been working for the last 1 year, 4 have been working for last one and a half years, 1 for the last 3 years and 5 for last 5 years.

(b) to (d) Emergency quota in Board's office is released by nominated officers/staff after following the prescribed procedure. No case of tearing off the letters

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sent by MPs has been reported. However, in case any staff/officer is found indulging in any malpractice, rules provide for initiating action under the Railway Servant (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968.

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

2677. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is not running the full 87 kilometres from New Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling due to damaged or non-existent tracks;

(b) whether Darjeeling Himalayan Railway could be declared an endangered World Heritage Site by UNESCO, should the tracks not be repaired; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated for repair of tracks and the status of repair of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and other Heritage Railway lines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Presently, train service has been running from Siliguri Junction to Darjeeling. New Jalpaiguri is a broad-gauge station close to Siliguri Junction and is not connected to Darjeeling Himalayan Railway line.

(b) and (c) The tracks have been fully repaired and train services are running. As such, the question of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway as 'endangered' World Heritage Site by UNESCO does not arise.

Robberies in express trains

2678. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of robberies that have taken place during last two years in various express trains, including the one that happened in the Chennai bound Tamil Nadu Express on 26th February, 2015;

(b) the details of the progress made in the robbery cases;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to curb the menace of robberies in trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The number of robberies that have taken place in various

express trains over Indian Railways during the years 2013 and 2014 is as under:

Years	Number of incidents of robbery reported in express trains
2013	165
2014	219

On 26.02.2015, a couple was travelling in coach no.HA-1 of train no.12622 Tamil Nadu Express from Delhi to Chennai. At about 01.15 hour on 27.02.2015, when the train was running between Mathura and Agra railway stations, some unidentified persons robbed the wife of her bangles, necklace, mangalsutra and four gold rings. When the husband offered resistance, they attacked him with a knife. The robbers made good their escape after stopping the train by pulling the alarm chain in block section between Farah-Keetham stations. Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel attended the aforesaid train at Agra railway station. The victim was rendered first aid and referred to S.N. Medical College, Agra for further treatment.

Government Railway Police/Agra Cantt. registered a case *vide* zero FIR and transferred the case to Government Railway Police/Mathura on the point of jurisdiction. The said train was escorted by Railway Protection Force and the escort party has been placed under suspension.

(b) 192 accused persons in the year 2013 and 171 accused persons in the year of 2014 have been arrested by the Government Railway Police in the robbery cases.

(c) and (d) 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 Government, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive railway stations.

The comprehensive plan to curb the menace of robberies in train include setting up of an Integrated Security System through CCTV Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations, escorting of 1300 trains by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States, holding regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police, etc.

Over-bridge on Survadi railway crossing

2679. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the updated status of action taken by Railways to build over-bridge on Survadi railway crossing at Ankleshwar on Mumbai-Ahmedabad railway section;
- (b) whether Railways in coordination and consultation with Government of Gujarat have sorted out all outstanding issues, if not, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways would accord priority to this project as people are using this old National Highway No.8 road for transportation and frequent closing of railway crossing gate is causing severe traffic jam; and
- (d) by when Railways are going to achieve the target of building this over-bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) The work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 173 at Railway km 318/10-12 between Ankleshwar and Bharua station on Mumbai-Ahmedabad section was sanctioned in 2013-14 on cost sharing basis with State Government.

The requisite for starting the work, *inter alia*, includes the finalisation of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) and the estimate of approaches by State Government. State Government has finalised the GAD in March, 2015. Furthermore, Railway is according priority for taking up this work and accordingly has requested State Government to complete all the balance formalities for enabling it to start the work.

Ongoing railway projects

2680. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ongoing railway projects under new lines, gauge conversion, electrification, doubling, etc. as on date;
- (b) the estimated cost for completion of these projects; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the desired target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) There are 154 New Line, 42 Gauge Conversion, 166 Doubling and 54 Railway Electrification projects across the country with throwforward of ₹ 2,85,652 crore. For Railway Electrification projects, the throwforward as on 1st April,

2014 has been estimated to be ₹ 6,692 crore. Ministry of Railways has approached all State Governments to form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) jointly with Ministry of Railways to undertake mutually identified rail infrastructure projects for project development, resources mobilization and monitoring. 17 State Governments have consented to form the SPVs. To reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc. meetings are held with State Officials at various levels and different Ministries of Central Government from time to time.

ROBs under construction in Punjab

2681. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) under construction in Punjab;
- (b) since when, each of these ROBs are under construction;
- (c) the cost overrun in each ROB; and
- (d) by when each ROB will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) 45 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) have been sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the State of Punjab (in year 1997-98 – 1 No., 2003-04 – 4 Nos., 2008-09 – 1 No., 2009-10 – 3 Nos., 2010-11 – 5 Nos., 2011-12 – 2 Nos., 2012-13 – 3 Nos., 2013-14 – 25 Nos. and 2014-15 – 1 No.). In general, Railways undertake the construction of Railway portion of ROB whereas approaches are being constructed by the State Government. Out of these 45 sanctioned ROBs, 8 ROBs have already been completed and commissioned. In addition to this, Railway portion in 2 more ROBs have been completed.

On account of uncertainty involved in acquisition of land by State Government for construction of approaches, limited availability of resources (approx. ₹ 1100 crore per annum) and huge throwforward of already sanctioned works (₹ 25000 crores), the works are progressing to the extent possible as per time schedule and funds are allocated to only those projects where State Government has already started the work or is likely to start the work of approaches.

Wi-Fi connectivity in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains

2682. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to provide Wi-Fi connectivity in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains running across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time-period within which this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railways propose to provide Wi-Fi facility in select trains.

As a pilot project Wi-Fi in 12301/12302 Howrah-New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express has been provided. Further, work for provision of Wi-Fi in 12957/12958 Ahmedabad Rajdhani Express, 12005/12006 Kalka Shatabdi Express and 12045/12046 Chandigarh Shatabdi Express has been taken up.

(b) For provision of reliable Wi-Fi in a moving train, currently Satellite Communication is the only technology available which is capital intensive and has high recurring cost in the form of Bandwidth rentals. In view of the above, no specific time period can be given at present.

Catering to the lower strata of population by Railways

2683. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's plans to cater to lower strata of larger section of population with reserved berth(s)/seats(s) and quality service by Railways;

(b) the Government's plans for augmenting train capacity for poor and middle-class travellers;

(c) whether Parliamentary Railway Working Group for Twelfth Plan has recommended running of General Second Class coaches to accommodate more passengers and replace rickety coaches; and

(d) if so, the complete details of recommendations of the Group, and the action Government has taken to implement these recommendations, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) As per the Parliamentary working group report on Twelfth plan, economic development leads to an increased demand for labor which usually travels by unreserved classes. It also leads to increased demands for different segment of passengers which has to be catered to by other classes including AC II and AC III tier accommodation. To meet the demand for other classes, Railways, as a matter of policy, have decided that all the Mail/Express trains (except fully reserved trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, etc.) introduced after 2007-08, shall have at least 6 general class coaches in their standard composition. Further, Indian Railways operate fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express and also operate Passenger trains and Intercity services for short distance travel. With this end in view,

Indian Railways in the Railway Budget 2014-15, have not only announced five pairs of Jan Sadaharan train services, but have also augmented existing train services utilizing 111 General Class and General reserved class coaches during 2014-15 (up to January, 2015). Further, reservations for seating accommodation are being provided in Janshatabdi and intercity type trains and cushioned seats have been provided in General second class coaches. Non-Air-conditioned reserved sleeper class coaches are also covered under the On-Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) Scheme and Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme for maintaining cleanliness of trains in service. Air-conditioned Double Decker chair cars with higher carrying capacity have been introduced. Besides, higher carrying capacity non air-conditioned variants of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) type sleeper second class and unreserved and chair car coaches have also been introduced. For the middle class passengers, all Mail/Express trains invariably have General class, Sleeper class and AC-III Tier coaches in their regular composition. Besides, 67 Sleeper and 114 AC-III Tier coaches have been attached during 2014-15 (up to January, 2015). Furthermore, augmentation of trains is a continuous process over Indian Railways subject to traffic pattern, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

All coaches running in passenger services are well within permitted service life. Coaches are condemned/replaced as per prescribed criterion.

Reducing power bill by Railways

2684. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are going to buy electricity from State utilities and Central power generation companies through open tenders as well as through inter-State trading with an aim of reducing the power bill by nearly one third;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that another option is simultaneously under consideration is of purchasing of cheaper power from any State or Central power generation company through inter-State transmission network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) As of now, Indian Railways (IR) is getting electricity from various State utilities/Central generating companies. In future, IR propose to procure power through the bidding system also from all eligible entities at the tariff to be discovered through market process. A pilot project for getting power through open bidding has been initiated through Railway Energy Management Company (REMC), a Joint Venture (JV) of IR and RITES.

Plan to procure cheaper power for Railways

2685. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways at present buy electricity @ ₹ 6.5 per unit on an average, even though power is available from coal fired stations in the range of ₹ 3-5 a unit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the new plan, Railways can tie up for cheaper hydel power from surplus States such as Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether even after paying 30-40 paise as transmission fees, Railways expect to save upto ₹ 2 per unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The average tariff of electricity purchased by Indian Railways (IR) for the year 2013-14 was ₹ 6.61 per unit approximately for traction purpose. As of now, IR is getting electricity from various State utilities/Central generating companies. In future, IR proposes to procure power through the bidding system also at the tariff to be discovered through market process, and the savings will be determined accordingly.

Languishing of projects for want of land

2686. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that today only a few States hold equity stakes in the Special Purpose Vehicle created way back in 2003 to build port connectivity projects and railway lines to connect mines and industrial hubs to the existing network;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many projects languish because acquiring land has become an arduous task;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the States do not cooperate in releasing land, leading to delays in constructing under and over bridges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Special Purpose Vehicle created in 2003 viz. Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Ltd. (HMRDC), only Government of Karnataka has equity stake.

(b) Yes, Sir. Several projects are affected by delay in land acquisition by State Governments. The delays are due to several reasons including long acquisition proceedings, litigation, transfer of forest land involving clearances and non-availability of proper revenue records.

(c) and (d) Railways undertakes the construction of Railway portion of Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge (ROB/RUB). The approaches are constructed by State Governments for which they acquire the land at their cost. Thus releasing of land by State Governments to Railways is not required.

Upgrading passenger facilities at railway stations

2687. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to privatize and modernize railway stations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 10 to 12 railway stations will be taken up under the programme to significantly upgrade passenger amenities and make them akin to airport terminal buildings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) It has now been proposed to offer stations for redevelopment on 'as is where is' basis, by inviting open bids from interested parties with their designs and business ideas duly providing for amenities and other requirements of the Railways. However, the process for redevelopment of stations, already identified would continue. The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the station. As train operations would remain with the Railways, such projects do not constitute privatization of railway stations.

Five stations, viz. Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Habibganj and Shivaji Nagar were initially entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC), for which draft Master Plans have been prepared and are under statutory approvals, except for Habibganj for which in-principle approval has been obtained from concerned authorities. Request for qualification for Habibganj station has been finalized and bidders shortlisted for redevelopment contract. Surat station has also been entrusted to IRSDC, for which consultancy contract

has been awarded on 06.01.2015. Gandhinagar station has been entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority, for which tenders for consultancy have been invited on 10.02.2015. Bhubaneswar/New Bhubaneswar and Baiyyappanahalli (Bengaluru) stations are identified for prefeasibility studies by the China Railway Construction Engineering Group at their cost under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indian Railways and National Railway Administration, Government of People's Republic of China.

Railway division at Rayagada under ECoR

2688. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering to create another railway division at Rayagada under the jurisdiction of East Coast Railway (ECoR) in view of the public demand;

(b) if so, the status thereof and by when it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Areas unconnected with railway lines in Odisha

2689. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Odisha which are not connected with railway lines; and

(b) by when the Ministry proposes to lay railway lines in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned area-wise, State-wise or region-wise. List of New Lines falling partly/fully in the State of Odisha taken up to provide connectivity to different parts of Odisha is given below:

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Cost (2014-15) (₹ in crore)	Outlay proposed for 2015-16 (₹ in crore)
New Lines				
1.	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 km)	1996-97	639	75
2.	Daitari-Banspani (155 km) with MM for 3rd line between Jakhapura-Haridaspur (25Km)	1992-93	1327	12
3.	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km) with new MM for Digha-Egra (31 km)	2010-11	651	5
4.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 km)	1996-97	1012	37
5.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km)	1994-95	1995	195
6.	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 km)	2003-04	811	280

(b) Due to large shelf of ongoing projects, limited overall availability of funds for new line projects and factors such as land acquisition/forest clearances, law and order beyond the control of Railways, no time frame can be fixed for completion of these projects.

Opening of the second gate at Bhagat-ki-Kothi railway station

†2690. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to open the second gate at Bhagat ki-Kothi railway station in Jodhpur district, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no plan to open the second gate at Bhagat ki Kothi railway station in Jodhpur District, Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of railway networks in naxal infested areas

†2691. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of Government to expand the railway network in the naxal-infested areas;

- (b) the steps taken to boost the expansion of railway network in these areas; and
- (c) whether Government provides special assistance to the States for expansion of railway network in the naxal infested areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railway's own requirement, the proposals for new line projects are considered. Projects are taken up on the basis of their remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands which also covers projects in naxal-infested areas. The projects are, however, not sanctioned State-wise, area-wise and region-wise. However, Railways have taken up 132 New Line projects on socio-economic considerations at a total cost of ₹ 1,47,553 crore for development of backward, remote, far-flung and naxalite affected areas.

New methods for completion of railway projects

†2692. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has talked about adopting new methods for completion of railway projects;
- (b) whether for this purpose, utilisation of funds of MPLADS, State Government and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have been suggested; and
- (c) whether this policy of the Ministry would help in completion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railway projects have, for long, suffered from financial crunch. A number of new initiatives have been announced in Railway Budget 2015-16. This includes formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with equity participation by State Government and Railways, generation of resources through market borrowings *i.e.* low cost long term funds from insurance and pension funds, multilateral and bilateral agencies etc. for remunerative capacity enhancement projects, setting up of infrastructure funds, partnership with Railway PSUs, introduction of EPC (Engineering Procurement and Construction) system of contracting etc.

(b) Presently there is no proposal to involve funds from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and Corporate Social Responsibility

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(CSR) fund in completion of Railway Projects. But it is proposed to tap these funds for passenger amenities and facilities at railway stations.

(c) Yes, Sir. These steps will help Railways to mobilize additional funds for completion of projects.

Proposed railway projects for Jharkhand

2693. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposed rail projects for which an agreement was entered into with the Government of Jharkhand during 2010-11;

(b) whether any time-frame was fixed for completion of the said projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said projects are likely to be completed within the fixed time-frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) An MOU was signed in 2002 for six projects (Five New Lines *viz.* Deoghar-Dumka, Koderma-Giridih, Dumka-Rampurhat, Koderma-Tilaiya and Koderma-Hazaribagh-Barkakana-Ranchi, and one Gauge Conversion *viz.* Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori) costing ₹ 1997 crore wherein two-thirds of the cost was to be borne by Government of Jharkhand and one-third by Ministry of Railways. Since the projects could not be completed within the stipulated time *viz.* by 2007, due to delay in land acquisition, forestry clearances, law and order problems, etc., the MOU was extended twice. This MOU has latest been extended on 19.02.2015 with targeted date of completion of these projects upto March, 2017 at an increased cost of ₹ 5775 crores with increase in cost beyond original cost of ₹ 1997 crore to be shared on 50:50 basis.

Another MOU for execution of a newly sanctioned project *i.e.* Hansdiha-Godda New Line at an estimated cost of ₹ 267 crore has also been entered into on 50:50 cost sharing basis in 2012.

So far, out of total 574 km of projects, 256 km comprising Deoghar-Dumka (72 km), Koderma-Hazaribagh (80 km) section of Koderma-Ranchi new line project, Koderma-Nawadih (34 km) section of Koderma-Giridih (111 km) new line project and Ranchi-Lohardaga-Barkichampi of Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion with

extension to Tori project has been completed and other projects are at different stages of progress. Progress of projects depends on factors like land acquisition, forestry clearances, law and order etc. which are beyond control of Railways, as such no time-frame for completion can be given.

Non-payment of dues to Jharkhand

2694. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total outstanding amount of Jharkhand against Railways, as on date, on account of the expenses made by the State on Government Railway Police (GRP);
- (b) the reasons for non-payment of the dues to Jharkhand so far; and
- (c) by when the entire outstanding amount is likely to be paid by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The total outstanding dues of Government Railway Police (GRP), Jharkhand against Railways (South Eastern Railway) is ₹ 54.18 crore.

(b) Due to non submission of both original bills as well as audit certificates by GRP authorities, payment could not be made by concerned Zonal Railway in favour of GRP, Jharkhand.

(c) As per existing procedure, clearly admissible bills accompanied by audit certificates are paid by the Railways after due internal checks.

Proposal to extend the route of Garib Rath upto Sitamarhi

†2695. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the route of train number 12212/12211 Garib Rath between Anand Vihar and Muzaffarpur is proposed to be further extended from Muzaffarpur upto Sitamarhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of train No. 12212/12211 Garib Rath from once a week to four days in a week;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry has received any written communication from M.Ps. in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to extend 12211/12212 Muzaffarpur-Anand Vihar (T) Garib Rath Express to Sitamarhi and increase in its frequency from weekly to four days in a week owing to operational and resource constraints.

(e) Representations including from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been received in this regard.

Replacement of old and outdated tracks

2696. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rail tracks are old and outdated and these tracks cause many serious railway accidents and also result in speed restrictions;

(b) if so, the steps taken to replace outdated and old tracks;

(c) whether the rolling stock technology is absolutely outmoded and this has made railways incapable of coping with increasing transport demands and of raising and improving the traffic volume and flows at lower per unit cost of operation;

(d) if so, steps taken to upgrade rolling stock technology; and

(e) the details of railway accidents occurred during the last three years and how many passengers were killed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) 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 any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons including scarcity of funds, materials etc., suitable speed restriction is imposed to ensure safe running of trains.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Indian Railways is using the state-of-the-art technology in transportation. Modernization and technical upgradation on the Railways is an ongoing process. Replacement of locomotives, coaches and wagons is a continuous process based on age-cum-condition in Railways under codal life provisions.

(e) The number of consequential train accidents (excluding incidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) during last three years and loss of lives of passengers involved therein, is as under:

Year	Number of Accidents	Passengers killed
2011-12	77	100
2012-13	69	60
2013-14	71	42

New rail line proposal from undivided Andhra Pradesh

2697. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the undivided Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal for laying a new railway line by giving land, free of cost, between Pandurangapatnama and Bhadrachalam;

(b) if so, when was the request received; and

(c) the action taken by Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways had requested Government of Andhra Pradesh to share 50% cost of the project and to provide land free of cost. State Government vide their letter dated 11.06.2008 had agreed to provide land free of cost and getting the earth work in formation done under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

In view of the State Government not agreeing to share 50% of cost of the project and also due to unremunerative nature of the project and large throw forward of ongoing New Line projects and competing demands, the project could not be taken forward.

Royal Rajasthan on Wheels

†2698. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Royal Rajasthan on Wheels has failed to attract tourists;

(b) the number of tourists who enjoyed the journey by the said train during the last one year;

(c) whether steps are being taken by Government to make the train more popular, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Royal Rajasthan on Wheels, introduced in the year 2009, operated 22 trips during the financial year 2013-14 carrying 679 passengers with an average occupancy of 38%.

(c) and (d) Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) is responsible for marketing of the train. In order to make the train more popular, RTDC has taken steps like 20% additional commission/discount on booking of full train, one guest's free travel on a group of 15 passengers, participation in travel marts, advertisement/publicity in media, distribution of folders/brochures, online booking facility for guests, familiarization tours for media personnel/journalist etc.

Pending railway projects

2699. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of pending Railway projects as on date;

(b) the details of projects completed since the present Government took over; and

(c) by when the remaining projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) 154 New Line, 42 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling projects across the country have been taken up having a throwforward of ₹ 1.82 lakh crores as estimated in April, 2014. The throwforward at present price level including effect of new Land Acquisition Act has been assessed to be ₹ 2.79 lakh crores. All these projects are at various stages of progress.

(b) Since present Government took over, 246 km of New Lines, 653 km of Doubling and 150 km of Gauge Conversion have been commissioned.

(c) Completion of a railway project is dependent upon funds available for allotment, acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, shifting of services, cutting of trees, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies etc. Since many of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, timelines for completion of all these projects have not been fixed.

Electrification work on Meerut–Delhi railway route

†2700. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the electrification work on Meerut–Delhi railway route of the Northern Railway has been completed;
- (b) if so, the time when this work was completed;
- (c) whether operation of electrical trains including EMU has started on the abovesaid railway route;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for delay and by when the operation of electrical EMU is likely to start on the said railway route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) On Delhi-Meerut railway route, Delhi-Ghaziabad section is already electrified. Electrification work on Ghaziabad-Meerut section has been completed. Opening of the section on electric traction can be done after statutory inspection and authorization by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS).

(c) to (e) Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) are already in operation on Delhi–Ghaziabad section. Presently, there is no proposal for operation of EMU train in Ghaziabad-Meerut section.

Confirmation of tickets of trains running in Andhra Pradesh

2701. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a number of wait-listed train tickets are not confirmed for trains running in Andhra Pradesh
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Railway in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Demand for reserved accommodation including that for trains running in Andhra Pradesh, varies from season to season. During the peak periods such as festivals, summer holidays, winter holidays etc. the demand, normally exceeds availability, resulting in some tickets remaining waitlisted.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) In order to generate additional accommodation for passengers in express trains passing through important cities of Andhra Pradesh, Indian Railways to the extent feasible and justified, not only operate special trains but also augment the number of coaches of existing trains to create extra accommodation for travelling passengers.

Accidents on unmanned level crossings

2702. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recently in Hisar district of Haryana, 12 people were killed in an accident on the unmanned railway crossing;

(b) if so, the details of accidents on unmanned crossings during this year and the last two years and the total number of deaths reported; and

(c) the budget provision of Special Railway Safety Fund and the number of unmanned railway crossings likely to be covered under this fund and the amount of money and time required to cover all the unmanned railway crossings in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On 26.01.2015 at 09.15 hrs, while the Train No. 54632 Dn Dhuri-Sirsa Passenger was on run between Barwala and Dhansu railway stations on Jakhal-Hissar Section of Ambala Division of Northern Railway, one road vehicle (Tata Ace) dashed against its train engine at Unmanned Level Crossing No. 43/C. In this unfortunate incident, 12 occupants of the road vehicle lost their lives, 02 occupants suffered grievous injury and 01 occupant suffered simple injury. As per the findings of Departmental Inquiry Committee, the incident was caused due to failure of the road vehicle driver in observing the laid down precautions while negotiating the unmanned level crossing.

(b) Year-wise number of consequential train accidents at unmanned level crossings during the last two years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year (upto February, 2015), and the loss of lives involved therein, is as under:

Year	No. of Accidents	Loss of Lives
2012-13	53	124
2013-14	47	98
2014-15 (upto February, 2015)	45	124
TOTAL	145	346

(c) No fund in the name Special Railway Safety Fund exists in Railways. However, Railway Safety Fund has been set up in 2001 to finance Road Safety Works for level

crossings out of the funds collected through Central Road Fund as a percentage of cess on Petrol and Diesel. Budget provision for 2014-15 for all Road Safety Works including the works for elimination of 730 unmanned level crossings is ₹ 2200 crore. Throwforward in Road Safety Works including elimination of unmanned level crossings is ₹ 25,000 crore, however, the average annual allocation has been ₹ 1100 crore only. Time required for elimination of these unmanned level crossings depends upon the availability of funds and cooperation from the State Governments.

Slums near railway tracks

2703. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of populated slums near railway tracks in Maharashtra and rest of the country, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are frequent accidents on the tracks near such slums and people, particularly children, are killed in these accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the policies being adopted by Railways with regard to these slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As on 31.03.2014, the number of encroachments on Railway land is about 132144, most of these encroachments are in the approaches of the stations in Metros and big cities in the form of slums.

Railways do not maintain details State/UT-wise. However, the details of total number of encroachments zone-wise (including zone falling in Maharashtra) are as under:

Zonal Railway	No. of Encroachments	Zonal Railway	No. of Encroachments
Central	26230	Southern	9104
Eastern	9130	South Central	1922
East Central	6999	South Eastern	5399
East Coast	8422	Southeast Central	10657
Northern	27404	South Western	404
North Central	2367	Western	10492
North Eastern	2402	West Central	584
Northeast Frontier	9254	Production Units	581
North Western	741	TOTAL	132,144

(b) and (c) Slums near the track cause bottlenecks in train operation and track maintenance and thus affect the safety of trains and passenger. The slums near the track are also a safety hazard to the slum dwellers. However, specific data related to train accidents due to slums and killing of slum dwellers is not maintained by the Railways.

(d) Housing being a State subject, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of persons living on Railway land is the responsibility of State Government. As such, Railways do not have any policy for resettlement and rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.

Chemist stall policies

2704. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemist stall policies are different for various zonal railways;

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

(c) whether beverages, eatable and packaged drinking water are allowed in chemist stall/corner in Western Railway, Central Railway and other zonal railway too; and

(d) the zone-wise details of number of chemist stalls/corners and items permitted for sale therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Replacement of old coaches in Kerala

2705. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the coaches used by Railways in Kerala are old and in dilapidated condition which have exceeded their prescribed life span of twenty five years and the repair facilities currently available at Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam are not sufficient; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken for replacement of old coaches in a phased manner and enhancement of repair facilities in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Coaches used by Railways are within the prescribed life span and adequate repair facilities are available at Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam coaching depots.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for railway university in Telangana

2706. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to set up four railway universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of the proposed universities ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up railway university in Telangana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Railways has decided to establish one University on Indian Railways, at present, by upgrading National Academy of Indian Railways, Vadodara and by taking the existing Centralized Training Institutes and other training institutes under its umbrella. The University would award Degrees and Diplomas in various technical and non-technical areas related to the working of Railways.

Projects for diesel and electric locomotive units

2707. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has now decided to set up two separate projects for diesel and electric locomotive units;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid proposals were pending for the last four years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any difference of opinion over the bidding process;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve the disputes; and

(e) by when the final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura, Bihar

For selection of Joint Venture partner for setting up of Electric Locomotive Factory, Madhepura, bidding process was commenced in Feb' 2010 and bidders were pre-qualified in May' 2010 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB). Bid documents were issued to the shortlisted bidders. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 01.05.2013 approved the proposal of Ministry of Railways to cancel pre-qualification carried out earlier during the year 2010 and to start the bid process afresh due to change in the scope of work. Bidders have been shortlisted through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) on 15.05.2014 and Request for Proposal (RFP) for inviting financial bids, has been issued on 27th February, 2015.

Diesel Locomotive Factory at Marhowra, Bihar

For selection of Joint Venture partner for setting up of Diesel Locomotive Factory, Marhowra, bid was opened in July, 2010 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB). Bid documents were issued to the shortlisted bidders. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 01.05.2013 approved the proposal of Ministry of Railways to cancel pre-qualification carried out earlier during the year 2010 and to start the bid process afresh due to change in the scope of work. Bidders have been shortlisted through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) and Request for Proposal (RFP) for inviting financial bids, has been issued on 11th March, 2015.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Royal trains running into losses

2708. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing six royal trains are running into losses and even failing to recover their operational costs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, train-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rationalise the high tariff of these trains and also to popularise these trains through lucrative packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Presently, Indian Railways operate 5 luxury tourist trains

(Palace on Wheels, Royal Rajasthan on Wheels, Deccan Odyssey, Golden Chariot and Maharajas' Express) in association with State Tourism Corporations/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). The policy of charging these trains by Indian Railways entails no loss to Indian Railways. Palace on Wheels is operated on a revenue sharing basis with Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation and other similar trains are operated against payment of haulage charge by respective State Tourism Corporation/IRCTC.

(c) The tariff of luxury tourist trains is decided by respective State Tourism Corporation/IRCTC. Marketing of these trains is also undertaken by respective State Tourism Corporation/IRCTC. In order to make these trains more popular, from time to time, respective State Tourism Corporation/IRCTC take steps like additional commission/discount to travel agents, participation in travel marts, advertisement/publicity in media etc.

Use of unutilised lands around railway stations

†2709. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to use the unutilized land lying around the railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by Government to take back the land belonging to Railways around Jaynagar Railway Station as people have encroached the said land and constructed their houses on it and are living therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The Railway is contemplating to use vacant railway land around Railway stations for development of the stations on "as is where is" basis on concession basis. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized in the interim period for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources.

(c) There are some soft encroachments and one hard encroachment measuring a total of about 270 sqm. near Jaynagar Railway station. Notices for eviction have been issued to the encroachers in case of soft encroachments and for hard encroachment. The case is *sub-judice*.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dedicated freight corridor project

2710. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dedicated Freight Corridor project is expected to result in over 10,000 kilometers of dedicated rail routes over six key corridors, connecting four largest cities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any targets have been set for completion of these Corridors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) At present only two Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Projects comprising Eastern DFC (Dankuni-Ludhiana) (1856 kms) and the Western DFC (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Dadri) (1503 kms) have been sanctioned.

Eastern DFC and Western DFC are targeted to be completed by December 2019.

Maintenance of requisition registers for HOR quota

2711. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3111 dated 19th December, 2014 and Unstarred Question 739 dated 28th November, 2014 and to state:

(a) whether standing orders of Railways can be violated on the pretext of voluminous work involved in maintenance of Requisition Registers for HOR quota;

(b) if so, the rationale therefor;

(c) whether Government had received information in compiled form of HOR quota allocated in Shivganga Express from North Eastern Railway, Varanasi division and Northern Railway, Varanasi Cantt., Lucknow division; and

(d) if so, the reasons for concealing the information and protecting the wrongdoers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The extant instructions stipulates that all requests received from various sources for release of berths out of Emergency Quota should be preserved for a period of at least three months from the date of journey and accordingly, these requests are preserved for the stipulated period. As such, there is no violation of the instructions issued from Ministry of Railways.

Indian Railways, on an average release Emergency Quota of approximately 65,000 berths/seats per day (approximately 2.39 crore per annum). Hence, it is not practically feasible to collect and compile all such requests as the voluminous work

and manpower involved in this exercise is not likely to give any gainful managerial input commensurate with the work involved.

(c) No, Sir. There are no instructions to furnish the information regarding release of berths out of Emergency Quota in compiled form.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway lines in Odisha

2712. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways would consider expediting survey of new railway lines from Nuapada to Nawarangpur *via* Komana, Kariar, Boden, Sitapadi, Golmunda and Dharamgarh;

(b) the status of Sambalpur to Behrampur *via* Boudh and Kandhamal, Bhanja Nagar and Aska railway line;

(c) by when it would take to start work on Langigarh-Junagarh railway route to be extended to Jeypore; and

(d) the status and details of projects received from Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Nuapada is already connected to Kantabanji by a Railway line and a survey for new line between Kantabanji & Jeypore *via* Navarangpur has been taken up.

(b) Field survey has been completed and preparation of Abstract Estimate taken up.

(c) A Survey for extension of Lanjigarh-Junagarh Railway line to Jeypore, Malkangiri and Bhadrachalam has been taken up. However, no time-frame can be fixed for sanction of this project as Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects.

(d) Representations, both formal as well as informal, from various organizations, users, elected representatives, etc. are received from time to time at various levels in Railways, including Divisional Headquarters, Zonal Headquarters and Railway Board. A centralized compendium of such representations is not maintained. However, due attention is given to the suggestions, subject the overall availability of resources and practicability of their implementation and feedback on the implementation or otherwise of the suggestions made by public representatives is normally given to them.

In the recent past, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha has suggested certain new line works, the details, along with their status, are as under:—

Name of Proposal/Project	Status
Badampahar-Keonjhar (80km) New line Extension of Naupada-Gunupur line upto Theruvali (79 km) new line Bargarh-Naupada <i>via</i> Padmapur (136 km) New line Talcher-Gopalpur (293km) New Line Barsuan-Banspani/Nayagarh (40km) new line.	Surveys Completed. However, the project could not be taken forward due to their unremunerative nature, large throwforward of ongoing projects, limited overall availability of resources for new lines and competing priorities.
Puri-Konark (35 km) new line	Updating Survey has already been taken up.
Berhampur to Phulbani (170 km) new line	Survey has been taken up.
Khurda Road-Rajathgarh new line. Rayagada-Gopalpur <i>via</i> Gunupur, Bhishmagiri and Digapahandi (223 km) new line. Banspani-Barbil (15 km) new line.	Surveys completed. However, the projects could not be taken forward due to large throwforward of ongoing projects, limited overall availability of resources for new lines and competing priorities.
Jharsuguda-Allahabad <i>via</i> sundargarh, Gumla, Ambikapur, Sidhi and Nuagaon new line.	Survey has been taken up.
Paradeep Port-Dhamra Port new line.	Survey has been taken up.

Rescheduling of tirunelveli bound Mumbai trains

2713. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time of Tirunelveli bound Mumbai trains will be rescheduled due to the inconvenience caused to the passengers who have to arrive at Tirunelveli Railway Station at very odd hours *i.e.* 2.30 a.m. and undergo sufferings to take their connecting bus to reach their destinations;

(b) if so, by when it will be rescheduled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Re-scheduling of 16351 Mumbai CST-Nagercoil Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Tirunelveli and 16339 Mumbai CST-Nagercoil Express (4 days a week) *via* Tirunelveli is not feasible at present due to operational constraints. However, at present, the above two train services are well patronised on the present schedule and timings. Besides, any change in the present timings may invite resentment from the present existing users.

Doubling of chennai kanyakumari railway line

2714. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in doubling of Chennai-Kanyakumari railway line and by when it is scheduled to be completed, and the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a plan to increase passenger trains in this Chennai-Kanyakumari route, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sengottai-Punalur broad gauge conversion through rocky terrains requires more allocation of Central funds;

(d) if so, the details of the funds spent and yet to be spent along with yearly allocation; and

(e) by when it is scheduled be completed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On Chennai-Kanniyakumari route, double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai-Chengalpattu & Dindigul-Madurai sections. For the rest of the section, work has been taken up/included in the Budget. Details in this regard including year of sanction are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Project	Year of sanction	Anticipated Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2014	Outlay 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16	Status
Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km) with material modification for Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line by gauge conversion of existing MG line	2006-07	951	539	72	110	59 Km section has been commissioned and work in balance portion has been taken up.
Villupuram-Dindigul (273 km)	2008-09	1281	286	265	520	50 Km section has been commissioned and work in balance portion has been taken up.
Madurai-Maniyachi-Tuticorin (80 Km)	2015-16	800	-	-	18	New work included in Budget 2015-16.
Maniyachi-Nagercoil (170 Km)	2015-16	1700	-	-	39	New work included in Budget 2015-16.
Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari (85 Km)	2015-16	900	-	-	21	New work included in Budget 2015-16.

However, problems in land acquisition preclude Railways from fixing targets for above projects.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to introduce new train services between Chennai and Kanniyakumari due to operational and resource constraints.

(c) to (e) Gauge conversion of Sengottai-Punalur is part of Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar gauge conversion project. Anticipated cost of this project is ₹ 1035 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 809 crore has been incurred on this project upto March, 2014 and an outlay of ₹ 35 crore has been provided for this project in 2014-15. As on 01.4.2014, this project has a throwforward of ₹ 225 crore. An outlay of ₹ 86 crore proposed for this project in Budget 2015-16 is considered sufficient to progress the works planned during the year.

On Sengottai-Punalur gauge conversion (49 Km), work on Sengottai-Bhagvathipuram (7 Km) and Edamann-Punalur (6 Km) sections is already completed, and work on balance portion between Bhagavthipuram and Edaman (36 Km) has been taken up.

Textile parks

2715. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Textile Parks being proposed by Government in various States of the country during last one year;

(b) the number of such parks functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up such Parks in the near future in the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government has accorded approval for setting up of thirteen new Textile Parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks during the last one year.

(b) The state wise list of 63 Textile Parks, which are at various stages of implementation, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Scheme for Integrated Textile parks is an ongoing scheme in the Twelfth year plan and Textile Parks are sanctioned based on demand from the Private entrepreneurs and State Governments subject to availability of budget for the scheme.

Statement*Status of Textile Parks*

Sl. No.	State	Under implementation	New approvals	Total
1.	Assam	-	1	1
2.	AP	3	3	6
3.	Bihar		1	1
4.	Gujarat	8	4	12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2
7.	Karnataka	2	-	2
8.	Maharashtra	12	2	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	1
10.	Punjab	3	-	3
11.	Rajasthan	6	-	6
12.	Tamil Nadu	9	-	9
13.	Telangana	2	1	3
14.	West Bengal	2	-	2
TOTAL				63

Promotion of handlooms and other textile industries

2716. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any schemes for promotion of handlooms and other textile industries in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated/spent during the last two years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of handicrafts

2717. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified major clusters in the country for promoting handicrafts and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has implemented any scheme to promote these clusters and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has identified eight Major Clusters, *i.e.* Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow and Kachchh for promoting Handicrafts.

(b) Government is implementing Mega Cluster Scheme in the identified clusters to scale up the Infrastructural and Production chain.

Import of textiles from China

2718. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of textiles being imported from China;

(b) whether this has adversely affected the Indian textiles sector; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to protect Indian textiles sector from the cheap imports from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of the imports of Textiles and clothing items from China during 2013-14 as against the previous year, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There are no such reports. However, several measures have been recommended for inclusion in the Foreign Trade Policy for providing incentives to the Textiles and Clothing (T&C) sector exports. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative scheme, for enhancing market share in existing markets and for exploring new markets.

Statement
Import of Textiles and Clothing from China

Sl. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2012-2013	2013-2014	(In US\$ million)	%Growth
1.	50	Silk	303.11	210.77		-30.47
2.	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.	32.72	34.25		4.7
3.	52	Cotton.	219.85	221.13		0.58
4.	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn.	118.44	144.5		22
5.	54	Man-made filaments.	328.78	335.82		2.14
6.	55	Man-made staple fibres.	213.95	257.98		20.58
7.	56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; spacial yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof.	55.08	52.33		-4.99
8.	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings.	22.47	21.17		-5.81
9.	58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery.	66.68	64.3		-3.57
10.	59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.	451.21	483.22		7.09
11.	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	301.42	280.77		-6.85
12.	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	98.94	99.38		0.44
Total import of T&C products from China			2212.65	2205.62		0%
Total import from China			52,248.33	51,034.62		-2.32

Source: DGCI&S

Employment generation in textile industry

†2719. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether textile industry is facing recession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to check this trend;
- (c) the funds allocated to the textile industry and for the welfare of workers engaged therein during the last three years;
- (d) whether there is possibility to establish new textile units/textile hubs in the country to provide employment to unemployed people; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the targets set/to be set by Government for employment generation in textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The textile industry is growing in terms of production and export of textiles items. The details of growth in production and export of textiles items during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds allocated in respect of schemes relating to various segments of the Textile Industry and for the welfare of workers including Handloom and Handicraft Sector during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

For the benefit of textile workers in particular, in order to rehabilitate those rendered unemployed as a consequence of mills closed on or after 5.6.1986, the Government had introduced, the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to give interim relief to workers for a period of three years. The details of funds allotted, released and utilized under the TWRFS during the last three years are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) For creating enabling conditions for the industry and private entrepreneurs to set up units, Government has already launched various policy initiatives and schemes, such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Development of Technical

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Textiles, Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector, National Handloom Development Programme, etc. These schemes are aimed at setting up of new units as well as expansion of the existing units which have potential for generating large employment opportunities.

As per the Report of the working group on Textile and Jute Industry for Twelfth Five Year Plan, the projected employment in the textile sector at the terminal year of the Plan *i.e.*, 2017 is 51.97 million numbers.

Statement-I

Growth in production and export of textiles items during the last three years

Items	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Growth during 2011-12 to 2013- 14	(April-Dec.) (Prov.)		Growth during 2014-15 over 2013- 14 (April- Dec.)
						2014-15	2013-14	
Man made fibre	Mn. Kg	1234	1263	1307	5.9	1003	988	1.5
spun yarn	Mn. Kg	4372	4868	5309	21.4	4065	3966	2.5
Man made filament yarn	Mn. Kg	1463	1371	1293	-11.6	939	980	-4.2
Fabrics	Mn. sq. mtr.	60453	62792	63500	5.0	48852	47869	2.1
Export	Mn. USD	34518	33049	37571	8.8	27700	26432	4.8

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Sector	(₹ in crores)												
		Annual Plan 2011-12			Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14			Annual Plan 2014-15			Exp. as on 13.02.2015
		BE		Actual Exp.	BE		Actual Exp.	BE		Actual Exp.	BE		Actual Exp.	
		3	4		5	6		7	8		9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Handloom	460.00	619.00	599.01	3253.00	1109.00	737.93	487.00	608.00	550.00	577.00	479.50	374.96	
2.	Handicraft	245.00	200.50	174.70	177.02	188.52	162.26	191.00	180.91	142.13	221.00	114.00	72.76	
3.	Wool and Woollens	12.50	13.50	12.92	13.06	15.06	13.51	22.00	16.67	16.66	50.01	21.01	15.01	
4.	Sericulture/Silk	313.00	313.00	313.00	258.01	300.01	258.00	350.00	374.54	374.55	298.50	298.50	253.09	
5.	Powerlooms	18.00	18.00	12.68	12.05	13.91	12.57	83.00	54.21	13.09	84.52	58.00	34.47	
6.	Megacluster	85.50	30.00	36.50	48.00	69.44	23.38	77.00	57.80	38.75	263.00	92.00	29.57	
7.	Industry schemes including Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) and North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)	3866.00	4110.30	3110.73	3238.86	2804.06	2419.73	3421.00	2607.87	2029.78	3336.97	2436.99	1997.12	
GRAND TOTAL		5000.00	5304.30	4259.54	7000.00	4500.00	3627.38	4631.00	3900.00	3164.96	4831.00	3500.00	2776.98	

Statement-III*Funds Allocated, Released and Utilized under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)*

State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated and Utilized (₹ in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated and Utilized (₹ in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated and Utilized (₹ in lakh)
Gujarat	14	5.32	46	22.39	2	0.93
Maharashtra	-	-	69	26.94	31	12.66
Madhya Pradesh	339	70.95	31	9.70	-	-
Karnataka	294	93.63	19	4.58	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	435	224.75	704	314.95	273	109.45
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	854	328.68
Punjab	206	75.35	323	121.44	134	49.10
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1288	470.00	1192	500.00	1294	500.82

NIFT centres

2720. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing centres of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in the country, State-wise, including Karnataka;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred for smooth functioning and maintenance of these centres;

(c) whether Government proposes to adopt new norms for establishing NIFT centres in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to set up more such centres in the country including Karnataka, and 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 are 15 Centres of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) currently functioning in the country located at Delhi, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Rae Bareilly, Bhopal, Kannur, Shillong, Patna, Kangra, Bhubneshwar and Jodhpur.

(b) Central Government does not give any grant for functioning of NIFT Campuses. However, the amount of expenditure incurred by NIFT for its smooth functioning and maintenance of these centre was ₹ 12854.27 lakh in 2013-14

(c) and (d) Under the NIFT Act 2006, the Board of Governors have been empowered to open new campus of NIFT. Taking into account 15 campuses of NIFT, the Board of Governors in its 26th meeting held on 30th September, 2014 had decided not to open any new campus as newly opened campuses need to be consolidated for providing good quality fashion education. Government has no proposal for opening more campuses in the country including Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am afraid the Question Hour is over. I am sure, the hon. Minister will take your concern on board.

The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. : DIFFERENT ISSUES RAISED BY HON'BLE MEMBERS

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक बहुत दुखद दुर्घटना के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : क्या हो गया?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र रायबरेली में एक रेलगाड़ी, "जनता एक्सप्रेस" दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई है और उसमें 25 से ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : कितने लोग?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : 25

श्री उपसभापति : मर गए? Died?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir. Twenty-five people died. And at least seventy-five people are injured. It is a major accident. Janta Express is not a very fast train. This Government is talking about Bullet Train. मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक अनुरोध करूंगा कि जीवन को सुरक्षा दें, सिक्योरिटी दें। अगर यह सरकार "जनता एक्सप्रेस" जैसी ट्रेनों को ट्रैक पर सही तरीके से नहीं चला सकती और उसमें दुर्घटना हो रही है, तो हमें फास्टर ट्रेनों की उतनी जरूरत नहीं है, जितनी सुरक्षा की जरूरत है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करेंगे कि वह स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दे कि कितने लोग मरे हैं? वहां आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट वेंकैया जी ...सिर्फ एक मिनट... हमारा सिर्फ एक अनुरोध है कि उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए। जो स्थिति हो, उससे इस सदन को अगर अवगत करा सकें और जानकारी हो तो आज ही करा दें। भविष्य के लिए मेरा एक सुझाव जरूर स्वीकार कर लें कि पहले जो ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, इनमें सुरक्षा, security should be the basic concern. उसके बाद स्पीड की बात करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पिछले चार दिनों से 4,000 किसान पार्लियामेंट के बाहर अपनी मांगों को लेकर बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We have already discussed it.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आधा मिनट लूंगा। उनको पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है, खुले में शौच करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है और वे सरकार के पास अपनी मांगें लेकर आए हैं। क्या एक मंत्री महोदय उनमें से चार लोगों को बुलाकर यह भी नहीं पूछ सकते कि तुम्हारी तकलीफ क्या है? इस बरसात में, ठंड में वे खुले में पड़े हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it regarding railway accident?

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : सर, दोनों विषयों के बारे में मैं बोलूंगा। नंबर वन, रेलवे वाला ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : वेंकैया जी, आपके मिनिस्टर जयंत मलैया और उनकी पत्नी के साथ फर्स्ट ए.सी. के डिब्बे में जो लूटपाट हुई है और ये सब लोग जो कह रहे हैं, यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इसलिए सिक्योरिटी के मामले में बहुत सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : यह जो घटना हुई, यह बहुत गंभीर है और अभी तक जो खबरें आई हैं, उसके मुताबिक 20-25 लोगों की जानें गई हैं, ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण जानकारी हमें मिली। सर, हमारे रेल राज्य मंत्री वहां पहुंचे हैं। वे वहां जाकर स्थिति का अध्ययन करेंगे। इस बीच उन्होंने वहां के स्थानीय अधिकारियों से बातचीत की है। जो घायल हुए हैं, उनके लिए हॉस्पिटल में ट्रीटमेंट और बाकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार पूरा प्रयास कर रही है। जब पूरी जानकारी हमें मिलेगी, तभी हम सदन को बता पाएंगे।

दूसरा विषय किसानों के बारे में जो त्यागी जी ने उठाया, उस संदर्भ में श्री नितिन गडकरी जी किसानों से मिलकर, उनसे बातचीत करके आए हैं। कुछ लोग यमुना के शुद्धिकरण के लिए भी जुलूस निकाल रहे हैं, तो उमा जी के नेतृत्व में कुछ मंत्री लोग उनसे मिलकर बातचीत करेंगे और उसका समाधान करने के लिए सरकार प्रयास कर रही है। सर, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि अब हम एजेंडा के अनुसार कोल बिल को ले लें।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, compensation के बारे में आप आश्वासन दे दें। *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please give me half a minute. I have been giving a notice for three days consecutively. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, how can I talk about compensation? There is a set standard in the Railway Ministry for that. Compensation will be taken care of. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have been giving a notice for three days consecutively. This is on a very important issue. The Gramin Dak Sewaks are on an indefinite strike. The strike is now 10-11 days old. I appeal to Venkaiahji *...(Interruptions)...* The Gramin Dak Sewaks are on an indefinite strike. I appeal to you to talk to the Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, to find a solution to their problems. It is a serious issue. They are on strike. Government should find out a solution. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would convey to both the Ministers. *...(Interruptions)...* They have met me also. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I request you to please take up the business. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, we will do one thing. I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* We can sit one day extra. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have no problem if you want to discuss all the issues. I have no problem for sitting even on Monday. *...(Interruptions)...* I have made it very clear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja is requesting you to take some action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, राजा जी हमेशा प्रजा के बारे में पूछते हैं। हम भी जनता की सेवा करने के लिए यहां आए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : राजा जो बोलते हैं, वह ऑर्डर है।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : डाक वर्कर्स के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं दौरे पर गया था, तब वे लोग मुझसे भी मिले थे। उन्होंने जो विषय उठाया है, उसे मैं जरूर श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को कनवे कर दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we are taking up Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, we may be allowed to lay Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it will take one minute. We all can lay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, the Railway Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is over.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : रेल मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। रायबरेली में जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, उसमें 25 लोगों की जानें गयी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी मंत्री जी उस पर बोले थे।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : उसके बारे में अगर आप बता सकें, उनको मुआवजा देने के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी उस पर बोल चुके हैं।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : हम उसके बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। एक मंत्री जी वहां गए हैं, वे कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं, वे वहां पर जानकारी इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, जानकारी मिलने के बाद अगर समय होगा तो हम सदन को अवश्य अवगत कराएंगे।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : ठीक है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, once again, I would like to appeal. ...*(Interruptions)*... If we want to sit, I have no problem even for Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please decide either way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you are not understanding my problem. The Lok Sabha is sitting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They are asking me whether they have to extend or not. ...(Interruptions)... Please decide something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. I would allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I want to have your suggestion. थोड़ा सजेशन दीजिए। Actually, the time allotted is two hours. But, I got some suggestions that it can be passed even in one hour if the House agrees. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it can be passed in five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Do it. ...(Interruptions)... The whole country can be sold in five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... There is no problem. You do it. ...(Interruptions)... We will fully cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme. ...(Interruptions)... I am putting it to the House. ...(Interruptions)... I got a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, please do not get angry. ...(Interruptions)... I got a suggestion and I put it before the House. That's all. You may decide anything. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हाउस से पूछ लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव : एक घंटा नहीं, दो घंटे का समय रखिए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is my right. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot curtail my time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, I would not reduce your time. ...(Interruptions)... Tapanji, your Party has four minutes even if it is two hours. I will allow that. But, if others want less time, why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब पूरा सदन एक घंटे के लिए सहमत है तो फिर दिक्कत क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapan Senji, your Party has four minutes if it is two hours. I will allow more than that. If others don't want, why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should have been four hours. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are you having an argument? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... There are rules. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... There is a set procedure

in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you later. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will take care of that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why I am trying to reduce it to one hour. You are not understanding that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not asking to reduce it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only pleading that the Lok Sabha is sitting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please call the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I am trying to reduce two hours to one hour. So, you also cooperate with me rather than getting angry. ...(*Interruptions*)... You also cooperate with me. ...(*Interruptions*)... The sense of the House is one hour for discussing this Bill. Mr. Reddy I will allow you after this Bill is passed. Now, Mr. Piyush Goyal.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It can't be one hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get your time.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

At the outset, I would like to thank the Chair, hon. Members and leaders of all political parties in this House for having agreed to take up this very important Bill on the last day of the first half of the Budget Session. I believe there is scope for constructive criticism.

[SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL]

उपसभापति जी, सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो-जो भावनाएँ प्रकट की हैं, सदन में अलग-अलग भावनाएँ आई हैं, कुछ भावनाएँ सदन के बाहर आई हैं, कुछ भावनाएँ प्रवर समिति के माध्यम से हमारे पास आई हैं, मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए सदन को यह आश्वासन दिलाता हूँ कि जो-जो अच्छे विचार इस डिबेट के दौरान आए, सेलेक्ट कमेटी, प्रवर समिति में आए और सदन के बाहर भी जो विचार हमारे सामने रखे गए हैं, उन सभी का सम्मान किया जाएगा, उन सभी पर गौर किया जाएगा और कोई नज़रअंदाजी नहीं होगी जिससे हम किसी प्रकार के अच्छे सुझाव को मिस नहीं करें। हमारी सरकार का यह लक्ष्य है कि देश में नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ का आवंटन एक ट्रांसपेरेन्ट और ईमानदार तरीके से ऑक्शन द्वारा किया जाए। उस ऑक्शन में कोई बाधा न आए, उसके लिए यह कानून लाया गया है। इस ऑक्शन को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए हम आप सभी के सुझावों का सम्मान करेंगे।

मैं आज सिर्फ़ उन बिंदुओं पर सदन का थोड़ा-सा ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा, जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी, प्रवर समिति में सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने रखे थे। सबसे पहली बात, जो कई बार कही जाती है कि इस कानून की आवश्यकता क्या थी? मैंने पूरे एमएमडीआर ऐक्ट को स्टडी किया है। 2010 में जो पहले ऐक्ट बना था और उसके जो रूल्स बने थे, वे सब मेरे पास हैं। उसमें अच्छे प्रावधान लाए गए थे, लेकिन ऑक्शन किस प्रकार से होगा, किस प्रकार से ऑक्शन में बिजली की कीमतें कम रख सकें, बिजली की वे कीमतें कम रखने का सिस्टम हम इस बिल और उसके रूल्स के माध्यम से कर पाए हैं। जो माइनिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है और जमीन के प्रायर एलाटीज़, जिनको पूर्व में आवंटन हुआ था, उनसे लेने के प्रावधान की आवश्यकता भी पड़ी थी, उसकी वजह से यह कानून लाना पड़ा। मैं सभी सदस्यों से दरखास्त करूंगा कि यह कानून जरूरी था, यह जबर्दस्ती नहीं लाया गया है और इसके बगैर ऑक्शन नहीं किया जा सकता था।

एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो बार-बार उठा है, वह लेबर का, कामगारों का, रोजगार और उनके पुराने ड्यूज़ का है। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि जो प्रावधान लाए गए हैं, उसमें एक प्वाइंट स्पेसिफिकली लिखा गया है कि जो रेलेवेन्ट रूल्स, कोई भी कानून में हों और जो लॉज़ हैं, रेलेवेन्ट लॉज़, उन सब का आदर किया जाएगा, सबका पालन किया जाएगा। फिर भी सदस्यों की भावनाओं को स्वीकार करते हुए, इस कानून के जो रूल्स हैं, उसमें हम कामगारों के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करेंगे, जिससे उनके ड्यूज़ का, प्रायरिटी पेमेंट में लिया जाए। प्रायर एलाटीज़ के पैसों में से पहले कामगारों को सिन्ड्रोड क्रेडिटर्स के साथ दर्जा मिले, जोकि कानून में दिया गया है, वे हम रूल्स में ले आएंगे।

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी ने 6th शेड्यूल की बात अमेंडमेंट्स में भी की है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह कानून 204 माइनों के लिए सीमित है और 204 माइनों में 6th शेड्यूल की कोई भी माइन नहीं आती है, इसलिए 6th शेड्यूल इस पर एप्लाई नहीं करता है। एक विषय कई बार आया कि एंड यूज़ से रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों उठाई जा रही है। यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि आज देश में 8-10 करोड़ महिलाएँ जो 2 किलो, 4 किलो कोयला खरीदती हैं, वे काला बाजार से 20 रुपए/25 रुपए प्रति किलो खरीदती हैं। उनको सस्ता कोयला मिले, आसानी से उपलब्ध हो, उनके घर का चूल्हा अच्छी तरह जले, सस्ता जले, इसके लिए एक बार सबकी, कोयले की एंड यूज़ मीट हो जाए, इसलिए अगर कुछ खदानों को कॉमर्शियल माइनिंग के लिए एलाऊ कर

दिया जाए, तो उससे थोड़ी स्पर्द्धा बढ़ेगी, कंपीटिशन आएगा। उससे जो छोटे कारखाने हैं, ईंटों के भट्टे हैं, छोटे बॉयलर वाली रिफ़ैक्टरीज़ हैं, माननीय सदस्य नरेश अग्रवाल जी बार-बार कहते हैं कि स्मॉल स्केल, कॉटेज, एमएसएमई का ध्यान रखिए, उन सबको सस्ती दर पर कैसे कोयला मिले, उसके लिए यह किया गया है, लेकिन सबकी एंड यूज़ रिक्वायरमेंट मीट हो, बिजली की रिक्वायरमेंट मीट हो, उसके बाद अगर यह थोड़ी मात्रा में किया जाए, तो यह देशहित में है, जनता के हित में है।

कई बार एनवायरनमेंट और फॉरेस्ट की बात की जाती है कि एनवायरनमेंट और फॉरेस्ट की क्लियरेंस पहले क्यों नहीं ली जाए, *before we give the mines for auction*. यह इसलिए नहीं किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि फॉरेस्ट और एनवायरनमेंट क्लियरेंस लेने के लिए जमीन होना जरूरी है। जमीन खरीदने के बाद ही ये क्लियरेंसेज़ हो सकती हैं, इसलिए इनको पहले से प्रायर रिक्विजिट नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

एक आखिरी विषय, जो अभी तक की चर्चा में आया है, वह यह था कि स्टेट्स को एंड यूज़ में क्यों नहीं कंसल्ट किया जा रहा है? यह नेशनल मिनरल इसीलिए घोषित किया गया है कि पूरे देश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में किस प्रकार से कोयले की खदानें जनता की सेवा में लगें, इसलिए इसको नेशनल मिनरल बनाया गया है। फिर भी हम हर एक स्टेट के साथ इनफॉर्मल कंसल्टेशन कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों की इसमें पूरी सहमति है। हम इसमें स्टेट्स के पूरे इंटेरेस्ट्स को प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे हैं, यह मैं सदन को आश्वासन देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the motion is moved. There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve, for committal of The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, to the same Select Committee for further consideration. The Member may move the amendment now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be recommitted to the same Select Committee for further consideration, with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

Sir, I have proposed the amendment to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee in order to uphold the democratic principles of the functioning of the Select Committee. This should send a message to all future Select Committees that if they do not function in a proper manner, this House is supreme, and the House has the power

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

as per the existing rules, to recommit the same Bill to the same Committee for further examination. So, I move my amendment.

The questions were proposed.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, it is a very unfair comment. The Select Committee, in its collective wisdom, has discussed it and sent it back. If you are not satisfied, that is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have every right to express my opinion. I am expressing my opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not have a ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, बदनौर साहब आपके पैनल पर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not start a new controversy. Let us proceed with the Bill. Both the motion and the Bill are ready for discussion.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to withdraw the proposal to amend Section 498A of I.P.C.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the matter, Mr. Reddy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I want to leave for Hyderabad. My wife is seriously ill. I may be permitted to lay my Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may lay it and leave.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, violence against women is violence against humanity and human rights. The hon. Supreme Court has rightly observed in 2010 that Section 498A is a weapon in the hands of disgruntled women, as it protects married women from being subjected to cruelty by the husband and his relatives, as it is working as a shield for women.

Now, the Government is proposing to amend Section 498A and making the offence compoundable and it also proposes to allow compromise and settlement between the

* Laid on the Table.

husband and wife at the onset of trial in dowry harassment cases. There is no doubt that it is a very sensitive Section and it has to be used judiciously, since sometimes Section 498A is also used as a weapon rather than a shield.

Sir, incidents of harassment of married women by husbands are increasing, not only in India, but also in other countries, particularly USA and UK, among people of Indian origin. Under the Cr.PC, except in cases of murder, dacoity and rape, the police can grant bail in the police station itself in all other cases. But, the proposed amendment permits a police officer to grant bail to a harassed husband. It would impact not only the legal process, but also the judicial process. What the police will do, if it is passed, is that they would take money and grant bail to the accused. Once this happens, the number of harassment cases is bound to go up. So, instead of strengthening Section 498A, the Government is promoting male chauvinism, which is unacceptable to the women of this country.

The proposal is reprehensible. So, I demand, without any hesitation, that the Government must refrain from giving elbowroom to husbands who indulge in harassment of women, who are even otherwise biologically weak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 — Contd.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा पक्ष पारदर्शिता के पक्ष में है और पारदर्शी व्यवस्था के पक्ष में है। नेचर के साधनों को, नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज को ऑक्शन करने की योजना हम लोगों ने ही बनाई। जब टेलीकम्युनिकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में प्राइवेटाइजेशन का मसला आया, तो हमने ओपन ऑक्शन किया। आपकी एनडीए सरकार ने उसके अन्दर समझौता करके इसे प्रॉफिट शेयरिंग में कन्वर्ट किया। जब 2जी का मसला आया, तो हम लोग उसको ऑक्शन करना चाहते थे, लेकिन ट्राई के चेयरमैन साहब ने, जो अब महत्वपूर्ण पद पर हैं, उन्होंने ही कहा कि लेवल प्लेइंग फील्ड नहीं होगा, इसलिए ऑक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। हमने 3जी और 4जी का ऑक्शन किया। स्वयं माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी कोयले की खदानों का ऑक्शन करना चाहते थे। 2005 में उनके बयान थे। उनके बयान के आधार पर माननीय सीएजी ने 1 लाख 86 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान बता दिया। लेकिन उस समय किसने रोका? भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इसका विरोध किया कि सम्पत्ति हमारी है, रिसोर्स हमारा है, तो आपको इसमें निर्णय लेने का क्या अधिकार है? उनसे चर्चा हुई। चर्चा होने के बाद कानून बना। कानून बनने के बाद नियम बने। उसमें लगभग तीन-चार साल लगे। उसके बाद, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज हो गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रोक लगा दी। अब यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि आप क्यों नहीं कर पाये? जब कानून नहीं था, नियम नहीं थे, तो

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

उसको बनाया, उसको तैयार किया, लेकिन तब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऑर्डर आ गया। सितम्बर, 2014 में ऑर्डर आया। आप चाहते तो MMRD Act के अन्तर्गत नीलामी कर सकते थे। ठीक है, इस बात को हम मानते हैं, क्योंकि जब MMRD Act बना था, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऑर्डर नहीं था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कुछ आदेशों का पालन करने के लिए परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक था, लेकिन इसमें हमारी आपत्ति अधिकार क्षेत्र की बात पर है। कल माननीय सदन के नेता बता रहे थे कि हमें संविधान में शैड्यूल— सेंट्रल यूनियन के और स्टेट के अन्दर राष्ट्रहित में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The display board is not showing. What is the reason?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, let it not be displayed for the next four minutes. मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The display board is here. You will get your full time, otherwise I will cut your time.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Thank you Sir. मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, दिग्विजय सिंह जी का टाइम शुरू ही नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान).... Thank you, comrade. Thank you.

सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने यह मंजूर किया था कि देश के जो नैसर्गिक संसाधन हैं, वे राज्य की सम्पत्ति तो हैं, लेकिन देशहित में हमें उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार है। मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। अगर आप MMRD Act देखेंगे, तो reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence, mining licence, leases ये सब दिये जाते थे। राज्य सरकार के अनुमोदन के बाद ये केन्द्र सरकार के पास आते थे और फिर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उसकी अनुमति देने के बाद राज्य सरकार की माइनिंग लीज साइन की जाती थी। ये नैसर्गिक संसाधन आपके नहीं हैं, श्रीमान्। ये राज्यों के हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। यह सदन राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। मैं शरद यादव जी से, नरेश अग्रवाल जी से, टीएमसी के राजनेताओं से और बीजेडी के राजनेताओं से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्टेट्स का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। आपकी सरकार राज्यों में है। यहां इस कानून के तहत आपका अधिकार छिन रहा है। अगर आप इस कानून के अन्तर्गत देखें, तो मैंने इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट मूव किया है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। इसके क्लॉज 7 में आपसे पूछा भी नहीं जायेगा कि कौन सा end use हो। ब्लॉक आपका है, लेकिन वहां पर पॉवर स्टेशन लगे, स्टील मिल लगे, एल्युमीनियम का प्लांट लगे या सीमेंट का प्लांट लगे, यह आपसे नहीं पूछा जायेगा। यह श्रीमान् पीयूष गोयल जी, आप तय करेंगे। क्या यह राज्यों के अधिकारों का हनन नहीं है? दिलीप तिर्की जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपने अमेंडमेंट मूव किया था। भूपिंदर सिंह जी, आपसे मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपने अमेंडमेंट मूव किया था। यह कौन सा ऐसा दबाव आ गया, जिसकी वजह से आप अपना अमेंडमेंट वापस ले रहे हैं? राज्यों का अधिकार आप छिनवाना चाहते हैं? मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Bhupinder Singh ji, sorry, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Bhupinder ji, please sit down. He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding, sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the amendment...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is my right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will also speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : You have a right to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has taken your name, I will allow you later. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदन के सभी सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस कानून के माध्यम से हर प्रांत की विधान सभा और हर प्रांत की सरकार का हक छीन रहे हैं। इस सदन के माननीय सांसद संबंधित प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्रियों को क्या जवाब देंगे कि आपका हक हमने छीन लिया है, अब आपकी कोयले के खदान से थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगे या स्टील मिल लगे, इसको तय करना आपका अधिकार नहीं है, इसको पीयूष गोयल जी तय करेंगे नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सलाह से।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ अगर आप clause 17 देखेंगे, clause 17 में इन्होंने राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार समाप्त कर दिए हैं। उसके तहत यह है कि जब उनकी मंशा होगी, वे माइनिंग लीज समाप्त कर सकते हैं यानी बिना राज्य सरकार की सहमति से वे माइनिंग लीज समाप्त कर सकते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अब राज्य सरकार के पास क्या बचा, केवल चौकीदारी, केवल आपकी कानून-व्यवस्था। आप कहते हैं कि हमने ऑक्शन करके इतना रुपया दिया, भाई कितना दिया? आप इस बात को भूल जाते हैं, हमने एक लाख करोड़, दो लाख करोड़ दिया, लेकिन, महोदय, यह 30 सालों के अंदर मिलेगा।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): 50 साल।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: नहीं, कोयले में 30 साल है। Mining Regulation Act में 50 साल है। वहां भी एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैम है, वह हम आपको बाद में बताएंगे। इसलिए हम उनका विरोध करते हैं और सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरी प्रार्थना है, हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना है कि राज्यों का अधिकार राज्यों के सदन के माध्यम से आप समाप्त कर रहे हैं, इस पर आप पुनर्विचार कीजिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा विषय मजदूरों का है। कोयला खदान में सबसे ज्यादा लेबर organised sector का है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में हमने माननीय चेयरमैन साहब से अनुरोध किया था कि आप लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को बुलाइए। उन्होंने लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को बुलाया और जब लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी साहब वहां पर आए, तब उन्होंने कहा कि इस Ordinance को ड्राफ्ट करने

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कोई राय नहीं ली गई। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से राय नहीं ली गई। हम लोगों ने अनुरोध किया कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स को बुलाइए। चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि हमने तो उनको खबर भेज दी थी, उन्होंने मना कर दिया, लेकिन, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इंटक के लीडर्स हमारे घर पर बैठे रहे, CITU भी बैठे रहे, लेकिन उनको नहीं बुलाया गया। यह कैसा Ordinance है? ऐसी क्या जल्दी है, पीयूष गोयल जी, ऐसी क्या दिक्कत है, जो आपको इतनी जल्दी लगी हुई है, Ordinance आप फिर से लागू कर सकते थे। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, इस सदन के माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने राज्यों का अधिकार छीन लिया, मजदूरों का अधिकार छीन लिया और secured creditors की आज आप बात कर रहे हैं। जब आप कानून बना रहे थे, तब आपने क्यों नहीं बात की? आपने बैंकों का अधिकार देख लिया, आपने अलग secured creditors का ध्यान रख लिया, लेकिन मजदूरों का ख्याल आपने नहीं रखा। यह आपकी मानसिकता बताता है कि आप मजदूर विरोधी हैं। और यही नहीं है, मैं इसके साथ ही आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, जरा आप Clause 23 देखिए। Clause 23 में है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर नए अलॉटी के किसी भी काम में बाधा डालता है, तो उसके ऊपर जो सजा होगी, वह मैं पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ: "If any person obstructs, fails to deliver, destroys or misuses or retains any property of such coal mine, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with the minimum fine of one lakh rupees for every day." मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, नया अलॉटी अगर पुराने अलॉटी के किसी लेबर ड्यूज का भुगतान नहीं कर पाया और उस पर केंद्र सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे पाई तथा उस पर किसी ने आपत्ति कर दी, तो उस मजदूर को या उस लैंड लूजर को या उस कर्मचारी को आप एक लाख रुपये रोज का जुर्माना करेंगे और दो साल की सजा देंगे। क्या यह मजदूर हितैषी कानून है?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कहा है कि हम लोग open sell अलाऊ करना चाहते हैं। हम तो वैचारिक रूप से उसके विरोध में हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी अगर आप open sell करना चाहते हैं तो आप उसमें रेगुलेटर का प्रावधान कीजिए। नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने छोटे-छोटे ईंट भट्टों के बारे में मुद्दा उठाया। फिरोजाबाद के अंदर छोटी-छोटी ग्लास इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, चूड़ी उद्योग है, उनका मुद्दा इन्होंने उठाया। आपने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि वे पांच-पांच, दस-दस किलो कोयला ले जाते हैं, ब्लैक मार्केट में खरीदना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून में वह प्रावधान कहां है, जिसकी वजह से उन लोगों के हितों का संरक्षण होगा? हमने सुझाव दिया था कि इसमें रेगुलेटर का प्रावधान डाल दीजिए। अगर आपको open sell करनी है, तो आप रेगुलेटर को दे दीजिए। उसे भी इन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया। अभी आपने कहा भी, लेकिन आपने रेगुलेटर की बात नहीं की।

इसी के साथ-साथ, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसमें आदिवासियों का भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इसके बारे में चेयरमैन साहब को सुझाव दिया था और आपके पक्ष में सुझाव दिया था। अगर आप ऑक्शन करने के पहले फॉरेस्ट और एन्वायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से क्लियरेंस करा लेते, तो आपकी वैल्यू बढ़ जाती और वैल्यू बढ़ जाने से राज्य सरकारों को अधिक पैसा मिलता। इसमें क्या दिक्कत थी? हमको कोल सेक्रेटरी साहब ने यह बताया कि साहब, प्राइवेट लोग जल्दी ले सकते हैं, राज्य सरकार, केंद्र सरकार जल्दी

नहीं ले पाएगी। उसके बारे में उन्होंने हमें यह ऑर्गुमेंट दिया। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि किन कारणों से यह प्राइवेट वालों को जल्दी मिल जाता है और राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र की सरकार को यह देर से मिलेगा। हमने तो आपसे वैल्यू ऐडिशन के लिए निवेदन किया था। लेकिन, साथ में मेरा आपसे यह भी अनुरोध है कि ट्राइबल्स की संरक्षा करने के लिए अगर कोई भी ऑक्शन होता है तो उसके पहले ट्राइबल मिनिस्ट्री से यह सर्टिफिकेट लेना चाहिए, उस प्रान्त की सरकार से लेना चाहिए कि इस कोल ब्लॉक में हमारे जितने भी आदिवासी लोग हैं, फॉरेस्ट डेवलर्स हैं, उन लोगों के फॉरेस्ट्स राइट ऐक्ट, 2005 के अंतर्गत क्लेम सेटल कर दिए गए हैं, उसके बाद ही ऑक्शंस किए जाएँ, अन्यथा इसको आप पूरा नहीं कर पाएँगे।

अंत में, मैं आपके माध्यम से कोयला मंत्री जी से इतना ही अनुरोध करूँगा कि कोयला मंत्री जी, कोयला मंत्रालय खतरनाक मंत्रालय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): जब ईमानदारी से काम करो, तो कोई खतरा नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: कोयले की दलाली में हाथ काले होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: वह सीएजी ने बता दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह क़ानून, जो राज्यों का अधिकार छीनता है, मजदूरों का अधिकार छीनता है, आदिवासियों का अधिकार छीनता है, कंज्यूमर्स का अधिकार छीनता है, ऐसे क़ानून का कम से कम हम लोग तो समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। धन्यवाद।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: भूपिंदर जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... If your name has been taken, then, I will allow you. Now, you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, बीएसी में इस पर दो घंटे चर्चा होना तय हुआ था। चूंकि इसमें लगभग 63 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, इसलिए हमारी यह रिक्वेस्ट होगी कि यदि सदन की आम सहमति बनती है, तो हम एक घंटे में इस पर चर्चा को खत्म करें और लगभग एक घंटा वोटिंग वगैरह में लगेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर सदन सहमत हो तो इस पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now the Minister has come with that suggestion. But when I myself put forth that suggestion and I wanted to take the sense of the House, it was objected to from your side.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: There is no objection from our side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, that is the suggestion from the Government side. I think there is...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not accepted. You should take the sense of the House.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is accepted.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, I will give you enough time, but all others are accepting it, then, why do you stand in the way? Anyhow, you want your quota. That will be given. All right, this side and that side are accepting, then, why do you stand in the way?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, in the spirit of the Coal Mines Bill, may I request you not to bribe individual MPs?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not doing that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You said, 'I will give you more time, but why do you want to argue for others?'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I said that I stand for majority. That is all what I said.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, what I am suggesting is, you have allocated...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was with you in the morning.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only saying that if the hon. Leader of the Opposition agrees and you have allocated 34 minutes for the Congress...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the suggestion has come now only. *...(Interruptions)...* Then the Congress' time will be reduced. Accordingly all parties time will be reduced. Yechuryji, accordingly, Congress party's time will be reduced. They have 34 minutes and they have only taken 13 minutes. Their time will also be reduced. Every party's time will be reduced.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My Party's...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, as a special case, I will allow you full time as for two hours.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, finish this within one-and-a-half hours. Please don't put up speakers from your side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. There will be a one-hour discussion and there will be half-an-hour for voting.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): We agree for one hour, Sir. But why consider only one Member who is asking for it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. It will be for one hour.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the time need not be restricted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, you take only five minutes, Shri Anil Dave.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आपने जिस प्रवर समिति का गठन किया था, उसके संबंध में मैं इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके पास काम के लिए छः दिन थे। उसने छः दिन में छः बैठकें की। रविवार के दिन सुबह से लेकर शाम तक बैठे और जिसमें सदस्यों की न्यूनतम संख्या 19 में से 14 रही। यह कार्य करने की हमारी शैली को व्यक्त करता है, इसके लिए सारे सदस्य बधाई के पात्र हैं। सारे सदस्यों ने उसके अंदर भूमिका निभाई। उन्होंने बहुत एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन किया। सैक्रेटेरिएट और कोल मंत्रालय ने भी उसके अंदर प्रभावी भूमिका निभाई। सदस्यों ने कहा था कि राज्यों को बुलाया जाए। तो जो कोल धारित राज्य हैं, उन सभी को निमंत्रित किया गया और उसके अंदर पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा ने प्रतिनिधित्व किया। उसके प्रतिनिधि अर्थात् सरकार के प्रशासनिक लोग आए और उन्होंने अपना पक्ष रखा। मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ ने कहा कि हम बिल के किसी प्रावधान से असहमत नहीं हैं, आप उसके अंदर जैसा करना चाहते हैं वैसा कर सकते हैं। बाद में सुझाव यह आया कि INTUC, BMS, AITUC, CITU, HMS इस प्रकार के सभी संगठनों को बुलाया जाए। उसमें से तीन संगठनों ने अपने लिखित प्रतिवेदन दिए और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी तरफ से सुझाव हैं, अभी हम आने के लिए समर्थ नहीं हैं। यह मुझे सैक्रेटेरिएट ने बताया वे आ नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन उनके सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। एक सुझाव ठीक तीन बजे आया था। मैंने कहा कि इसको स्वीकार कर लो, घड़ी मत देखो। मजदूर की बात सुनी जानी चाहिए, घड़ी-वड़ी देखकर के काम नहीं चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : कौन से तीन आर्गनाइजेशन थे जिन्होंने बिल के पक्ष में अपना ओपिनियन जताया?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let the public know about it.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : इंटक ने दिया है, एटक ने दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्रालयों के अंदर श्रम मंत्रालय और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने आकर अपना पक्ष रखा, जनजातीय मंत्रालय ने अपना पक्ष रखा, बाकी लेबर मंत्रालय ने भी आकर अपना पक्ष रखा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो बातें सेलेक्ट कमेटी में कही गईं उनके ऊपर हम मिनट-टू-मिनट चर्चा न करें तो अच्छा है कि लेबर ने क्या कहा, बाकी ने क्या कहा, यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी का अपना राइट है। जहां तक सारे सदस्यों ने मिलकर कहा कि लेबर एक ऐसा इश्यु है जिसको सबसे पहले एड्रेस करना चाहिए, उसको लेकर के जब सारा विचार हुआ तो यह बात ध्यान में आई कि प्रीवियस एलॉटी और बाद में अभी जिसको फॉरवर्ड एक्शन में एलॉटी किया है, उसको अगर जो भी राशि देनी होगी उसमें से पहला अधिकार मजदूर का है। मजदूर को जो देना है वह पहले दिया जाएगा। किसी को पहले नहीं दिया जाएगा। पहला अधिकार मजदूर का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please don't create stories in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. Tapanji, let him speak. Silence please. Tapanji, why do you disturb him? Let him speak.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : अब आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप क्लॉज पढ़ लीजिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए Clause 9, section 4.8.1 को पढ़ लीजिए। महोदय, छोटे उपभोक्ताओं के संरक्षण को लेकर नरेश अग्रवाल जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के चूड़ी उद्योग व देश भर के भट्ठा व्यापारियों को लेकर चिंतित थे। महोदय, मुझे भी लगा कि छोटा उपभोक्ता तो माइंस नहीं ले पाएगा। यह माइनिंग की बिडिंग में नहीं आ सकता। इस बात को लेकर जो भी चर्चा हुई, संदर्भ आए, सुझाव आए और उसके बाद यह सुनिश्चित किया गया कि उनके हितों के संरक्षण के लिए आने वाले समय में इस प्रकार के नियमों व उपबंधों का गठन किया जाएगा जिससे कि उसे ब्लैक में कोयला न लेना पड़े। आज जो कोयला वह 20-25 रुपए में लेता है, वह कोयला उसे रियायत दर पर दिया जाए। इस के लिए उपबंध किया गया है और क्लॉज 3, sub section 4.2.3 देखा जा सकता है जिस में इस बात को संदर्भित किया गया है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राज्यों के आर्थिक लाभ और स्वायत्तता का विषय बहुत उठाया गया। एमएमडीआर एक्ट के अंदर अभी हमने सुबह संशोधन भी किया है और पास किया है, उसके क्लॉज 9 sub section 3 में यह स्पष्ट लिखा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन बनेगा और मुझे लगता है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद वनवासी क्षेत्र के अंदर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए अगर कोई बात कही गयी है, तो सीधे का सीधा लाभ उसे मिलेगा। इसके माध्यम से जिस क्षेत्र में खदानें हैं, उन खदानों के अंदर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन बनेगा और फिर खदानों के मालिक तक उसका लाभ पहुंचेगा। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कोयला हमारे पास है, आवश्यकता हमारे पास है, अब कोयला और आवश्यकता के बीच में कानून नहीं आना चाहिए अन्यथा हमें कोयला इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा, जिस के कारण हमारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज बाहर जाएगा और दुनिया जब इसे जानेगी तो हम पर हंसेगी कि इनके पास इतना प्रचुर कोयला है और इनके संसाधनों के लिए इन्हें कोयले की आवश्यकता है, फिर भी ये कोयला खोद नहीं रहे हैं, तो यह तो इनके लिए शोचनीय बात है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, सुबह जो बिल पास हुआ, उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहूंगा। हमारे पास जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है, खनिज और कोयला जितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, उसके सम्बंध में बर्नार्ड शॉ की एक ही बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। उनसे किसी ने पूछा कि पृथ्वी से चंद्रमा तक जाने के लिए एक-के-बाद-एक जमा देने पर कितनी मछलियों की जरूरत होगी? बर्नार्ड शॉ से लोगों को ऐसा सवाल कर टकराव नहीं करना चाहिए था, लेकिन वे उनसे टकरा गए। He was genius of his time. तो उन्होंने कहा, "one is enough, if it is long enough." अगर वह इतनी लम्बी हो, तो एक ही मछली बहुत है। महोदय, भारत का कोयला और भारत के खनिज संसाधनों का हम प्रयोग करेंगे, तो देश की गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी, देश के सारे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की सुविधाएं पूरी हो जाएंगी। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैसे मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि बहुत जल्दी में यह बिल लाया गया है, लेकिन मैं इस बिल का इसलिए समर्थन कर रहा हूं कि देश या दुनिया में यह संदेश नहीं जाए कि ऐसे कोयला माफिया, जिनकी खदानें रद्द हुई हैं, उनके दबाव में हम

विरोध कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमें उनसे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। इसीलिए हमारी पार्टी ने इस बिल का समर्थन करने का निर्णय लिया है।

मैंने सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मीटिंग में कुछ बातें उठायी थीं। महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इस के रूल्स बनाएं, तो उन रूल्स में चार चीजों को जरूर क्लियर कर दें कि पुराने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का जो compensation मिलेगा, जिनकी जमीन जा रही है या इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जा रहा है, तो उस compensation के पहले हिस्से का पेमेंट श्रमिकों का होगा, उसके बाद किसी और की liability बनेगी अन्यथा बैंक्स वगैरह कह देते हैं कि liability हमारी है, पहले हमें दो। इसलिए यह assure करिए कि आप रूल्स में यह बात लाएंगे। नंबर दो, भाई दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा और मैं भी उनसे सहमत हूँ कि आप जो और खदानों की नीलामी करें, अगर पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और आदिवासी मंत्रालय— दोनों से एनओसी ले लेंगे, तो शायद आपको दाम ज्यादा मिलेंगे अन्यथा आप कोयले की खदानें दे देंगे, लेकिन पता नहीं वे कब चालू हो पाएंगी? महोदय, मैंने ईट भट्टा, लघु उद्योग, चूड़ी उद्योग की बात उठाई थी। महोदय, यह बात सही है। आप तीन तरह की नीलामी कर रहे हैं। आप ये कोयले की खदानें तीन तरीके से दे रहे हैं। एक तो आप डायरेक्ट स्टेट्स को या एनटीपीसी को दे रहे हैं, एक जो आपने संलग्न सूची एक और दो बनाई है उनको आप नीलाम कर रहे हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि इस स्कीम से आपके पास 2 लाख करोड़ रुपया आ गया, तीसरा आपके पास ऑप्शन रहेगा कि आप खुली नीलामी करेंगे, जिसके लिए आप कहते हैं कि जो खुली नीलामी होगी, उससे प्रतिस्पर्धा होगी, कंपटीशन होगा तो मार्केट में रेट गिर जाएगा। आप बहुत जल्दी में हैं, लेकिन क्या यह सही होगा या नहीं? मैंने आपको कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया कोल इंडिया को डायरेक्ट करे, क्योंकि देश का ईट भट्टा उद्योग, देश का चूड़ी उद्योग, देश का छोटा उद्योग, जिसको कोयले की जरूरत पड़ती है, वह माइन्स खरीद नहीं सकता, उसको माइन्स देने का आपने कहीं कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है, आपने माइन्स देने के लिए सिर्फ तीन-चार श्रेणी को एलाउ किया है, तो उसको कहां से कोयला मिलेगा? ऐसा न हो कि बनारस के पास जो कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश वाले लाते हैं, उसका रेट एकदम इतना हो जाए कि ईट के दाम बढ़ जाएं। आप देखिए, इससे क्या होगा? आप जल्दी-जल्दी में निर्णय ले रहे हैं, लेकिन मजबूरी है, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के अनुसार 31 अगस्त को खदानें बंद हो जाएंगी, उसके बाद खदानें चालू नहीं होंगी और इसलिए आपने हम लोगों का समर्थन चाहा है। वैसे इस पर और विचार करना होगा, हम तो कहते हैं कि इसके बनने के बाद भी आप अमेंडमेंट ला सकते हैं। बाद में विचार कर लें, तो कोई बुराई नहीं है। इस पर विचार होना चाहिए, मेरा ऐसा मानना है। जो आदिवासियों की बात कही गई है, जो वहां रहते हैं, उनका हित कैसे संरक्षित होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। जो रुपया आप राज्यों को दें, उसमें कुछ प्रतिशत फिक्स कर दें कि इतना रुपया वे वहां खर्च करेंगे। चूंकि यह जल्दी में निर्णय हो रहा है, तो मुझे थोड़ा शक भी होता है, मैं एक किस्सा सुनाकर अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। एक मजदूर एक डॉक्टर के पास गया और कहने लगा कि मेरा एक पैर नीला हो गया है। डॉक्टर ने देखा और कहा कि यह बहुत खराब हो गया है, पैर काटना पड़ेगा। उसने पैर काट दिया और आर्टिफिशियल पैर लगा दिया। कुछ दिन बाद फिर वह गया और कहा कि दूसरा पैर नीला हो रहा है। डॉक्टर ने दूसरा पैर काट दिया और आर्टिफिशियल पैर लगा दिया। फिर कुछ दिन बाद गया और कहा कि यह आर्टिफिशियल टांग भी नीली हो रही है। डॉक्टर बोला कि अब मेरी समझ में आया, तुम

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जो तहमत पहनते हो, उसका रंग छूट रहा है, इसलिए यह नीला रंग हो रहा है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो आप सोचते हैं कि खदानों की नीलामी से बहुत रुपया मिलेगा, देश में उससे एकदम सब कुछ पलट जाएगा, देश में सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा, कहीं उससे उलटा न हो जाए। इस बिल के लिए यह बहुत जल्दबाजी है।

सर, मैं सीएजी की रिपोर्ट को कभी सत्य नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं भी पीएसी कमेटी में दो साल चेयरमैन रहा हूँ। पता नहीं, कैसे देश ने सीएजी की रिपोर्ट को भ्रष्टाचार मान लिया? इधर इन लोगों की सरकार थी, ये लोग उसको फेस नहीं कर पाए और देश ने सीएजी की रिपोर्ट को भ्रष्टाचार मान लिया। सर, सीएजी की कोई भी रिपोर्ट आज तक पीएसी के सामने ऐसी नहीं रही, जो रिमूव न हुई हो, 99.9 परसेंट हुई है। यह दुर्भाग्य रहा कि यूपीए की जो सरकार थी, उसने सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अपने को भ्रष्ट सिद्ध कर लिया, हम लोग कुछ बोल नहीं पाए और हम भी जो साथ दे रहे हैं तो चुनाव में उसका खमियाजा हमें भी भुगतना पड़ा और आप लोग यहां सत्ता में आकर बैठ गए। आप भी इन चीजों को जरा ढंग से देख लीजिएगा और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों को प्राथमिकता पर लेकर मेरी बातों का जवाब दे देंगे। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री शरद यादव। मैं आपको पहले से ही बता दूँ कि समय का अभाव है। आप तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कह दें।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चूंकि आपने समय का बंधन डाल दिया, तो दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से इत्तेफाक रखता हूँ। आप यह बिल जल्दी में लाये हैं। यह जो देश की संपत्ति है, यह किनके हाथों में जाएगी, यह आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। हमने यह एक कोल इंडिया संस्था खड़ी की है और इस देश में कोल इंडिया के चलते कभी कोयले की कमी नहीं हुई है। आप ज्यादा समय नहीं दे रहे, वरना मैं बता देता कि कोल इंडिया के पास क्या-क्या कितना कोयला था और जो बीच में अफवाह उड़ी, वह ठीक नहीं थी। फिर, जैसा आप कह रहे हैं, आदिवासी इलाके में जो खनिज संपदा है, उस खनिज संपदा में आपके पास काफी कोयला है, लेकिन जहां जंगल है, घना जंगल है, उस संपदा पर आपको हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि समय मिलेगा, तो मैं उन्हें पत्र लिखकर, वह स्थान बताऊंगा जहां इतना सघन जंगल है, जहां इन खदानों को लेने के लिए लोग लगे हुए हैं। यह अजीब हालत है कि इनकी खदानें अदालत ने कैंसिल कर दीं। आप जैसे व्यक्ति को यदि सुझाव देते, तो आप जरूर मान जाते, लेकिन आप इतनी तेजी में हैं कि बिना प्रॉपर बहस के इसे पास कराना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, यहां जिन लोगों ने, सब तरह के उद्योगों को कोयला देने के बारे में कहा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बनारस और मुगलसराय क्षेत्र हैं, इनमें आप कुछ भी कर लीजिए, यहां घपलेबाजी बन्द नहीं होगी। हम मुगलसराय को जानते हैं, वहीं से माफिया बनते हैं। आपने बिल में जो कहा है कि *may carry on coal mining in any form either for its own consumption, sale or for any other purposes*। इसमें जो आप *end use* की बात कह रहे हैं, गोयल साहब, आप यह देख लेना, आप कह रहे हैं कि प्रतिस्पर्धा के माध्यम से आप कोयला दिलाना चाहते हैं, हमारे देश में प्रतिस्पर्धा का हाल यह है कि हमारी सरकार हवामहल बनी हुई है। मैं केवल आपकी सरकार के बारे में ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं कांग्रेस की सरकार के बारे में

कह रहा हूँ कि वह सरकार भी हवामहल बनी हुई थी। कोई ऐसी खबर है, जो सरकार से बाहर न जाए, कोई चीज है, जो इस देश में छुप जाए?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आर.टी.आई. है।

श्री शरद यादव : यह तो आपके ऊपर लागू हुई है, लेकिन आपके ऊपर तो कोई असर पड़ता नहीं है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आर.टी.आई. भी अब ठप हो गई है। आपको मालूम है कि आर.टी.आई. ठप हो गई है। इसका जो कमिशनर इंचार्ज है, वह मुझ से मिला था और रो रहा था। मैं उसके बारे में यहां क्या बोलूँ। इसलिए आपने end use का जो मामला रखा है, यह कोल इंडिया को बरबाद कर देगा। कोई भी संस्था हो, वह बहुत दिनों में बनती है। आप इसे कह दीजिए और आप जैसे सक्षम मिनिस्टर के रहते, जितनी भी छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन्हें कोयला देने के लिए कोल इंडिया को कह दीजिए, लेकिन वैसा नहीं होगा। ये कोल इंडिया के पास इस कोयले को रखेंगे और इस end use का कहां-कहां इस्तेमाल होगा, इसका अंदाजा आपने अभी नहीं लगाया है।

महोदय, विदेशों से जो कोयला आ रहा है, वह तो आएगा ही, वह जरूरी है, क्योंकि वह कुकिंग वाला कोल है। वह तो आना ही है। उसे आपने समुद्र के किनारे लगाया हुआ है। उसकी जो राख निकलती है, उससे बहुत एरिया प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा ब्लॉक्स ऑक्शन करने के बाद भी वह कोल तो बाहर से आना जारी रहेगा। **...(समय की घंटी)...** लेकिन यह end use और खासकर मजदूरों के बारे में लोगों की जो चिन्ता है, वह स्वाभाविक है। उस इलाके में जंगल हैं और जहां ये मिनरल्स और कोयला है, वहां आदिवासी रहते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहूँ कि इसमें आप उनके इलाके के विकास की चिन्ता मत कीजिए, बल्कि उन्हें cash दीजिए। हिन्दुस्तान के 68 वर्ष के पूरे के पूरे अनुभव कहते हैं कि इस देश में इतने लूपहोल्स हैं कि किसी भी चीज को आप उन लोगों के लिए कर दीजिए, लेकिन उनके विकास का रास्ता नहीं बनेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां लूट ही लूट होती है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से कहना है कि उन आदिवासियों को सीधा कैश दीजिए। उनके हिस्से का जितना कैश बनता है, वह उन्हें उनके हाथ में दीजिए। हिन्दुस्तान के जो आदिवासी सबसे दुखी और लाचार हैं, उनके बारे में इस बिल में ख्याल रखिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इन्हें प्राइवेट लोगों को देंगे, तो जो मजदूर हैं, उनके ऊपर देश के संविधान के जो सामाजिक प्रावधान हैं, वे लागू होंगे या नहीं? इस देश के 80 फीसदी कमजोर लोगों को जो एक छोटा सा झुनझुना मिला हुआ है, वह उनका सपना पूरा होगा कि नहीं होगा? **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में बहुत कमियां हैं, लेकिन आप जल्दी में हैं। इसलिए मैं न इस तरफ हूँ न उस तरफ हूँ। इस बारे में मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसे प्रावधान हों, जो उनके हित में हों। मैं इसके पास हो जाने के बाद भी मैं आपका पीछा करता रहूंगा और यह चाहूंगा कि यह बिल दुरुस्त हो तथा मैं इस बारे में काम करता रहूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. You have three minutes only. I will give you half a minute more.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to make a few quick points in the form of suggestions to the Government. First of all, in our opinion, certain portion of the additional levy should go to the State Government. This additional levy is also a compensatory amount, as stated in paragraph 40 of the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court of India, dated 24th September, 2014. As such, Government should consider that certain portion of the additional levy should go to the coal producing States also.

Sir, my second point is that the Bill seeks to transfer land and mine infrastructure to the new allottee. Clause 3(1)(j) defines, 'the mine infrastructure' to include land demarcated for afforestation and land for rehabilitation and resettlement of the persons affected by coal mining operations under the relevant law. Therefore, my suggestion would be that some provisions should be made in the rules so that land for afforestation and rehabilitation of persons affected by mining operations are not hampered, and that should not be used for any other purposes.

Sir, my third point is that as per Clause 17(3), the statutory powers of the State Government are sought to be suspended for indefinite period. Sir, this may encroach upon the rights of the States. Therefore, I would suggest the Government that before suspension or termination of prospecting licence of mining lease, it should be subject to consultation with the State Governments.

Sir, my next point is that the Government, through this Bill, also seeks to adopt a transparent system through e-auction, which is a welcome move. But, even after adopting the mechanism of e-auction, report of cartelization is appearing almost every day. Here, the Competition Commission of India can play a very vital role provided the Government makes the Competition Commission of India more functional.

Sir, my next point is, if we consider Clause 3(1)(g) of the Bill, read with Clause 11 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, then, one will find that corporations have been included for the purpose of entering into the bidding. Sir, as per the definition of Clause 11 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, 'corporation includes a foreign entity, companies which are registered outside India'. Therefore, my suggestion would be that in the rules to be prescribed, some provisions should be made for some reasonable restrictions on the part of the foreign entity. There should not be any blanket authority to enter into the bidding process. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, my final point is, since the mines belong to the States, where those are situated, the States must be consulted in the decision-making process; even otherwise, consultation is a pre-condition of any liberal democracy. Therefore, I would urge upon

the Government to take the views of the State Governments while taking the decision in regard to allocation. Sir, with these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you for sticking to the time. Now, Dr. R. Lakshmanan, you have only three minutes.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. Sir, I am very grateful to my leader hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for giving me this opportunity. As we look back, the origin of this issue of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015, we are reminded of the Supreme Court milestone judgement on two natural resources allocations made by the previous Government. How did this issue come to us? Because of a judgement, by the Supreme Court on 25-08-2014 and the subsequent order on 24-09-2014 making the Coal Block allocations made earlier invalid and asking the Government to come up with a just and hence acceptable way of allocating this black gold which Mother Nature has abundantly gifted to our country.

Sir, does this not remind us of another Supreme Court Judgement cancelling all the 2G Spectrum allocations, which cost a loss of several hundred thousand crores of rupees to our nation? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is unwarranted. This is an allegation. ...(Interruptions)... He should stick to the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has no right to object to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is *sub judice*. The matter is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Everything is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): If there is anything objectionable, I will look into it. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you want to raise it?

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, even the hon. Finance Minister, yesterday, in his reply, mentioned about corruption. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Sit down; sit down. Okay, I will see to it. I will see to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They are still running after the courts. ...(Interruptions)... They have too many cases. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister, in his reply, mentioned about corruption in telecommunications. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time is up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, I have not mentioned their names. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please sit down. I cannot hear all of you. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this matter is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You can raise your point when you get your chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Chair that this matter is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be referred to here. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. ...(Interruptions)... I will look into it. ...(Interruptions)... I am giving you that assurance. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Lakshmanan, you have half-a-minute more. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, in fact, the downfall of...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Conclude, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: The people of this country firmly believe that ₹ 1.76 lakh crore were illegally stashed away by...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No; no. He is again referring to the same thing. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Why do you want to raise this again? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: If the 2G allocations started the downfall of the UPA Government ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Why do you want to raise this? ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... I am calling

the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Next speaker, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: The allocation of coal block will be absolutely
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Next speaker.
...*(Interruptions)*... If he wants to raise all these issues which have been objected
to, then, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, it is assured in the Bill that the allocation of the
coal blocks will be absolutely transparent and the money collected by the auction
route allocation will go to the States which have the coal blocks. It is specifically
for the positive and open approach that I support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, it is told that till 12.03.2015, the bidding process
for 33 coal blocks have been completed. The likely amount to be generated in this
process alone is close to rupees two lakh crore. We could imagine how many lakhs
of crores of rupees will be available by this auction process for the Government
when the entire process is completed.

It will be in the remotest parts of India that the new coal mines will be operating.
Let the geographical aloofness not give room for exploitation of the people who have
been living here for generations. Tribals, adivasis, whatever they may be classified
as, let us always remember they are our fellow citizens, our brothers and sisters.
Let their fair share reach them. This Bill promises to nation that the labourers will
be protected by many existing labour laws of the country, the Bill promises to the
nation that local population will be adequately taken care of. It is because of these
promises that I support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: I request that all the concessions granted to the coal-
bearing States should also be extended to other States which are setting up pithead
power stations.

Sir, at this juncture, I bring to the kind attention of the Minister the problem of
contractual labourers working in Neyveli Lignite Corporation. There are about 12,000
contract labourers. They get a daily wage of ₹ 425/- No other benefits are given
to them. They have been working in this condition for the last several years. It is

[Dr. R. Lakshmanan]

inhuman. They have been patiently demanding permanency of their jobs. I reiterate their demand and request the Minister to come up with a schedule to make them permanent employees as early as possible.

With these words, I support this Bill.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप। कश्यप जी, आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, आप जितना समय देंगे, आज तो उतने समय में काम करना ही पड़ेगा। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने जब बिल पेश किया तो हमने यह महसूस किया कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल के पीछे अपनी कुछ प्राथमिकताओं को व्यक्त किया था, जिनमें खास तौर पर आपने एक एगज़ाम्पल भी दिया था कि हमने जब कुछ खदानों को नीलाम किया तो उससे दो लाख करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट के पास आया। ये कुल 204 खदानें हैं, जिनके बारे में आप बिल लेकर आए हैं। पहली 22 खदानों से maybe दो लाख करोड़ रुपए अर्न हुए तो 204 खदानों की नीलामी से maybe 20 लाख करोड़ रुपए आने की संभावना देश की सरकार के पास हो सकती है। मैं इस बिल को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ और इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ— कुछ जरूरी मशवरा देना मेरी जिम्मेदारी बनती है इसलिए वह देना चाहता हूँ कि 20 लाख करोड़ के करीब इन्कम, जो देश की सरकार को प्रदेशों की कोयला खदानों से होने वाली है और जैसा आपने कहा कि ये सारी खदानें उन प्रान्तों में हैं, जहां पर आदिवासी बहुलता है, जहां पर एसटी और एससी वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सामने माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि जब ये सारी खदानें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हैं, उनके विकास की बात भी आप कह रहे हैं तो इस कुल अमाउंट में से कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि आप शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के ऊपर खर्च करने वाले हैं, एक तो यह बात सदन के सामने अवश्य स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला खदान का विषय इसलिए भी गंभीर है कि कोयला खदान की वजह से सरकारों का आना-जाना भी होता है, बहुत सारे आरोप भी लगते हैं। मैं आपसे दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का भी जरूर ध्यान रखें कि जो पहले आवंटी हैं, उन आवंटी के साथ जो मैनपावर लाखों की संख्या में काम करती रही है, तो जब आप नया आवंटन करेंगे, पहले आवंटी से खदानें ले ली जाएंगी, उनकी लाखों की संख्या में लेबर बेकार हो जाएगी। वह सारी लेबर गरीब है, आदिवासी है, एस.टी. है, ओबीसी है, तो लाखों लेबर क्लास के जो लोग हैं, इस बिल को पास करने के बाद, उनका हित कैसे सुरक्षित रहेगा, इसका भी निश्चित प्रावधान होना चाहिए, उनका एरियर भी निश्चित होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं तीसरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। आपने इस बिल में punishment का प्रॉविजन किया है। इसमें दो साल की सजा और एक लाख रुपया प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से फाइन का प्रॉविजन किया है। इस बारे में क्लेरिफिकेशन सदन में आना चाहिए कि जो पहले आवंटी की लेबर है, उनको अगर पेमेंट नहीं दिया, उनको पैसा नहीं मिला, आपने उनके मकान भी छीन लिए, उनका इलाज भी नहीं हुआ, अगर उन्होंने अपने हित के लिए कोई धरना किया, कोई आंदोलन किया, कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया, तो क्या यह सजा उन पर भी इम्पोज़ होगी, क्या उनको भी सजा दी जाएगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने इस बिल में

इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है कि जो लोग अपने हित के लिए आवाज उठाएंगे, उनको सजा नहीं दी जाएगी, ऐसा कोई प्रॉविजन आपने इसमें नहीं किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस पर भी आप जरूर स्पष्टीकरण दीजिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अगली बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला बड़ा गंभीर है और बहुत जल्दबाजी भी अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। जब सदन इसके फेवर में है, लोग चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को पास करें, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस बिल के साथ में कुछ और ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनको हमें आगे जोड़कर देखना पड़ेगा। प्रान्तों के हित का मामला है, चाहे ओडिशा की बात करिए, चाहे महाराष्ट्र की बात करिए, जिन-जिन प्रांतों में कोयला खदानें हैं, उन प्रांतों के हित को भी ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस बारे में भी सरकार की ओर से स्पष्टीकरण आना चाहिए। चूंकि खदानों से अर्निंग होगी, वहां से पैसा आएगा, तो उनका हित हम कैसे साधेंगे, यह बात भी क्लियर होनी चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Tapan Kumar Sen; you have four minutes. But the Chair before me said "Give him extra time". Maybe, for a special reason; I don't know why. So, it is five minutes. Please carry on. Five minutes is five minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think whatever time I speak, that is my due time and legitimate time and I will speak within that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your legitimate time is four minutes; I am giving you five minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Sir.

Secondly, because there is a time constraint, I can't elaborate. So, I start with hon. Minister's presentation while placing the Bill. Please don't put an imputation that we are not in favour of transparent way of dealing with things. Please don't put that imputation; that is a false imputation. If you go through our amendment, for your so-called transparent mechanism, I think, there is no opposition to that. We oppose the Bill on certain basic premises. You are altering the basic structure of the 1973 Coal Mines Nationalisation Act. After a long experience of private mining, they have nationalized the coal mining sector, and, thereafter, the coal production in the country got more than quadruplet, coal conservation has improved; coal mine's accident situation has considerably improved and the workers' lot has also improved a lot. So, you are trying to reverse this in this Bill by allowing the coal block allottees to mine coal not only for own consumption — up to that, that was the practice — but also for sale or any other purpose. That will be the opening up of the denationalization process which the country achieved, the people of the country achieved, not only the Government or the Prime Minister. It was a prolonged struggle

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

of the people which had achieved this. You are now reversing that process. We are opposed to that reversion. You may agree or disagree. But we oppose this Bill.

Secondly, you are saying that the common man will get coal at ₹2, 3 or 5 per kilo for which you are removing that restriction. Hon. Minister, please see. We are purchasing rice at forty rupees a kilo in the city and the producer of that rice is not getting even five rupees per kilo. They are committing suicides. In such type of pervert economic governance, I do not understand that only by removing that restriction, how can you ensure that small industries' eent bhataas and commoners, old ladies, will be getting coal at two rupees a kilogram or three rupees a kilogram? I don't know. Whatever you have to deliver to the common people, it is not possible by any trickle down process that from this, that will follow. No. That trickle down theory has been proved to be completely a bogus proposition. You have to attack that problem directly to deliver directly. For that, the kind of pricing mechanism that we should have put in place is not there; the kind of regulatory mechanism that should have been there is not there. I am not blaming you only because that was the pattern which has evolved in the process of last three decades in our country. I will tell you about iron ore mines. I have personal experience. I am going there as a trade unionist. Three hundred rupees per tonne is the production cost even today and the same iron ore is being sold at ₹4,500-5,000 a tonne during peak period. Huge money was minted by so called illegal miners in different plants by exporting that, and it was allowed. How come such pervert price difference gap? The production cost is ₹300 per tonne – it may fluctuate to maximum ₹350 – and the actual final product cost is ₹4,000. But of this '₹350 per tonne', the major victims are the workers. They did not get anything out of that. The localites, inhabitants, did not get anything out of that. How come that pervert situation continue? Your Bill has given no solution to that. You are talking about the labour dues that it would be given priority. This is your Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. I would like to draw the attention of Dave Saheb. This is your own Select Committee Report. It is as reported by the Select Committee. That clause is still there. Wages, bonus, gratuity, pension and provident fund will no more be the liability of the prior allottee. It will be the liability of the future allottee. This clause is there and you are telling that labour dues will be given priority. Where is it there? After the Bill is passed, you are nowhere there. Some other people who are there will be operating that. Just by sound bites, you can confuse people, mislead people. You do have that right; and you are telling about labour. As on date — please check with your Labour Ministry – the coal workers have not been included in the schedule employment. So, the Government has got no right even to set their minimum wages till now and they are thrown to the mercy of the miners only – whatever

wage they want to give – and that is why in my amendment, we have specifically demand incorporated amendment. The Coal India has already set a standard for the contract workers also. Extend that benefit and ensure that that is statutorily done. ...(Time-bell rings)... Please. I am concluding. If you are telling that we will take care of it in the Rules, I am afraid. What is the fate of the rules? That is already there. In the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, in Central Rules No. 25, it is there. It says, 'For doing same and similar work, the contract workers will be getting the same wages as regular workers.' In your own Department, are you giving it to the temporary workers who are there? Please check. I am sure, you are not giving it. Nowhere in the country was that applied although they are there in the rule not from today but from 1970 till 2014. ...(Time-bell rings)... That is the fate. Don't say that by putting that in the rule, you will be taking care of labour. Please don't make us believe that unrealistic thing which is not possible. So, you need to address that directly in the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Last point.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will make it very quickly, Sir.

You are talking about import. How much coal are we importing? People are laughing at us since we are importing coal. You have definitely heard of these stories, of coal import in our country. The last time we imported it was in 2013-14; we had imported 130 million tonnes. What is the composition of that? Around 50 million tonnes are imported as coking coal, which is needed for steel production, and we don't have enough of coking coal. Our coal quality is also not good. We do not have enough of washeries, which can change coal with a bigger ash content into coking coal. We don't have enough of it. So, we require it and it is an absolute necessity. Another 50 million tonnes, out of the 130 million tonnes, are being used by our power plants in the coastal areas. For them, use of imported coal made more economic sense than taking coal from the ...(Time-bell rings)... The Ministry of Environment – Prakashbhai is sitting just below you – have issued notifications...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will just complete, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

The Ministry of Environment and Forests have issued notifications that power plants situated thousand kilometers away cannot use coal with 34 per cent ash content, because it pollutes. These notifications are in place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : And this is what the background...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Senji, we have changed it only last week.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: All right; you have changed it. I was not aware. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have changed it only last week.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I have to call the next speaker now. Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At that time, that Notification was in vogue. I shall give you the economics behind it. Import of coal is not a very big problem for our country. And so far as augmenting production is concerned, after having been allotted 240 coal blocks...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please look at me also. You are looking this side and that side. That is why I can't even ask you to...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken three minutes more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am concluding my sentence after looking at you!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in the last 20 years, since 1993 till today, out of the 240 coal blocks allotted to the private sector, only 40 could be made operational. This clearly exposes the mining competence of the private sector. Please don't fall into a trap. On these grounds, I strongly oppose this Bill and I stick to my amendments. Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): After taking double the time, you are thanking me! Now, Mr. Anubhav Mohanty.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely honoured that you have given me an opportunity to share my thoughts and concerns over the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. I, on behalf of my Party, the Biju Janata Dal, and the entire State of Odisha, welcome the system of allocation of coal blocks for auction, as provided in this Ordinance, as we believe that this is a completely transparent way.

Sir, I would like to point out that the State Cabinet, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Navin Patnaikji, had taken the decision to allocate all mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding, even before the promulgation of

this Ordinance, thus becoming the first State Government in this whole country to take such a policy decision. I would also like to point out that while earmarking coal blocks, the Government of India should take the State Governments into confidence and consider the requirement of iron and steel, aluminium and other industries and their captive power plants. Hon. Chief Minister, Shri Navin Patnaik, has already discussed these issues with the hon. Union Minister for Power and Coal, who has promised to look into these issues, and I am sure he would certainly do that.

Sir, I was blessed to be a part of this Select Committee and to my happiness, every single Member, be it from the Government side or the Opposition side, everyone was whole-heartedly concerned for labourers in this sector. The Government has already clarified that all the labour laws applicable to other sectors will also be applicable to this sector.

Sir, I and my Party believe that there is no need for any new provision. Further, I would like to mention that these coal bearing areas are mostly backward places, forested or tribal areas. So, the huge revenue which we are going to generate out of this auction should be used in the development of our brothers and sisters living in these areas. The Union Government has taken a historic step in introducing a transparent auction system. Now, what we all should do is, we should use this opportunity to do justice to the poor and tribal people who are living with the hope that we all are there to look after them. Sir, the Odisha Government will totally support this Government in this particular issue. Although there are many issues where we differ, but on this particular transparent Bill we are completely with you. Those Members who were pointing out their views are, of course, most welcome. I would like to cite one special thing. Just when the discussion this on topic began, a very senior Member — I honour him a lot; I won't take his name because I don't want to dishonour anyone — said that Dilip Tirkeyji and Bhupinder Singhji brought an amendment. क्या दबाव था, जिससे उन लोगों ने अपना अमेंडमेंट वापस ले लिया? They didn't move it forward. सर, मैं सबके सामने आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हां, दबाव था, लेकिन दबाव उन गरीब आदिवासियों की उम्मीदों का था, दबाव उन गरीब आदिवासियों के सपनों का था, उनकी खुशियों का था, न कि किसी राजनीतिक दल के भ्रष्टाचारी का था। अभी तो बीजेपी की सरकार बने एक साल हुआ है, So, there is a long way to go. We might differ on so many issues where we find that there is no transparency. But we believe that there will be transparency in every case you do. जब यह बिल आया, तो कमेटी में इसके जाने से पहले बाहर के काफी लोग मुझे रोज ई-मेल करते थे, फोन करते थे, मेसेजेज करते थे। हमारे यहां से भी काफी साथियों ने मुझे मेसेज किया, मुझसे बात की। काफी लोग चाहते थे कि यह बिल पास न हो, we should linger it. हालांकि बीजेपी सरकार आगे क्या करेगी, यह तो वक्त बताएगा, लेकिन फिर भी सर, अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें, अगर सब लोग मुझे इजाजत दें, तो मैं अपने दिल की बात, एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : उसी से आप अपनी बात समाप्त कर देना।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will finish with this.

"अभी से मैं तुम्हें बेवफा कैसे कहूँ,
अभी से मैं तुम्हें बेवफा कैसे कहूँ,"—

सर, अभी तो सरकार बनी है, अभी तो काम धीरे-धीरे शुरू हुआ है, आगे बहुत रास्ता है—

"अभी से मैं तुम्हें बेवफा कैसे कहूँ,
यह तो मंजिलों की बात है, रास्ते में क्या कहूँ।
गैर पूछते हैं मेरा हाल-ए-दिल,
गैर पूछते हैं मेरा हाल-ए-दिल,
अरे, यह दोस्तों की बात है, मैं दुश्मनों से क्या कहूँ"।

Sir, thank you so much. जय हिन्द, जय जगन्नाथ।

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): सर, मुझे इतनी कविता नहीं आती है, मगर यहां कोई दुश्मन नहीं है, यहां केवल प्रतिद्वंदी हैं, पॉलिटिकल राइवल्स हैं।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती : सर, दुश्मन नहीं बोलना चाहिए। दुश्मन वे लोग हैं, जो गरीबों की उम्मीदों को मारते हैं। उनके अलावा कोई दुश्मन नहीं है। हर दल में अच्छे आदमी हैं, अच्छे नेता हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Piyush Goyalji ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I went to the other House and I am coming here also. Members from both sides, from this House and from that House, are saying that their time is running out; their flights are booked, etc. I want to appeal the hon. Chairman and the House to expedite this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can conclude it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Piyush Goyalji which is the consequence of the final order of the Supreme Court in September 2014. ...(Interruptions).... There is no doubt that this Bill provides the

Government an opportunity to recast the entire coal sector which is derailed and also, through scientific methods, make mining cost effective and thereby reduce coal deficit so as to generate enough power for people of this country. The Bill also helps the Government generate revenue which can be used by giving more royalty to States and also improve the condition of miners in Singareni and other coal mines in the country. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, one thing I want to say regarding my State. My State, Telangana is also a coal-bearing State. We have Singareni Collieries which spread over to Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts with more than 10,000 million tonnes of coal reserves which will last for next 200 years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you support and sit, if you support, or, you oppose and sit.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, I have one important point regarding labour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you can write to the Minister.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, coal miners are low-paid workers. They are demanding to exempt their income from the Income-Tax. I request the Government of India to accept this demand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjiv Kumar, are you speaking? You can take one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: The next point I wish to make is relating to Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Sir, the Act mandates the NTPC, under Thirteenth Schedule, and I quote, "NTPC shall establish a 4,000 MW power facility in the successor State of Telangana after establishing necessary coal linkages." *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjiv Kumar, two minutes for you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, can she lay her speech on the Table?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no rule for that. She can write to the Minister. The hon. Minister may give special attention to her letter. Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar, start speaking. Your time is going. Take only two minutes.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं झारखंड के कोयलांचल से आता हूँ, इसलिए कोयला से मेरा जिन्दगी भर का नाता है। सर, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब वित्त मंत्री जी बोल

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

रहे थे कि लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया झारखंड में जाएगा या दूसरे कोयलांचल के राज्यों में जाएगा, इससे हमें लगा कि झारखंड की स्थिति सुधरेगी, वहां पर स्कूल होगा, हॉस्पिटल होगा, जिससे वहां के ट्राइबल की स्थिति सुधरेगी, इसलिए मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं। लेकिन मैं पीयूष गोयल जी को बता देना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड में डिस्प्लेसमेंट की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। जब से Coal Bearing Areas Act के माध्यम से, जमीन ली गई है, तब से झारखंड में डिस्प्लेसमेंट की प्रॉब्लम जस की तस बनी हुई है। आज भी जिन लोगों को जमीन के बदले में नौकरी दी गई है, Coal India उन लोगों को बराबर तंग करती रहती है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो BCCL है, वह झारखंड का सबसे भ्रष्ट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है। जिन लोगों को जमीन के बदले में नौकरी दी गई है, उन लोगों को आज भी वहां पर प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। वहां पर डिस्प्लेसमेंट की ऐसी प्रॉब्लम है कि झारखंड की टोटल आदिवासी पॉपुलेशन की 14% पॉपुलेशन दूसरी जगह डिस्प्लेस्ड हो चुकी है। आपके इस बिल में उनके लिए कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं है या Coal Bearing Areas Act में भी उनके लिए कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं है, जिससे डिस्प्लेसमेंट को रोका जा सके। आज तक डिस्प्लेसमेंट नहीं रुका है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं, चूंकि डिस्प्लेसमेंट झारखंड की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, आप उसको अवश्य एड्रेस करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

झारखंड की जो दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह है, खनिज और कोयला हमारे लिए अभिशाप बन चुके हैं। इनकी ढुलाई और खनन के क्रम के चलते जो पॉल्यूशन होता है, उसके चलते वहां पर मैक्सिमम लोग अस्थमा, टीबी और कैंसर के शिकार होते हैं। वहां हॉस्पिटल की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ज्यादातर लोग वेल्लोर या All-India Institute of Medical Sciences में ट्रीटमेंट के लिए आते हैं। आप रॉयल्टी के तौर पर जिन लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों को देने की बात करते हैं, उसको हम लोग इलाज में खर्च कर देते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं, चूंकि आप मेरे दोस्त भी हैं, धनबाद में, कोयलांचल में जो central hospital है, उसको sophisticated किया जाए, ताकि वहां पर सिर्फ कोयले के मजदूर और कोयले के कर्मचारी ही नहीं, पूरे कोयलांचल के लोगों का इलाज किया जा सके।

दूसरी बात मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को जमीन के बदले नौकरी दी गई है, आपके BCCL के लोग उन्हें बराबर तंग करते रहते हैं। कल-परसों मैंने एक मामला उठाया था, धनबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट के करमाटांड मौजा के 104 लोगों को 1990 के दशक में नौकरी दी गई थी, उन लोगों को बार-बार सस्पेंड किया जाता है और अभी भी वे लोग सस्पेंडेड हैं।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि जिन मजदूरों को जमीन के बदले आप नौकरी देते हैं, उन लोगों को प्रताड़ित नहीं किया जाए। आप लोगों के ऑफिसर हैं, उनसे बोलिए कि वे जमींदार की तरह नहीं, एक नौकर की तरह वहां पर व्यवहार करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Please take only two minutes, or maximum three minutes. And, I want to thank BJP for withdrawing one name!

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, subsequent to the Supreme Court judgment on a PIL cancelling the previous allocations of coal mines and directing to auction in a transparent manner, this Bill has come.

4.00 P.M.

Sir, we realize the imperative need of the Bill but the manner in which it has been brought is under dispute. First of all, Sir, we do not know as to why this ordinance route was followed. It is a very, very important Bill which everyone is concerned with. No one is against the auctioning of coal mines which increases the income of the exchequer. While the Government is so much concerned about the income of the exchequer, it should also care about the other side. That is the issue. This Bill has got far-reaching ramifications. Sir, we are very much sorry to note that in the same haphazard manner in which the Bill was discussed in the Select Committee, it is being discussed in this House. Sir, according to us, the Select Committee, which had to hear so many stakeholders, has not done so. It was very, very imperative but due to paucity of time, the Select Committee proceedings were rushed through. However, I do not want to go deep into this. But, at the same time, some of the suggestions, which were made by the Members of the Select Committee, were not taken into consideration.

Sir, the Bill, as it was introduced in the Select Committee, has come to the House as it is. It has got 33 clauses, and, all the 33 clauses are unchanged. Sir, the concept of Standing Committee came into existence in the early nineties, and, its basic objective was to ensure that every Bill is scrutinized in detail. The Standing Committee is considered to be a mini-Parliament, and, so is the Select Committee. Sir, the Select Committee had to hear the stakeholders, various concerned Ministries, the States, which are to be affected, the labour which had to lose their jobs and the trade unions which represent them, but they were not heard. Sir, we even worked on Saturday and Sunday. But due to rushing through, we were not able to come to a conclusion, and we dissented.

But, now, while this is being discussed in the House, we want to put forth these issues before the hon. Minister, who is very much concerned with the passing of this Bill. We are also for it, of course. We are also for the auction of these mines. We don't have any grudges. At the same time, when this auctioning method is introduced, the prior allottee loses his mines. The employees or the labourers, who were with the prior allottee, are not bound to be employed by the new person who happens to be the successful bidder. So, what is the fate of those labourers is a very big question. Sir, already, there is much unemployment in this country. It would be adding lakhs of employees and labourers to the unemployed workforce. So, we are concerned about that.

श्री उपसभापति: आपके तीन मिनट पूरे हो गये।...(व्यवधान)... तीन मिनट पूरे हो गये।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly permit me. I am talking something very serious. Sir, compared to the Members who are supporting the Bill, we have some very important issues to put forward. Sir, I suggested that the labour must be taken as the secured creditors. The prior allottee, who gets the money from the bidder, has to give the compensation to the labourers and that should come in the Bill, but it has not come here.

Sir, the basic feature of the Constitution of this country is the federal set-up but this Bill forfeits the rights of the States. I will just like to quote sub-clause 3 of clause 17. It says, "As it is considered expedient and necessary in the public interest and in view of the difficult situation which has arisen, the powers of the State Government under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to prematurely terminate the prospecting licence or remaining lease, shall stand suspended." Sir, how can the rights of the States be suspended by this Act?

I am afraid, for any reason, the rights of the States should not be encroached or should not be forfeited in any manner. So, we are against only these two issues. The labourers have not been taken into consideration; their welfare has been ignored. And, the rights of the States have been forfeited. Due to these reasons, we have some issues. These things have not been discussed threadbare in the Select Committee, and, therefore, Sir, I have put forth my views before the Minister. What is needed is a positive response by him, and, an assurance to the lakhs of labourers who are going to come to the streets, and, Sir, to avoid any further problem, already there are enough in the country, we should not further add up the unemployed workforce. Thank you very much.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। एक बात तो तय हो गई कि जो लोग इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर भी रहे हैं, वे भी यह बात कह रहे हैं कि सरकार ने बहुत जल्दबाजी में बिल बनाया और सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जितना समय मिलना चाहिए था, उसको उतना समय नहीं मिला। जो औपचारिकताएं सेलेक्ट कमेटी को पूरी करनी चाहिए थीं, सबसे बात करनी चाहिए थी, उसको वह नहीं कर पाई। इस बात के लिए तो सदन में आम सहमति है और ऐसा लगता है कि the Government has missed the bus to reform the coal sector. यह बहुत बड़ी opportunity थी, जिसके द्वारा कोल सेक्टर को रिफॉर्म किया जा सकता था, लेकिन जल्दबाजी की वजह से वह नहीं हो पाया।

जहां तक ऑक्शन की बात है, ऑक्शन की बात सरकार करती है। ऑक्शन तो 2010 के लॉ से भी हो सकता था, जो यूपीए सरकार ने बनाया था। सिर्फ उसमें एक बात जो कही जाती है, वह यह है कि जमीन ट्रांसफर करने का राइट इसमें दिया गया है। इसको दूसरे तरीके से भी किया जा सकता था। उसके लिए इतनी जल्दबाजी करने से जो तमाम बातें छूट गईं, जिनको पूरे सदन ने हाइलाइट किया है, सरकार को उनका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

एक चीज यह कही जाती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसमें दखल दिया और पहले जो ऑक्शन हुए, उसमें cartelization का आरोप था। मेरा यह मानना है कि एलॉटमेंट या एलोकेशन हुए, लेकिन cartelization की शिकायतें आज भी आ रही हैं। अभी अखबारों में यह छपा हुआ है कि कई ऑक्शन होने के बाद मिनिस्ट्री re-examination कर रही है और डिपार्टमेंट कर रहा है। इसका मतलब है कि आज भी ऑक्शन में कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं और कई कंपनियों के नाम आए हैं। जेएसपीएल का नाम आया है, जीएमआर का नाम आया है, अदाणी का नाम आया है, जेपी सीमेंट, हिन्डाल्को का नाम आया है, इसलिए मिनिस्टर को clarify करना चाहिए कि क्या उनके पास cartelization की शिकायतें आई हैं? क्या बिडिंग के बाद उस पर इस तरह का कोई re-examination चल रहा है? मिनिस्टर को इस मामले में सदन में जवाब देना चाहिए।

एक चीज और सावधान रहने की है, वह यह है कि इसमें joint ventures का प्रोविजन है, जिसके तहत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, पब्लिक सेक्टर, सब joint venture कर सकते हैं। Joint venture में बहुत घपला और घोटाला होता है। आगे डिब्बा तो होता है, चेहरा तो होता है पब्लिक सेक्टर का और गवर्नमेंट की यूनिट्स का, लेकिन उसके पीछे प्राइवेट लोग काम करते हैं, उनकी understanding होती है और उसके अंदर बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। इसलिए मिनिस्टर को इस मामले में भी बहुत सावधानी रखने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि 'joint ventures' बहुत खतरनाक वर्ड है। रूल्स में इसके लिए वे क्या precaution ले रहे हैं ताकि उसमें किसी भी किस्म का स्कैन्डल न होने पाए, इस बात का उन्हें ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

इसमें एक शेड्यूल-I और शेड्यूल-II की माइन की बात है। शेड्यूल-I, शेड्यूल-II की माइन के बाद गवर्नमेंट ओपन ट्रेडिंग के लिए भी माइन देने वाली है। ओपन ट्रेडिंग में क्या होगा? उसमें 100 परसेंट cartelization हो जाएगा, क्योंकि वह domestic purposes के लिए, small scale industry के लिए और कहा जा रहा है कि कांच उद्योग, जो ग्लास इंडस्ट्री है, उसके लिए तथा इसके अलावा ईट भट्ठा आदि के लिए देंगे। लेकिन, क्या यह आप नहीं समझते हैं कि अगर इन लोगों की मिलीभगत होगी और ये लोग दाम कितना भी बढ़ाएंगे, तो उसको आप कैसे रोकेंगे? उसका प्रोविजन कैसे करेंगे? इन लोगों के लिए कोल इंडिया में जो 10 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन था कि घर के अंदर जो महिलाएं अंगीठी जलाती हैं, उनके लिए, कांच उद्योग के लिए और ईट भट्ठा जैसे छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, उसको कोल इंडिया ने क्यों abolish कर दिया? उसको आप दोबारा restore कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? हमारी यह राय है कि इन लोगों के लिए कोल इंडिया में 15 परसेंट कोल का रिजर्वेशन रहना चाहिए। एक यह चीज मंत्री जी को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party time is over. That's the problem.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, मेरे 15 मिनट बाकी हैं, लेकिन मैं 5 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, मैं to the point बोलता हूँ, precise बोलता हूँ, एक भी वर्ड इधर-उधर नहीं बोलता हूँ।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो यह end user वाला formula आया, ठीक है, बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन उसमें हो क्या रहा है? जो लोग 15 साल से माइन चला रहे हैं, 25 साल से चला रहे हैं, उनको हटा कर यह दूसरों को मिल जाएगी। इससे आप देखिएगा कि इतनी मुकदमेबाजी

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

होगी कि तमाम माइन्स operational हो ही नहीं पाएंगी, इसमें इतने झगड़े होंगे। दूसरी चीज यह है कि इसमें liability आपने पुराने वाले पर डाल दी, जिसकी माइन चली गई, वह तो ऐसे ही रो रहा है, तो वह कितनी liability लेबर्स को देगा, कितनी बाकी को देगा, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा मुकदमेबाजी होगी। यह चीज भी आपको ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now you conclude.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, तीसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने आदिवासी वाली बात बहुत की। जब हम लोगों ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ऑफिसर से पूछा, तो उन्होंने साफ कहा कि आदिवासियों के लिए जो पैसा स्टेट्स को जा रहा है, उसमें ऐसी कोई कंडीशन नहीं है कि इसको ट्राइबल्स पर ही खर्च किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह वहां के एक्सचेकर में जाएगा, उनके consolidated fund में जाएगा। इसलिए इस बारे में भी सरकार को स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का जो प्रॉडक्शन है, उसको दोगुना करने की जरूरत है ताकि लोगों को कोयला मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. हम सिर्फ दो चीजें कहना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के जो माननीय चेयरमैन थे, हमने उनके सामने यह बात रखी थी। आज शायद हम इस बात को दोहराते नहीं, अगर दवे साहब ने यह बात नहीं कही होती। उन्होंने कहा कि आदिवासी, जो क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सेक्शन 9 में प्रोविजन किया गया है और उनका हित रखा जाएगा। जब हमने इस बात को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में रखा था कि आपने इस क्षेत्र को डिफाइन नहीं किया है और जब तक आप इसको डिफाइन नहीं करते हैं, तो जिस क्षेत्र में, जहां पर आप खदान कर रहे हैं, उस क्षेत्र में आज कोई नहीं रह रहा है, उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में कोई रह रहा होगा, लेकिन वहां नहीं रह रहा है। इस क्षेत्र को आप डिफाइन करेंगे, तब तो आप बेनिफिट दे सकेंगे। इस संबंध में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में यह बात कही गई थी कि हम लोग इसको एक्ट में नहीं ला रहे हैं, हम लोग इसको रूल्स में कह देंगे और इसको हम मेंटन करेंगे। लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन नहीं आया, इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि यह बात आपके सामने रखूँ।

दूसरी बात सेक्शन 9 के बारे में कही गई है। उसमें आपने एक प्रोविजन रखा है। अभी आपने कहा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटी को हम रॉयल्टी का one-third पैसा दे रहे हैं, जिसे वह इन सब कामों में लगाएगी, लेकिन आप उस प्रोविजन को ज़रा पढ़ लीजिए। उसमें आपने यह लिखा है कि आप "not exceeding one-third" देंगे। "Not exceeding one-third" का मतलब यह होता है कि आप 33 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। आपने यह स्टेट्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है कि वे 0.1 परसेंट से लेकर 33 परसेंट तक, अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में यह उनके discretion पर आ गया है कि वे जितना देना चाहें दें। इसलिए आपको इसमें "less than" रखना चाहिए था, "not exceeding" नहीं रखना चाहिए था। अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो आप उसको clarify करते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

अब एक आखिरी बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा कि हमारे बीजेडी के एक साथी ने वफाई और बेवफाई की बात कही। हमने कहा कि आप इन बातों का जरूर ध्यान रखिए, वरना कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बाद में इस देश के लोगों से आपको कहना पड़े कि "हम बेवफा हरगिज़ न थे, पर हम वफा कर न सके।" ऐसा समय न आए, यह ध्यान रखिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Piyush Goyal.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the matter? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, just because my name has been raised. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name was taken by whom? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will just ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Tell. One minute only.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, one minute. Say it.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Okay, Sir. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who has taken your name? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि दिलीप तिकी जी और भूपिंदर सिंह ने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, किस दबाव में आकर उन्होंने उन्हें वापस लिया? मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और मैं इसमें कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन दबाव कौन किसके ऊपर डालता है? सर, यह लोकतंत्र है। यहां जो विरोधी पक्ष होता है, उसका काम होता है सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डालना और लोकतंत्र के माध्यम से ही, गांधी जी के रास्ते से अपनी बात सरकार से पूरी करा लेना। इसी तरीके से यहां हमने और हम सब ने अपने-अपने राज्य के स्वार्थ को सामने रखने की कोशिश की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, you have made it clear. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: हमने अपने राज्य के स्वार्थ के लिए जो किया, उसके हिसाब से लोकतंत्र में जनता-जनार्दन is the Government. जनता-जनार्दन गवर्नमेंट होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... जो भी सदस्य यहां हैं, सब अपनी बात कहने आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made it clear. Shri Piyush Goyal. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Piyush Goyal.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will just say. ...(Interruptions)... I have just started. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I understood very well. That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Okay, Shri Piyush Goyal.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, हमने एमएमडीआर में दो अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे और वे दो अमेंडमेंट्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट फाउंडेशन ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अमेंडमेंट के समय हम आपको बुलाएँगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सरकार राजी हो गई, मिनरल्स में राजी हो गई...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you at the time of amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Piyush Goyal. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Piyush Goyal, please start.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:*

श्री उपसभापति: भूपिंदर सिंह जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करूँगा। At the outset, मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि यहां जो-जो अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, नरेश जी, सतीश जी, राजीव जी, दिग्विजय जी, तिरुची शिवा जी, तपन सेन दादा, श्री लक्ष्मणन जी, सुधारानी जी तथा अनुभव मोहंती जी ने दिए। मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों के सुझावों को पूरे तरीके से मद्देनजर रखते हुए, इसमें जो-जो और सुधार हो सकता है, उसे करूँगा। मैं कुछ छोटी-छोटी बातों को बताकर जल्दी ही अपनी बातों को विराम दूँगा।

सर, राजीव शुक्ल जी ने फिर एक बार जल्दबाजी की बात कही। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने जल्दबाजी करके चार महीने में एक ईमानदार प्रोसेस किया है। उसके लिए सदन शायद खुश होगा कि गरीब राज्यों को, पिछड़े राज्यों को ज्यादा फायदा पहुँचाने की कोशिश की गई है।

सर, जहां तक लेबर के राइट्स का सवाल है, हमने इसमें वैसे भी लिखा था कि all relevant laws will prevail. साथ में कम्पनीज़ ऐक्ट रखा है, लेबर के लिए बहुत overriding preferential payment प्रोवाइड किया गया है। फिर भी मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि रूल्स में इसके लिए नेसेसरी प्रावधान किए जाएँगे।

स्टेट्स के राइट्स की रिस्पेक्ट की बात हुई। हम स्टेट्स के साथ continuously, निरंतर डायलॉग रखते हैं। चाहे वह ओडिशा हो, चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, सभी स्टेट्स से हमारा निरंतर डायलॉग चलता है। इसके लिए मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के राइट्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना है कि सिर्फ कोल बीयरिंग स्टेट्स ही नहीं, बल्कि 30 राज्यों

के जो बिजली के उपभोक्ता हैं, उनका भी लाभ हो, उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाए। We have to balance the interests of the coal-bearing States and the power consumers.

एन्वायरमेंट फॉरेस्ट की कई बार बात हुई। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का आर्टिकल ऑफ फेथ है कि जीरो डिफेक्ट और जीरो इफेक्ट और मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि पर्यावरण के मामले में कोई भी कदम कम नहीं किया जाएगा। जहां तक दिग्विजय जी ने कहा, इसमें आप यह जरूर समझेंगे कि जब तक लैंड न हो तब तक फॉरेस्ट क्लीएरेंस नहीं ले सकते। मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा कि यह क्या बात है कि पहले ट्राइबल का एन.ओ.सी. लें, एन्वायरमेंट का एन.ओ.सी. लें, इसकी कोई संभावना नहीं है जब तक जमीन अधिग्रहण न किया जाए। जहां तक एस.एस.आई. की बात नरेश जी वगैरह ने की, मैं सी.आई.एल. को भी निर्देश दूंगा कि वह भी छोटे उद्योगों के लिए स्पेसिफिक स्टेट को कोटा दे, जिससे छोटे उद्योगों का ध्यान रखा जाए। आप सब को खुशी होगी कि आज भारत में एक भी पावर प्लांट में कोयले की कमी नहीं है। आज देश में सरप्लस कोयला है। 7 प्रतिशत कोयले की वृद्धि हुई है गत नौ महीनों में। आज सफिशिएंट कोयला देश में है। ट्राइबल एरिया की बात की गई, एम.एम.डी.आर. एक्ट में जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, वह कोयले की खदानों को एप्लाइ करता है और वह कोयले की खदानों में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन बनेगा, वह खास तौर से आदिवासियों पर विशेष ध्यान देगा, यह बात चर्चा में आ चुकी है। सतीश जी ने डिफाइनिंग दि एरियाज की बात कही, उस पर हम दोनों मंत्री सम्पर्क करके उसको भी सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जहां तक ज्वाइंट वेंचर की बात राजीव जी ने की, हमने ऑलरेडी प्रावधान रखा है कि ज्वाइंट वेंचर में 26 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी का नहीं हो सकता है और स्टेट के राइट्स इंडेफिनिटली सस्पेंड नहीं किए जाएंगे। यह 204 माईंस एलॉट होने तक की बात है, तीन-चार वर्ष, पांच वर्ष के लिए। जहां तक एंड यूजर की बात है, वह स्पर्द्धा होने से कोल इंडिया का भी काम सुधरेगा, पूरे देश में कोयले की खदानों का काम सुधरेगा। फॉरेन कम्पनीज एलाउड नहीं हैं। सुखेन्दु जी ने विषय उठाया। प्रावधान रखा गया है कि सिर्फ इंडियन कम्पनीज कोयले की खदानें ले सकती हैं। Neyveli Lignite के विषय में मैं विशेष ध्यान दूंगा और उसको देखूंगा। यह लक्ष्मणन जी ने रज किया था। आंध्र प्रदेश में और एक्सप्लोरेशन हो कोयले की खदानों का, आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना दोनों में और ज्यादा एक्सप्लोरेशन हो, उससे हम और ज्यादा कोयला दक्षिण भारत में ला सकेंगे, उस पर भी हम विशेष ध्यान देंगे। आखिर में एक खुशखबरी देकर खत्म करूंगा। संजीव जी झारखंड से आते हैं, मुझे उनका सुझाव बहुत अच्छा लगा। जितने भी प्रमुख कोयले के राज्य हैं, उन सबमें सी.एस. आर. के माध्यम से अगले तीन-चार वर्षों में एक-एक कैंसर हॉस्पिटल हम सभी राज्यों में बनाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri P. Rajeev to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be recommitted to the same Select Committee for further consideration, with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session.

The motion was negatived.

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको जितने सुझाव दिए गए हैं, यदि आप सब को मान जाएं तो फिर यह सारा बिल ठीक है। कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं है, क्योंकि पूरे सदन की आम सहमति है। एंड यूज आपके लिए बहुत कठिन होगा और आदिवासियों के लिए जो आपने segregation नहीं किया, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उनके साथ अन्याय है और इस बिल के साथ खड़ा होना मेरे लिए तथा मेरी पार्टी के लिए संभव नहीं है। इसलिए मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ।

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 — Definitions

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three Amendments. Amendment (No.11) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Are you moving?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

(11) That at page 3, line 36, *after* the figure “2002”, the words “and shall also include labour dues” be *inserted*, namely:—

महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है। यह क्लज 3, क्लॉज 14 और क्लज 23 के संबंध में है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इंदिरा गांधी जी ने मजदूरों के हित में कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था और आज उसी कानून को जो कि मजदूरों के हित में था, लेकिन मजदूरों के हितों के विरोध में यह कानून पास कराना चाह रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Amendment (No.17) by Shri P. Bhattacharya. Are you moving?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

(17) That at page 3, line 36, *after* the figure “2002” the words “and shall also include labour dues” be *inserted*.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Since a comment has been made, I would like to know from anybody that नेशनलाइजेशन का जो कानून था और जिन लोगों को एक discretionary process से, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने squash किया, all the Jaiswals, Jindals and Dardas ये सारे नेशनलाइजेशन प्रोसेस में थे, आपने जिन्हें अलॉट किया था?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I strongly contradict what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (No.27) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has assured that the interest of labour will not be ignored. So, on the basis of his assurance, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.11) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.17) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 – Eligibility to participate in auction and payment of fees

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are eleven Amendments. Amendments (Nos.18 to 21) by Shri P. Bhattacharya. Are you moving?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : I beg to move:

(18) That at page 4, lines 23 and 24, *for* the words "either for own consumption, sale or for any other purpose" the words "for own consumption", be *substituted*.

(19) That at page 4, *after* line 27, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:-

"Provided that to optimise the value of the coal block, the clearance of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change shall be obtained by Central Government and the State Government shall certify that all the rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 shall be settled before the auction of the coal blocks".

(20) That at page 4, line 30, *after* the words "coal mining operations" the words "for coal blocks for specified end use", be *inserted*.

(21) That at page 4, line 35, *after* the words "whose application" the words "for coal blocks for specified end use", be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No.28) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 32 to 34) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema. Are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I beg to move:

(32) That at page 4, lines 23 and 24, *for* the words "either for own consumption, sale or for any other purpose", the words "for own consumption", be *substituted*.

(33) That at page 4, line 30, *after* the words "coal mining operations", the words "for own consumption for specified end use", be *inserted*.

(34) That at page 4, line 35, *after* the words "whose application", the words "for coal blocks for specified end use", be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 48 to 50) by Shri M.P. Achuthan. He is absent. Shri D. Raja. Are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I beg to move:

(48) That at page 4, lines 23 and 24, *for* the words "either for own consumption, sale or for any other purpose", the words "for own consumption", be *substituted*.

(49) That at page 4, line 30, *after* the words "coal mining operations", the words "for own consumption for specified end use", be *inserted*.

(50) That at page 4, line 35, *after* the words "whose application", the words "for coal blocks for specified end use", be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 18 to 21) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want division. Sir, on the issue of tribals, there is no compromise.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, your face is seen on television all over the country. Please do not look so annoyed and disappointed. It is the prestige of this House. You have to carry this out. Please smile.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am very happy. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the morning, I cast my vote also. Now, Mr. Bhattacharya, can I proceed? ...(*Interruptions*)... I hope I can proceed. Hon. LoP, I am proceeding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos.18 to 21) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema to vote.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want division. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you really insisting? I think the Government will give some assurance.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have given an assurance on every issue that you have raised. All the issues I have addressed. All the issues I have explained.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The basic thing is rules can't go beyond the basic principles of a legislation. The subordinate legislation should not go beyond.. (*Interruptions*).. Otherwise, it will be contradictory to the legislation. There is no provision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you pressing?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, in that case division. Yes. Lobbies cleared. Secretary-General will now explain the voting procedure.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Not required, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I shall now put Amendments (No. 32 to 34) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and others to vote.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 65

Noes : 106

AYES : 65

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev

Hariprasad, Shri B.K.

Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Smt. Mohsina
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 106

Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Goel, Shri Vijay
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Desai, Shri Anil
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed

Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Vadodia, Shri Lal Singh
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Singh, Shri Birender
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Sen, Ms. Dola

Judev, Shri R.S
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
Patel, Shri Praful
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.

The Amendments (Nos. 32 to 34) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 48 to 50) moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are two Amendments (No. 35) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K. N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T. N. Seema and Amendment (No. 51) by Shri M. P. Achuthan and Shri D. Raja. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Yes, Sir. I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. N. Seema.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Yes, Sir. I am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, No. 51 by Shri M. P. Achuthan. Mr. Achuthan is not present. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir. I am moving.

Clause 5 – Allotment of mines to Government Companies or Corporations

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I beg to move:

35. That at page 5, line 13, *for* the words "either for its own consumption, sale or for any other purpose", the words "for its own consumption", be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I beg to move:

51. That at page 5, line 13, *for* the words "either for its own consumption, sale or for any other purpose", the words "for its own consumption", be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negated.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 6, there are three Amendments, (Nos. 2 to 4) by Shri T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

Clause 6 – Central Government to act through nominated authority

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:—

2. That at page 5, line 29, *for* the word "expert", the words "expert or specialist", be *substituted*.
3. That at page 6, line 6, *for* the words "authority shall be bound", the words " authority shall normally be bound", be *substituted*.
4. That at page 6, *after* line 7, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:—
"Provided that if there is a difference on the question of policy between the Central Government and the nominated authority, the nominated authority shall give in writing of the same".

The question was put and the motion was negated.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are six Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Are you moving?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am moving these amendments because it takes away the rights of the State Government. Therefore, I am moving the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**Clause 7 – Power to classify certain Schedule I coal mines
by Central Government**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Sir, I beg to move:—

12. That at page 6, *after* line 10, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely :—

"Provided that the Central Government shall not make any such classification without the concurrence of the Government of the State wherein such mines are located."

13. That at page 6, *after* line 12, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government shall not make any such modification without the concurrence of the Government of the State wherein such mines are located."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (No. 29 and 30) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I beg to move:—

29. That at page 6, *after* line 10, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government shall not make such notification without the concurrence of the Government of the State wherein such mines are located."

30. That at page 6, *after* line 12, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government shall not make such notification without the concurrence of the Government of the State wherein such mines are located."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Ayes : 67

Noes : 106

AYES : 67

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Salam, Haji Abdul

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 106

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ansari, Shri Salim

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Das, Shri Kalpataru

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Desai, Shri Anil

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev, Shri R. S.
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 22 and 23) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 29 and 30) moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 – Nominated Authority to Issue Vesting order or Allotment Order

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In Clause 8, there are five Amendments; Amendment (No. 24) by Shri P. Bhattacharya.; Amendments (Nos. 36 and 37) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema. Amendments (Nos. 52 and 53) by M.P. Achuthan and Shri D. Raja.

Shri P. Bhattacharya, are you moving it?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Yes, I am moving.

(24) That at page 6, line 25, *after* the words "by the State Government" the words "only for own consumption for specified end use", be *inserted*.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move.

(36) That at page 6, line 25, *after* the words "State Government", the words "only for own consumption for specified end use", be *inserted*

(37) That at page 7, *after* line 14, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"(13). The successful bidder or allottee will mine coal from the block allotted to him only for own consumption for specified end use as specified in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and not for any other purposes" .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Acuthan is not present. Shri D. Raja are you moving it?

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:-

(52) That at page 6, line 25, *after* the words "State Government", the words "only for own consumption for specified end use", be *inserted*

(53) That at page 7, *after* line 14, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"(13). The successful bidder or allottee will mine coal from the block allotted to him only for own consumption for specified end use as specified in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and not for any other purposes".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall first put the Amendment (No.24) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos.36 and 37) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall move put the Amendment (Nos.52 and 53) moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Insertion of New Clause 9A

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Insertion of new Clause 9(A). There are two Amendments, Amendment (No. 38) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema and Amendment (No. 54) by Shri M.P. Achuthan and Shri D. Raja. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, are you moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move.

(38) That at page 7, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"9A. The coal mines earmarked or selected for auction shall possess requisite clearances under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Gram Sabha consents as required under the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri M.P. Achuthan is not present. Shri D. Raja are you moving it.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move :—

(54) That at page 7, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted* namely :—

"9A. The coal mines earmarked or selected for auction shall possess requisite clearances under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Gram Sabha consents as required under the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Amendment (No.38) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.54) moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 14) by Shri Digvijaya Singh and Amendment (No. 25) by Shri P. Bhattacharya. Are you moving your Amendments?

Clause 12 – Provisions in relation to secured Creditors

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Sir, I move :—

(14) That at page 8, *after* line 34, the following be *inserted*, namely :—

"Provided that if the prior allottee is not a successful bidder or allottee, then the labour dues of the prior allottee shall only be satisfied out of the compensation payable to the prior allottee as that in the case of the secured creditor and labour dues shall have the first charge out of the compensation to be paid to the prior allottee".

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Sir, I move :—

(25) That at page 8, *after* line 34, the following proviso be *inserted* namely :—

"Provided that if the prior allottee is not a successful bidder or allottee, then the labour dues of the prior allottee shall only be satisfied out of the compensation payable to the prior allottee as that in the case of the secured creditor and labour dues shall have the first charge out of the compensation to be paid to the prior allottee" .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put Amendment (No.14) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.25) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is a labour clause. Under any circumstances, I will not agree to it. I want Division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing it?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 65

Noes : 106

AYES : 65

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Smt. Mohsina
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 106

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Brien, Shri Derek
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder

Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No. 25) was negatived.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there are four Amendments (Nos. 39 to 40) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema and Amendments (Nos. 55 to 56) by Shri M. P. Achuthan and Shri D. Raja. Are you moving your Amendments?

Clause 14 – Liabilities of Prior Allottees

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move:-

- (39) That at page 9, lines 14 and 15, *for* the words "wages, bonus, royalty, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity", the words "royalty, rate, rent, taxes", be *substituted*.
- (40) That at page 9, lines 19 to 23 be *deleted*.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:-

(55) That at page 9, lines 14 and 15, *for* the words "wages, bonus, royalty, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity", the words "royalty, rate, rent, taxes", be *substituted*.

(56) That at page 9, lines 19 to 23 be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put Amendments (Nos. 39 and 40) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 55 and 56) moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 17, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 15) by Shri Digvijaya Singh and Amendment (No. 31) by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you moving your Amendments?

Clause 17 – Responsibility of Central Government After the Appointed Date

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I move:-

(15) That at page 10, lines 28 to 33, be *deleted*.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, it infringes upon the rights of the States. So, I move:-

(31) That at page 10, lines 28 to 33, be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put Amendment (No. 15) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.31) moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there are three Amendments, Amendment (No.26) by Shri P. Bhattacharya, Amendment (No.41) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve, Dr. T.N. Seema and Amendment(No.57) by Shri D. Raja. Are you moving your Amendments?

Clause 20 – Power of Central Government to approve certain arrangements

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Sir, I move:

(26) That at page 11, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"(3) A successful bidder or allottee shall be obliged to continue engaging the workers and employees already working in the allotted mine either as direct appointee of the prior allottee or through contractor or otherwise.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I move:

(41) That at page 11, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"(3) A successful bidder or allottee is obliged to continue engaging the workers and employees already working in the allotted mine either as direct appointee of the prior allottee or through contractor or otherwise.

(4) Wages, other benefits and service conditions of the workers and employees deployed in the allotted coal mine, either directly or through contractor by the successful allottee shall be governed by wages or benefits and service conditions stipulated by the National Coal Wage Agreement-IX dated 31st January, 2012 and as revised periodically from time to time".

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

(57) That at page 11, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted* namely:-

"(3) A successful bidder or allottee is obliged to continue engaging the workers and employees already working in the allotted mine either as direct appointee of the prior allottee or through contractor or otherwise.

(4) Wages, other benefits and service conditions of the workers and employees deployed in the allotted coal mine, either directly or through contractor by the successful allottee shall be governed by wages or benefits and service conditions stipulated by the National Coal Wage Agreement-IX dated 31st January, 2012 and as revised periodically from time to time".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Amendment (No.26) moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya to vote.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 65

Noes : 106

AYES : 65

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev

Hariprasad, Shri B.K.

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Karan Singh, Dr.

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 106

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev Shri R.S
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No.26) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.41) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T.N. Seema to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.57) moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 23, there are three Amendments, Amendments (Nos.6 and 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Amendment (No.16) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Are you moving?

Clause 23 – Penalties for certain offences

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I move:

- (6) That at page 12, line 18, *for* the words "two years, or with the minimum fine of one lakh rupees", the words "one year, or with the minimum fine of fifty thousand rupees", be *substituted*.
- (7) "That at page 12, line 19, *for* the words, "two lakh rupees", the words "one lakh rupees, be *substituted*.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I move:

- (16) That at page 12, line 7, *for* the words "If any person", the words "If any person other than a land loser or any employee or a labourer" be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 6 and 7) moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.16) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 24, there are two Amendments (Nos. 8 and 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

- (8) That at page 12, line 23, *for* the words "one lakh rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees ", be *substituted*.
- (9) That at page 12, line 24, *for* the words "two lakh rupees", the words "one lakh rupees ", be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 33, Schedule I and Schedule II were added to the Bill.

Schedule IV

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In Schedule IV, there are 13 amendments, Amendment (No. 10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 42 to 47) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri K. N. Balagopal, Shri P. Rajeeve and Dr. T. N. Seema. Are you moving it?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : We all are moving.

(42) That at page 25, *for* lines 20 to 22, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"may carry on coal mining operations in India in any form for own consumption only for specified end use and not for any other purpose, with the prospecting licence or mining lease as the case may be".

(43) That at page 25, *for* lines 30 and 31, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"which in the opinion of that government may be necessary for the-purpose of coal mining for specified end use and not for any other purpose".

(44) That at page 25, lines 38 and 39, the words, brackets and figure, "including mining for sale by a company under sub-section (2) of section 3A", the words "for own consumption for specified end use", be *substituted*.

(45) That at page 25, lines 43 and 44, be *deleted*.

(46) That at page 26, lines 1 to 3 7, be *deleted*.

(47) That at page 26, for lines 40 to 43, the following be substituted namely:-

"(d) the terms and conditions of auction by competitive bidding, the details of mines and their location, the minimum size of such mines and such other conditions which may be necessary for the purpose of coal mining operations for own consumption for specified end use and not for any other purpose under section II A of the Principal Act",

Sir, I want a division because this is an amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, so you are insisting for division?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Ayes : 65

Noes : 109

AYES : 65

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Smt. Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : 109

Aga, Ms. Anu
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O' Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Amendments (Nos. 42-47) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are Amendments (Nos. 58 to 63) by Shri M. P. Achuthan and Shri D. Raja. Are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, I am moving?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are moving. Only Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has not moved.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move :

(58) That at page 25, *for* lines 20 to 22, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"may carry on coal mining operations in India in any form for own consumption only for specified end use and not for any other purpose, with the prospecting licence or mining lease as the case may be".

(59) That at page 25, *for* lines 30 and 31, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"which in the opinion of that government may be necessary for the purpose of coal mining for specified end use and not for any other purpose".

(60) That at page 25, lines 38 and 39, the words, brackets and figure "including mining for sale by a company under sub-section (2) of section 3A", the words "for own consumption for specified end use", be substituted.

(61) That at page 25, lines 43 and 44, be *deleted*.

(62) That at page 26, lines 1 to 37, be *deleted*.

(63) That at page 26, *for* lines 40 to 43, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"(d) the terms and conditions of auction by competitive bidding, the details of mines and their location, the minimum size of such mines and such other conditions which may be necessary for the purpose of coal mining operations for own consumption for specified end use and not for any other purpose under section 11 A of the Principal Act".

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Schedule IV was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes, Sir, I am moving.

Clause 1 – Short title, extent and commencement

(1) That at page 2, line 7, *after* the words "whole of India", the words except the Tribal Areas mentioned in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 108

Noes : 66

AYES : 108

Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ansari, Shri Salim
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Das, Shri Kalpataru
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri R.S
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O' Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya Shri Narayan Lal
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Sen, Ms. Dola
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Veer
Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sitharaman, Shrimati N.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Noes : 66

Aga, Ms. Anu
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed

Punia, Shri P.L.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I thank the Chair, all hon. Members and all the parties.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to thank all the parties, including the Opposition parties, supporting parties for the patience they have shown and the time they spent on this Bill. I also thank the hon. Deputy Chairman for this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we also thank the Chair for upholding the democracy. And, now, Chair may please relieve the Parliamentary Affairs Minister so that he can run to the other House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Now, Sir, I request you to take up the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Shri Kiran Rijiju. ...(Interruptions)...We will take it up after laying the Special Mentions.

ZERO HOUR SUBMISSION

Re. Suspension of Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have one point to make ...(Interruptions)... Today morning, during the Zero Hour, I could not raise it as the Zero Hour could not be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister of HRD is here. I have raised the point earlier regarding the Delhi University. My name has been brought in to say that letter has been the basis on which a letter of suspension has been sent to the Delhi University Vice-Chancellor...(Interruptions)...Sir, since my name has been dragged in, I would only request the Government -- hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here and I had given a notice for Zero Hour submission but we did not take it up today -- through you, to please have this matter examined. Please remember, the Delhi University is a university we have established by an Act of Parliament. If anything is being done here, you should report it to us and you cannot bypass Parliament on that. It is a very important issue. I agree. I have written that letter. We want that action to be taken on that issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my leader, Shri Yechury.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister may examine it.

Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS* — *Contd.*

Demand for creating Divisional Benches of C.A.T. for speedy disposal of pending cases

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, presently, the Central Administrative Tribunal is having single bench only in Kochi. The CAT has been established for adjudication of disputes with respect to recruitments and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service. The objective is to reduce the pendency of cases and ensure speedy and cheaper justice.

[Shri P. Rajeev]

Most of the Central Government employees have moved to CAT for getting relief. But the Government is not ready to fill up the vacancies through appointment of judges. The CAT is working as a single bench only. This results in cases in CAT being accumulated, and the grievances of Central Government employees are not redressed by the Government. So, I urge upon the Government to appoint the judges for the Central Administrative Tribunal all over India for the Divisional Bench facility.

**Demand for starting international flights from
Biju Patnaik International Airport in Bhubaneswar**

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent issue pertaining to my State. In November, 2013 the then Union Government had notified Biju Patnaik Airport of Bhubaneswar as an international airport, but it has not been implemented as yet. The Bhubaneswar airport has all the facilities like immigration clearance, health and quarantine. Besides, Bhubaneswar offers congenial facilities at the airport, quick transport, comfortable accommodation and clean ambience in the city. Moreover, Odisha being a manufacturing, commercial and tourist centre is in need of urgent upgradation of the civil aviation infrastructure. Private airlines are willing to operate international flights from Bhubaneswar considering its potential. If it is upgraded as international airport it would create significant business opportunities for everyone and give a new thrust to national development. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government to start operating international flights from Biju Patnaik International Airport as soon as possible. Thank you.

**Demand to Institute Eklavya Awards for
Gallantry and other pursuits**

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, वीर एकलव्य भारतीय गुरु सभ्यता का एक प्रमुख नाम है। आदिकाल में वीर एकलव्य को दुनिया का विशिष्ट धनुर्धर होने का गौरव प्राप्त है, जिन्होंने अपने गुरु से प्रत्यक्ष रूप में नहीं, बल्कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में गुरु द्रोणाचार्य की प्रतिमा से धनुष विद्या में पारंगतता प्राप्त की, क्योंकि वीर एकलव्य गुरु द्रोणाचार्य से धनुष विद्या सीखना चाहते थे, लेकिन गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने वीर एकलव्य को धनुष विद्या सिखाने से इसलिए मना कर दिया था क्योंकि वे दलित वर्ग से संबंधित थे।

गुरु द्रोणाचार्य के धनुष विद्या सिखाने से मना करने के उपरांत वीर एकलव्य ने गुरु के प्रति आस्था और विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित कर धनुष विद्या को प्राप्त किया और उनकी धनुष विद्या की प्रतिभा से स्वयं गुरु द्रोणाचार्य अति प्रभावित हुए और उन्होंने वीर एकलव्य से धनुष विद्या सिखाने के एवज में गुरु दक्षिणा के रूप में उनके दाहिने हाथ का अंगूठा मांग लिया, जिस पर वीर एकलव्य ने एक क्षण भी सोचे बिना गुरु के सम्मान एवं आदेश की पालना में अपना अंगूठा काटकर दे दिया।

शिष्य गुरु की इस परंपरा को आज भी भारतीय संस्कृति के लोग स्मरण करते हैं और अच्छे शिष्य बनने के लिए वीर एकलव्य का नाम उदाहरण के तौर पर लिया जाता है। इन परिस्थितियों में वीर एकलव्य बहुत पराक्रमी, त्यागी और गुरु परम्परा का सम्मान करने वाले भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति के योद्धा थे, जिनसे पूरे समाज को प्रेरणा मिलती है।

अतः मैं सभापीठ के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि वीर एकलव्य के नाम से देश में वीरता पुरस्कार अथवा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पुरस्कारों का नाम रखा जाए, ताकि वीर एकलव्य की शिष्य परंपरा से देश का नौजवान प्रेरित हो सके।

Demand to announce a Minimum Support Price for procurement of tea leaves from small tea growers of Nilgiri District

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Nilgiris district in South India have 45,000 hectares of tea plantations. They produce 70 million kilograms per year. And, 40 per cent of the tea grown in the Nilgiris is by small tea growers, who own small farms from 10 cents to about five acres.

A sharp decline in the price of green tea leaves, shortage of workers, and dearth of tea processing units in the public sector have hit small-scale tea growers in India.

The spot price of green leaves on Saturday was ₹8 a kg against ₹13 a kg during the last year. The tea growers are forced to sell their produce at throwaway price. The prevailing price in the market is not profitable as the production cost has doubled now. A farmer should get at least ₹18 a kg to survive.

The average production from an acre is 500 kg a month and a farmer would get an income of ₹4,000 from it.

But, he has to spend ₹3,500 as plucking charges and around ₹1,500 for fertilizer and pesticides. The Tamil Nadu Government, under the guidance of our revered leader Puratchi Thalaivai AMMA, protects the interests of tea farmers by providing ₹2 a kg for tea leaves as subsidy. We urge the Government of India to give an additional subsidy of ₹3 per kilogram for the small tea growers.

I would request to kindly consider announcing a statutory Minimum Support Price for the small tea growers.

Demand for creating a Legal Framework to check espionage of the Government by Corporate Houses in the country

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, the recent corporate espionage incidents squarely puts the spotlight back on the Indian corporate sector and their relationship with Government. While the role of politicians and bureaucrats in the slew of scams has been widely debated, the role of corporates in the disturbing

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

trend of corruption and policy capture in Government has not been talked about enough.

While the Government is setting new standards of conduct amongst Ministers, I suggest a two-pronged approach to address the issue of corporates influencing Government policy-making.

- (1) Create a culture of deterrence: The government should draft a new legal framework to ensure that such crimes are prosecuted speedily and fairly. This deterrent is required as an incentive for corporates to follow the rules and laws. The Official Secrets Act must be amended to strengthen the punitive provisions and Fast Track Courts must be established to swiftly prosecute such crimes.
- (2) Create a culture of transparency in Government: Let most of the Government work in the public domain, creating no premium for information while ensuring equal access to all corporates and stakeholders. Where secrecy is required, create a tight system of managing secret documents especially those in National security, Defence, etc.

For India to be a true investment destination and a globally competitive economy, it needs to reform corporate conduct. This is the only way the Government will be able to transform India for the benefit of its citizens.

**Demand for taking steps for recruitment of adequate number of
doctors and para-medical staff in all public health centres
proportionate to population**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, the Government is fully aware of the fact that the doctor-population ratio in our country is miserably low. The population in the rural areas and the villages are suffering because of lack of qualified doctors and para-medics. The hon. President of India in his address to the Parliament on the 23rd of February, 2015 has clearly stated that the health and hygiene should be given its due priority. The hon. Prime Minister has also appealed for a 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'.

In view of this it is requested that there is immediate necessity to step up the process of recruiting the doctors and the para-medics so that all the Public Health Centres in the rural areas and the villages are adequately staffed with doctors and the para-medical staff in order to cater to the population properly.

Hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare may kindly take immediate steps to do the needful in this direction.

**Demand for expediting the process of setting up the Petroleum,
Chemical and Petro-chemical Investment Region (PCPIR)
Project at Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first of all, I am very thankful to the Government for setting up a Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region, PCPIR in Cuddalore, a nearby district of Villupuram District in Tamil Nadu under Public Private Partnership, PPP. As per Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region Policy of the Government, PCPIRs are infrastructure driven projects wherein Government of India provides support for development of external physical infrastructure linkages e.g. rail, road, port, airport, telecom through Viability Gap Funding, VGF. In addition to this, Budgetary allocation may also be provided, wherever, required.

Sir, the State Government of Tamil Nadu, under the guidance of visionary leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has proposed to develop a green field port at Cuddalore with a capacity of 20 million tonne to provide logistics infrastructure for the imported coal based thermal power plants. This is in consonance with the PCPIR Policy of Government of India.

This Project is being implemented at a slow pace, and there is urgent need to give utmost importance and priority to execution of this Project. If it is fully implemented, it will provide employment opportunity to 7,50,000 people. So far, only ₹7,430 crore is invested whereas the Government's share in the Project is ₹92,160 crore. This will have a multiplier effect on the economy of Cuddalore and adjoining Villupuram district.

I, therefore, urge the Government, through this august House, to expedite the setting up of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region, PCPIR Project at Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu.

Demand to set up powerloom and handloom clusters in Telangana

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): The handloom weaving in Telangana started nearly a century ago and it has become one of the major handloom weaving regions in the country with handlooms and powerlooms in Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, and Medak districts. It has been providing bread and butter to tens of thousands of people, directly or indirectly. But, first signs of trouble started from mid-70s when a large number of powerlooms began replacing handlooms. And, after liberalization, the condition of weaving community rapidly became from bad to worse and suicides by weavers started.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Sensing the trouble, the earlier Government had announced various schemes, waived debts, etc. But, due to lack of commitment in implementing these measures, weaving community could not get anything. As a result, they started falling in debt trap and started committing suicides. Now, they are struggling to earn even two square meals a day.

Weaving community from Telangana has been requesting the GoI for setting up of Handloom and Powerloom clusters, and, in this regard, proposals have also been sent to the Textile Ministry. Initially also, it was agreed to set up clusters. The weaving community felt very happy and expected that it would set up clusters, which will ameliorate their living conditions. But, the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has announced Powerloom and Handloom Clusters to other States, and failed to announce the same to the much-needed State, Telangana. This has disappointed the entire weaving community of Telangana. Hence, it is requested that the GoI may please reconsider its decision.

In view of the above, I request the GoI to immediately set up Powerloom and Handloom Clusters in Telangana without any further delay.

**Demand to increase cost of housing under Indira Awas Yojna on
the line of Lohia Awas Yojna in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान देश के लोक महत्व के विषय की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज़ादी के 67 वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी गरीबों के पास मकान नहीं हैं। वे खुले आसमान में घास-फूस की झोंपड़ी बनाकर अपना जीवन निर्वहन कर रहे हैं। करोड़ों लोग बिना मकान के रह रहे हैं। देश में गरीबों के लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना चलाई गई है जिसकी लागत मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 70 हजार रुपए है जिससे एक कमरा भी नहीं बन सकता है। महंगाई आसमान छू रही है। लोहा, सीमेंट, ईंटों की दरें बहुत ज्यादा हैं जिससे गरीब आदमी मकान नहीं बना सकता है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय अखिलेश साहब, मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा लोहिया आवास योजना चलाई गई है, जिसके लिए सरकार से 2 लाख 75 हजार रुपए सहायता प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इस समस्या का समाधान आवास निर्माण की लागत को सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के शेड्यूल ऑफ रेट्स से जोड़कर किया जा सकता है ताकि प्रत्येक वर्ष निर्माण की लागत में होने वाली वृद्धि के अनुसार इंदिरा आवास योजना हेतु उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली धनराशि स्वतः बढ़ती रहे।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने इंदिरा आवास योजना की लागत बढ़ाए जाने हेतु दिनांक 11.06.2014 को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें शीघ्र निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इंदिरा आवास योजना की लागत धनराशि 70 हजार रुपए से बढ़ाकर उत्तर प्रदेश की लोहिया आवास योजना की तरह 2 लाख 75 हजार रुपए कराने की कृपा करें।

**Demand for increasing the Grants under Backward Regions Grant Fund
(BRGF) Scheme for KBK Region in Odisha**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the Government of India has identified 272 districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), covering all States of India except Goa. Odisha is one such State where out of 30, 20 districts have been identified under the District Component of the BRGF. The Government of India has recognized a special area/region known as KBK, having eight districts and 80 blocks of Odisha. Those eight districts are— Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Rayagada, Nuapada, Bolangir and Sonepur. The Government of India has presented a long-term action plan for the KBK. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has allotted ₹130 crores from the BIJU KBK Fund for the KBK region. The Government of India used to give ₹120 crores for the KBK annually under the Special Plan, which is funded under the State Component of the BRGF. We demand that at least ₹500 crores of annual grant from the Government of India be given regularly till the KBK region is socially and economically developed. If the 14th Finance Commission rules out Special Category status to States, the Government of India is to give 90% : 10% for the KBK area in all projects. All such backward areas/districts are to be identified in the rest of the country. Unless we take up the problems of these backward districts of the country, India can never become a strong and united India. I appeal the Government of India not to stop funding under the BRGF and I.A.P. in (LWE) area for the country and, particularly, in Odisha.

**Need to construct adequate number of quality hostels for
Scheduled Caste students in the country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards anguish expressed by the Social Justice Bench of the Supreme Court in implementing the project of construction of hostels/residential accommodation to SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities by the Government. It went to the extent of saying that Government should not frame schemes that cannot be implemented by it.

In 2008, the Government had started 'Hostel Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students.' This scheme is implemented in a tardy manner. For instance, from 2008 to 2011, only 79 hostels were constructed. The total number of hostels constructed during last three years, *i.e.*, from 2011-2014 is only 148. In the Financial Year 2014-15, only 11 hostels were constructed. This shows the Government's apathy towards educating and empowering students belonging to Scheduled Caste. It is pertinent to mention here that Court also expressed its concern over the poor condition, unhealthy maintenance, inadequate infrastructure in these hostels.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

The Government must extend maximum welfare measures to students belonging to SC category who were subjected to discrimination for centuries and remained outside the mainstream of public life. If the Government itself ignores the welfare of the masses, particularly SCs, their empowerment and emancipation will always remain a distant dream.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to construct adequate and quality hostels maintaining hygiene in them with necessary infrastructure for SCs under the scheme.

**Demand for providing AIIMS-like super-speciality hospital at
Nanded in Marathwada Division of Maharashtra**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Nanded is the second largest city in the Marathwada Division of Maharashtra in India, and the headquarters of Nanded district. Also, it is the eighth largest city/urban agglomeration in Maharashtra, after Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nasik, Aurangabad, Solapur and Amravati. As per the 2011 Census, Nanded had a population of 5,50,564.

Nanded is of great historical significance for us. The *Sachkhand Shri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib*, also known as Abchal Nagar, is one the five takhts (“thrones”, seats of temporal authority) in Sikhism. It is located on the banks of river Godavari in the city of Nanded, Maharashtra, in western India. It is where the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singhji, had breathed his last. The *gurudwara* within the complex is known as *Sach-Khand*, “Realm of Truth”. Nanded is associated with the first as well as the last Sikh Gurus. While Shri Guru Nanak Dev travelled through Nanded city towards the South and Sri Lanka, Shri Guru Gobind Singhji spent his last few days of earthly life here. Though Nanded is gradually becoming an industrial city with a few new industries starting their operations, religious tourism is the main source of revenue, with about ten million visitors or devotees visiting the city every year from all over the world, to pay obeisance at *Shri Hazur Sahib*. But to cater to such a large population, there is only one Government Hospital, that is, the Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Shankarrao Chavan Medical College, but the hospital is in a very bad shape. Also, it is not a super-specialty hospital. The local population as well as pilgrims, during emergency, have to go either to Hyderabad or to Mumbai and Aurangabad.

Sir, I would request the Health Minister to upgrade the only Government hospital to the level of PGI or sanction an AIIMS-like hospital to Nanded in Maharashtra, or a super-specialty hospital with all medical facilities.

**Demand for increasing duty on import of Titanium Dioxide Pigment
to strengthen domestic industry**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. (KMML) is a Public Sector Undertaking, fully owned by State Government which produces good rutile titanium dioxide in India. This is also to highlight that it is the only totally integrated plant in the world from beach sand to titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide is a major ingredient in painting and coating industry. In 2012, with the technical and financial support of VSSC and Directorate of Mineral Research Lab, KMML has acquired technical competence to produce aerospace grade quality titanium sponge (Titanium Sponge Metal) which is called the 21st century metal.

KMML employs around 1,500 people directly and 8,000 people indirectly. KMML also exports 15 per cent of its products, especially titanium dioxide which is about 5,000 MT, both to Europe and to Middle East countries.

The Indian market is estimated to be 2 lakh tonnes titanium dioxide per year and KMML has a capacity of 36,000 MT only. There is a large scale import from China and also from the multinationals and from countries like Malaysia and Singapore. The other multinational competitors are Dupont, Cristal, Tromox, etc.

KMML is able to sustain in the present market only because of the quality and cost reduction adopted by it.

Currently, the import duty for titanium oxide pigment is only 10 per cent. For strengthening the domestic industry, in general, and KMML, in particular, the import duty of titanium is to be increased, at least, up to 20 per cent. Further, the Government has to initiate steps to start production of titanium metal in KMML to optimize the use of the rare mineral available in Kerala.

**Demand for making a mechanism to provide security to
honest and upright IAS/IPS officers in country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the mysterious death of Mr. Ravi, IAS officer, in Karnataka has raised many questions about the safety of honest and upright officers belonging to the Central Services. As per media reports, “within hours of the discovery of Ravi’s body, Bengaluru City Police Commissioner, M.N.Reddi, declared, it was a ‘suicide’ (even before the body was taken to the mortuary for an autopsy). Secondly, the Government announced that Ravi had allegedly committed suicide because of ‘personal reasons’ (again without recording the statement of his family members), which has been trashed by his parents, wife and father-in-law. Thirdly, the Government handed over the probe to the Crime Investigation Department (CID), but the same day, shockingly, it transferred CID Inspector General of Police, Pronab

SHRI TARUN VIJAY

Mohanty, (regarded as one of the best officers in cracking such sensitive cases) out of the Department.”

From Uttar Pradesh to Karnataka and Maharashtra to Bihar, the mining of sand in violation of environmental laws and Supreme Court directives has continued unabated, largely because of a construction boom across the country. Ravi isn't the only official who dared to take on the sand mafia. Incidents from UP, MP and other parts of the country show many incidents of assaults on honest officers. In 2013, one lady Indian Administrative Service officer faced several problems. She was suspended by the Uttar Pradesh Government after she formed special teams to stop the illegal mining of sand in Uttar Pradesh.

I demand that the Government must make such a mechanism where honest and upright officers get state protection and support.

**Demand to set up a Satellite Launch Pad at Kulasekharapatinam
in Tuticorin District in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Space Research Organisation, the largest Government space agency in the world, has an ambitious target of launching nearly 60 missions in the next five years. This growth in space technology has to be met equally with increased number of launching pads. But, as of now, ISRO is having a few launching pads at Sriharikota only.

The Indian space scientists opine that a rocket launch pad at Kulasekharapatinam in Tuticorin district in Tamil Nadu will be an ideal location technically for space missions because it is on the East Coast and near the Equator. Tuticorin will be ideal for putting satellites in Polar Orbits through Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles.

The experts further say that Kulasekharapatinam in Tuticorin is not only near the Equator and other ISRO centres, but considered the best site, next to French Guinea, from where Indian satellites are launched. Tuticorin's close proximity to Mahendragiri, where the second and fourth stage engines for PSLV are assembled, makes transportation easier.

Moreover, most of the space-faring nations more than one rocket launch site. So, it is pertinent if India also develops at least one more launch site at Tuticorin's Kulasekharapatinam.

Hence, I request the Government to accede to our demand of setting up one more launch pad/site at Kulasekharapatinam in Tuticorin. Thank you.

5.00 P.M.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Andhra Pradesh

Reorganisation Act, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we can put it to vote.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Yes, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to say something.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I would like to raise an issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, two-three minutes each. There is only half-an-hour allocated to this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this Bill is very important for us.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up, what do I do? *...(Interruptions)...* One of you only should speak. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you to speak. The total time allotted is only thirty minutes. I can allow Members from Andhra Pradesh to speak within that 30 minutes. Take three-four minutes each. Who would like to speak first? Okay, now Shri Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I rise to...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have no problem in the Chair giving permission to speak to anybody. Whoever Member wants to speak, he can. The point is, this Bill is a simple arithmetical Bill. One-third of 175 is 58 and it is written 50. We are correcting that only. I agree with hon. Members that there are other issues which should be discussed. But justice will not be done because on this issue, you will not get a response also.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: What about the other issues, Sir? There is Telangana issue also. There are a lot of issues.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government wants to...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we will agree to this; that is not the problem. But you just assure them that on the other issues you will discuss it in the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: On the other issues, I suggest that if either the Home Minister or the Finance Minister is there, then it would be useful. But the point raised by hon. Members, 'the other issues', certain changes are to be brought with regard to Telangana also. Telangana Government has said something and the MPs have said something. Even our own MPs' allocation also has to be taken up. These things are being addressed. Yesterday only, the Home Minister has put a senior officer as the nodal officer. I agree that those things are also to be addressed. We would be coming back to the House with regard to legislation on those issues also. There will be ample time to discuss these. I appeal to them...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: What about power, Sir? ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if I understand correctly, there are many contentious issues with the Reorganisation Bill. Passion of a large number of people is naturally involved in it. So, from what I understand from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, he said that these issues are being examined. Issues have also been raised on Telangana. All that will be examined and he will come back to the House. Please listen to all of us and only then take any decision that will be taken. Am I right?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: On contentious issues, yes. On issues where there is no dispute, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not call MPs from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and discuss with them?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree with you. My suggestion is, let the hon. Minister call the MPs from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and sit with them. There are many contentious issues like sharing of power, sharing of water. The most contentious issue that is not coming up in public domain now, but which will be coming up, is the question of distribution of the liabilities of the united State, which State will take how much of that liability. There are many loans. Who will take the burden of those loans? All these are very important issues that need to be properly discussed and a conclusion has to come. Therefore, I would request the

hon. Minister, saying that on all these issues, as the first step, let all the Members of Parliament from Andhra be called.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members from Andhra and Telangana.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry. That is what I mean. Members from Andhra and Telangana be called; the Government listens to them. On that basis, they will have their own assessment. Come with the proposals and those proposals, we will discuss in the House. That is what I suggest. If you agree..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes...(Interruptions)... I hope the Government agrees to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One Additional Secretary, senior officer, has been designated by the Home Minister, yesterday. That officer and two other officers are going to Hyderabad. They will be talking to Chief Secretary, Telangana, Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh and try to understand what are the contentious issues. Then they will come back. As suggested by Sitaramji and other Members, we have no problem. We will be calling the Members of Parliament from Telangana and Members of Parliament from Andhra also, have an informal discussion with them and then, try to come to a solution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that will be the ideal way.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You wait, we have to come back to the House only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is fine. That is enough.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Seelam, I hope you will support that also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if you listen to us, we will listen to you. We come to an agreement.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I rise to support the Bill ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, listen. Now, listen ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, sit down. The point is, your real issues have already been addressed. The Government has accepted the suggestion made by Shri Sitaram Yechury. Already, the officers have been sent there and the Government will call the meetings of MPs from both the States, hear them and come back to the solutions. Those will be addressed. This Bill is only technical; a mistake of 50-58 corrections. So, what is to talk? I will not allow any other point to be raised. ...(Interruptions)... No other point will go on record except on the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, that is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this rule is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, after that I should get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen *...(Interruptions)...* What is your demand? *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, if you are very particular, thirty minute is the total time. How much you will get, you take. You can get two minutes each. Okay; only two minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Actually, it is not a mistake. There are 90 members in the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. There is a rule. Article 171, Clause 1 says, 'no Legislative Council will be less than forty'. So, out of ninety, forty has to be given to Telangana. The remaining 50 are given to Andhra Pradesh. Everybody is saying it is a mistake. No, unless you increase the number of seats, it could not have been 58. Now, we are increasing, it is rightly 58. So the impression by the Chair and by the Ministers, by other parties that Congress did a lot of mistakes is erroneous. It is not correct. I just want to keep the record straight. Second thing, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said, let the officers go and find out what is wrong. But all along, these people are blaming the Congress that it is a blunder, they have made a wrong Bill. Why are they doing it piecemeal? If they find it is wrong, let these officers find out? For nine months, why are they not sending the officers to go and verify what is wrong? Why did they not put the MPs and the leaders of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and try to correct? Sir, they don't want to do any correction. They don't want to do any commitments to be fulfilled. Sir, I now come to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this Legislative Council is fine. This is not a mistake in the Bill, let me correct. Other Members of the political parties, please refrain from blaming the Congress for the bifurcation. You people have started, the BJP has started; Telugu Desam has supported; TRS supported, everybody supported. Congress party is the last one to support. It is with deep hurt, with anguish that the bifurcation was done to fulfil the long-held demands of my brothers for Telangana. Having done that, Sir, the Congress Party and the UPA never wanted people of Andhra Pradesh to regret at any point of time. They laid a golden foundation for the brightest future of Andhra Pradesh in terms of provisions in the Bill, in terms of the assurances given by the then Prime Minister on the floor of the House. The entire House, all the political parties, with one voice, committed to do the implementation of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government also assured the House.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This Government and the TDP Government – the

Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on record said, “The Centre is cutting my...”
...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, give me two minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let the records be straight. I want to keep the record straight. All the time workers of the BJP and Telugu Desam Party blamed the Congress day-in-and-day-out on the Telugu Channel. ...(Interruptions)... Let me correct this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you do outside.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Y.S. Chowdary, you said ₹10,000 crores are going to be released before 31st March. I am happy, long live Mr. Y.S. Chowdary. Where is that ₹10,000 crores? ...(Interruptions)... It is injustice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: When will you release the money? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, let me finish my argument. We don't...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Throw me outside, but I am continuing. ...(Interruptions)... Let them switch off the mike, I don't mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Hanumantha Rao, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no; I just want the assurances... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): ये चौधरी साहब का जो नाम ले रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसे निकाला जाना चाहिए।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I said, 'Long live the hon. Minister'.

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): Why are they opposing? What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He assured that ₹10,000 crores would be released by 31st March. I authenticate it; it was there in *The Hindu*, 16th March. Now, ten days are left in March. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am only exemplifying the wrong assurances. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Nothing more is going on record. Not more than three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Hanumantha Rao, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, why are you so emotional? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, now you start, please.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, here also, injustice is being done to Telangana. Sir, I am supporting the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill brought by the hon. Home Minister. At the same time, I would like to submit that the UPA Government had brought and passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. It was agreed to from both the sides. Sir, they can give Polavaram, Special Category Status and everything to Andhra. At the same time, in Telangana also, whatever promises were made by the UPA Government, like setting up of 4,000 MW power project by NTPC should be established in Telangana. Sir, our agriculture is only dependent on bore-wells. So, there is a power project at Krishnapatnam. But, they are not giving us any power from this. Moreover, Sir, we have iron ore mines at Bayyaram. So, the Government can start a steel plant there. But they have not taken up that also. Sir, for Horticulture University, ₹100 crores were allotted in the previous Budget. But they have now given only ₹75 crores. We have been demanding National Project status for Pranahita-Chevella Project. We supported the Polavaram Project. When Shri Anjaiah was the Chief Minister, he himself said that both the projects,

namely, Polavaram and Pranahita-Chevella, would start at the same time. As regards Polavaram Project, the Central Government is treating it as a Central Government Project. Unfortunately, for Pranahita-Chevella, the Central Government is not coming to the rescue of Telangana.

As regards Special Package for Backward Districts of Telangana – you have given special package for Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra – but what about Mehboobnagar, what about Adilabad? So, my request is, there is a backward area. Sir, the BJP Government... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शरद यादव : सर, माइक की आवाज कम करवा दीजिए। हनुमंत राव जी इतनी जोर से बोलते हैं कि कान फटने लगते हैं।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : मेरे बगल वाले ने मुझसे ज्यादा बोला, आपने उन्हें कुछ नहीं कहा। *...(समय की घंटी)...* मेरे बगल वाले ने मुझसे ज्यादा बोला। *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरी ऐसी ही आवाज है। यह गरीब की आवाज है, बैकवर्ड एरिया की आवाज है। मैं जो भी बोलता हूँ, दिल से बोलता हूँ। मैं सामने बोलता हूँ, पीछे नहीं बोलता।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए अनाउंस किया गया कि एक करोड़ रुपये देंगे। ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी क्या एक करोड़ रुपये में बनती है? *...(समय की घंटी)...* सर, तीसरी बात *...(व्यवधान)...* भी देना है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. *...(Interruptions)...* It is all right. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri C.M. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : यह तेलंगाना में देना जरूरी है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I rise to support the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, which propose to increase the seats in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from 50 to 58. Article 171(1) clearly says that *...(Interruptions)....*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं श्री जेसुदासु सीलम और श्री वी. हनुमंत राव, दोनों की बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी श्री जेसुदासु सीलम और श्री वी. हनुमंत राव, दोनों की बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: The strength of the Members of a Legislative Council should be 1/3rd of the total members of the Legislative Assembly. If you calculate it, keeping in the mind the total number of seats in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, it comes to 58, not 50, which was proposed in the original Act. It is a very glaring mistake in the Act. But it was passed without giving any rudimentary thought. The Congress had done the division of Andhra Pradesh purely to get seats.

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

But it was decimated in the both, the Lok Sabha and the Assembly, elections. It failed to win even a single whether it was the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly. They could not even save their deposit. They had made so many mistakes in the Act. But this Government is correcting them one by one. They had said in the Act that the Assembly seats would be increased from 175 to 225. That also has to be amended by this Government in the future sessions.

Sir, since it is related to the Telugu-speaking people, I had given my request to speak in Telugu.

*Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, tomorrow being Ugadi, Telugu New Year, on behalf of Rajya Sabha, I would like to wish all the Telugu speaking people a very happy Ugadi. Yesterday our Hon'ble finance Minister had promised that the NDA Government will take care of all the points mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. He also said that, the deficit amounting to ₹7,000 crores in Andhra Pradesh Revenue budget will be released soon. I congratulate him for this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, you had given them three minutes each. I want three minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Your party has only two minutes. How can I give you more time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; Okay. If the BJP is giving its time, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: As the Hon'ble Minister of Power, Coal and Renewable Energy Shri. Piyush Goyal is present in the house, I request him to allot one Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) to the state. The Congress party had brought the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill to both the houses of Parliament, just two months before the General Elections. However, the Congress Party could not win even a single seat in the assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh. Also, the deposits of the all the 175 candidates who contested the Assembly elections have been forfeited. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, even the candidates from the Congress Party who have been the Members of Parliament for five to six terms have lost the elections. They could not get even seventeen thousand votes out of seventeen lakh. This reflects the devastation they have caused to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Murdering one's own parents and crying that they are orphan, is the present situation of the Congress Party. They should realize their mistake at least now, if not, their future will be dark.

* English translation of the original speech made in Telegu.

Yesterday, Smt. Sonia Gandhi had shown her concern for the State of Andhra Pradesh in Lok-Sabha. This is because she has realized that the party was completely washed away in Andhra Pradesh and it is high time to make a statement. The Congress party is afraid that it may lose its existence as NDA is fulfilling all the promises it had made to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, Smt. Sonia Gandhi has made her statement in the Parliament. This is a very shameful act. I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao. *...(Interruptions)...*
Mr. Seelam, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: If they continue like this, they will be thrown out of Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao. *...(Interruptions)...*
Mr. Seelam, very bad. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, they are accusing the Congress even now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: If they continue like this, they will be thrown out of Andhra Pradesh *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
You are encroaching upon his time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Telugu people *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): *Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, Congress Party has taken the *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. What are you doing? It is not going on record.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, on 21st February 2014, we with utmost humility had requested the Hon'ble Members of this house that, the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh State and the process in which it was being exercised was entirely wrong. We also said that this would cause differences between the people of the State.

* English translation of the original speech made in Telegu.

[Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao]

Irrespective of political parties all the members of Parliament from the State of Andhra Pradesh had opposed the Bill. But, as per the promise made by our party leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi, to the people of Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill was introduced in the Parliament. Hon'ble Members of the BJP had supported the Bill and the Bill was passed in both the houses of Parliament, which resulted in this Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, as per my knowledge nobody from the State of Andhra Pradesh, welcomes this bill. This bill is unnecessary for our State; instead we request the ruling party to help the State in filling up the deficit in the revenue budget, allotting more ports, giving special status to Andhra Pradesh and aiding the developmental programmes in backward districts of the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Do you want to speak? Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please take your seat. You had only two minutes; you have taken three. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please start.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: As Polavaram project was declared as a National Project, I request the Government to implement it at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please stop. It is not going on record. What Dr. Subbarami Reddy says will go on record. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you have two minutes only.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to say that with your phenomenal skills, you could solve today various issues and also pass two Bills. Now, what I am saying is this. Sir, today, we are discussing the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, for enhancement of MLCs. In the Parliamentary democracy, this is a platform where every Member gets a chance to tell the important things, which are in the interest of the people of the country and the State. So, I would like to say some important things on behalf of 9 crore Telugu people, from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. There is no platform. Ever since the Bill was passed on 20th February, 2014, we didn't get the chance. Today, first time, I am getting the opportunity. Therefore, what I am saying is, I speak above politics. Everybody wants the welfare of the people whether it is the Congress Party or TDP or BJP. There is no difference. But how should we do it is the most important thing. What I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that at the request of every political party, Congress, being in power, did the bifurcation. Sir, I want to draw attention to this fact. While taking up the bifurcation process, everybody felt that it's Capital, Hyderabad, being one of the biggest cities of

the country is giving big revenue to the united Andhra Pradesh and when it would be separated, Andhra Pradesh will be losing heavy revenue. Therefore, they had sympathy for Andhra Pradesh. They wanted to give special facilities because they were taking away the Capital and as a result, they mentioned 'special category status'. So, when the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, announced this, he said, 'I am giving it special category status for five years.' Why? He said, 'It is because it is bifurcated under special circumstances and therefore it cannot be compared with other States.' Then, immediately, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Arun Jaitleyji said, 'If we get into power, we will give it special category status for 10 years and not five years.' Why everybody wants that? It is because they want justice for the Telugu people. It is not that NDA is not interested. So, I am requesting them to focus on this and give it a special category status as early as possible. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The second thing is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Shall I walk out? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am talking on behalf of everybody. I am talking on behalf of BJP, Telugu Desam, Congress and also on behalf of nine crore people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. There is no time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not taking political mileage; I am not accusing anybody. I am a man who wants the welfare of the Telugu-speaking people of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. If there is a platform where I get an opportunity to speak, I must speak. Nobody should stop me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What I am saying now is, for Polavaram Project, ₹16,000 crores are required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for that now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Bill. So, this is the term, the Bill, with which I am actually concerned. Sir, only ₹100 crores is given. So, every year we need, at least, a few thousand

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

cores to complete it in three-four years. Yesterday, when I raised this, I did not mention as to how many crores are required for this. So, I am saying this. ...(Time-bell rings)... Please, Sir.

Then, Sir, Pranahita Project is also as important as the Polavaram Project. So, I demand that for Pranahita Project also, the Central Government should provide aid immediately like it provides to other projects. ...(Time-bell rings)...

The last point that I want to make is that under Schedule 13 of this Bill, they promised that for Telangana they will give ...(Time-bell rings)... ...(Interruptions)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, अब वोटिंग कराइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? You also help me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये एक ही पार्टी के हैं, क्या बोलेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, प्लीज़ वोटिंग कराइए, हम आग्रह कर रहे हैं। अब खत्म कीजिए, हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: आप सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम आगे सुनेंगे। हमने कब मना किया है कि हम नहीं सुनेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am going to support the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Ravi Shankarji, why do you want to stop me? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Who am I to stop you? Subbarami Reddyji, even God cannot stop you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please now stop. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What do you mean? We only appeal to you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, you have taken more than your time. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Gadkariji, for Telangana, they have promised to

give National Highway connectivity to all the backward districts. So, I want you to bear in mind as to what is actually done in the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Therefore, Sir, while supporting the Bill, the last point that I want to make is that there is Telugu Desam and BJP Alliance. They are now like brothers. Telugu Desam is ruling Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: We are with Telugu Desam to get more funds for Andhra Pradesh. But we are not receiving it. Therefore, we are demanding the NDA Government to give more money to Andhra Pradesh for the welfare...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it seems they don't want to pass this Bill. Their intention is not right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Members of the Congress Party should not take the Chair for a ride. They know this Bill was allotted only 30 minutes.

And of 30 minutes how much time can the Congress Party get? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. Seven names have been given and Members are not listening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either you should listen ...*(Interruptions)*... See, you have given seven names and in thirty minutes, the Congress Party may get maximum six minutes, and then you are not listening also. Okay, I am calling all seven Members. But you must take maximum two minutes or three minutes. What is this? If it is not taking for a ride, then what else is it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, if you can speak for two minutes, I would allow you. Otherwise, I won't allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. The Congress Party has not taken the Chair for a ride. The hon. Member may have taken more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I correct it. It is Members, not the Congress Party. I correct it. Mr. Rapolu, if you can speak in two minutes, I would allow you; otherwise, no.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would take only three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only two minutes. Otherwise, you may sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I congratulate my brothers and sisters from the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh on this occasion of enhancement in the number of seats in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. I would also like to express my best wishes on the eve of the Telugu New Year, *Shri Manavamatha Nama Samastaradi*, to all the Telugu people, living in both the States and all across the globe.

Sir, at this point, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Union Government to certain anomalies in particular, following the Polavaram project going into the residuary State. In Khammam district, 96 learned persons who had been working for eight to 12 years got jobless.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you saying all this? The Minister has already made that clear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This kind of anomalies have made them jobless and rendered them unemployed. Such anomalies must be taken note of either by the Andhra Pradesh Government or by the Telangana Government.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the Polavaram project...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. You sit down, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Thereby, their jobs could be protected. At the same time, I appeal to the Union Government to look after the water resources and river water distribution. Otherwise, the river water would put walls between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Besides that, I would earnestly put forth the urge of Telangana to enhance the number of seats in the Telangana Legislative Assembly as well as Council. Besides that, I would appeal to the Union Government to accord the national project status to the Pranahita-Chevala Project and to save the catchment area of the Godavari river. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury; take only two minutes.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Thank you very much, Sir, for this opportunity. It is actually with a very heavy heart that we stand here. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana today are like conjoined twins, and those of us who are elected public representatives have the collective responsibility of looking after the Telugu-speaking people in both the States and to ensure the well-being of people in both States.

While the Government must stop looking at this as a political opportunity or use it as leverage against the people of the States, fact is, what you are giving to these citizens are not benefits. This is not Government largesse or generosity that you are giving. It is the right of these citizens, rights as enshrined in the Constitution of this country. When we say 'we the people', it is both Andhra and Telangana, the people of both these States, who stand up and who deserve the kind of recognition that they have to have. Whether it is water for irrigation or for drinking purposes, whether it is in declaring international airports, whether it is restoring Legislative Councils, whether it is looking at the plight of two lakh tribals who have been the worst hit in the district of Khammam, which borders Andhra Pradesh and which is the district I represented politically, the Bayyaram iron ore that we have and about which assurance was given that a factory would be set up there, all these have to be done in the natural course of events. There is no obligation that you are doing or no sense of political one-upmanship that you can utilize there. Do not underestimate the Telugus of this country. These are the States that sent Prime Ministers to this nation, where history would judge them as one of the finest. These are the States that have sent Presidents to this country. And so, please do not pretend that you are doing us some great favour. It is our right, Sir, and till these rights are implemented, we will continue to fight.

I would only like to request the Government, Sir, that it is not enough that they send officers to go and talk there. Public representatives are involved in this. The two Chief Ministers must sit down to work out the anomalies, so that we really practice the principles of 'by the people, for the people, of the people' — the principle of this democracy.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014 आज वजीरे दाखला ने सदन में रखा है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। साथ ही, मैं एक बात इस हाउस में दोहराने से नहीं रह सकता कि 60 साल से तेलंगाना की आवाम की ख्वाहिशात थी, कि अलेहदा तेलंगाना बने, जिस रियासत की तकसीम को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी ने नहीं किया, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आवाम की ख्वाहिशात को ध्यान में रखकर तकसीमे रियासत का पार्टी ने एलान किया। उसके लिए मैं यूपीए सरकार और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, साबिक वजीरे आजम को मुबारकबाद दूंगा। इसके साथ ही मैं एक और बात का आपके साथ इजहारेख्याल करूंगा। उस टाइम पर जो कांग्रेस इक्तिदार में थी, चाहे बीजेपी हो या तेलुगूदेशम हो, उन्होंने हमेशा यह नारा लगाया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इक्तिदार के लिए दो महीने पहले अलेहदा तेलंगाना रियासत कर रही है, लेकिन यह बात गलत थी। श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कभी भी इक्तिदार के लिए अपनी पार्टी की उमंगों को सामने नहीं रखा। उन्होंने देखा और आवाम की

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

ख्वाहिशात को पूरा किया, तेलंगाना एक रियासत बनी। मैं मरकजी सरकार से ख्वाहिश करूंगा कि जिन बातों का वायदा कर के आप इलेक्शन में सामने आए थे, वे बातें चाहें आंध्र में हों, चाहे तेलंगाना में हों, आपको पाएतकलीम पढ़वाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं एक बात दोहराने से नहीं रह सकता, तेलंगाना के अंदर जिन बातों का मुतालबा किया जा रहा है, तेलंगाना के अंदर परन्हिता चवल्लेका प्रोजेक्ट किया जा रहा है, उसको मरकजी सरकार का प्रोजेक्ट एलान करना चाहिए। तेलंगाना की आवाम के सामने, आंध्र की आवाम के सामने यह नहीं है कि वहां कितनी एसेम्बली सीट्स, कितनी काउंसिल की सीट्स होती हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो उमंगें हैं, उनकी जो आरजू हैं, इक्तिदार में आने के लिए इलाकाई पार्टी ने उनसे जो वायदा किया था, वह पूरा करती, मैं एक बात दोहराता चलूं, मुझे तक्सीम के टाइम पर कहा गया था, मैंने आंध्र प्रदेश की आवाम को, आंध्र प्रदेश के डेवलपमेंट को, आंध्र प्रदेश के स्पेशल पैकेज को तेलंगाना एमपी होने के नाते मैंने उसकी ताईद की थी, लेकिन मैं मरकजी सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बीजेपी सरकार ने जो उस वक्त मुतालबा किया, वह पूरा करना पड़ेगा। यहां मैं आपको बताता चलूं कि उस वक्त जो काईद थे, आज पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के वजीर हैं, उन्होंने मुतालबा किया था कि आंध्र के लिए स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए, आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए डवलपमेंट पैकेज दिया जाए। मैंने उसकी ताईद की थी, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह ने ताईद की थी। मैं मुतालबा करूंगा चाहे तेलंगाना के बॉर्डर का मामला हो, चाहे बिजली का मामला हो, चाहे जमीनात का मामला हो, चाहे रेवेन्यू का मामला हो— इन मसलों को हल किया जाए। दोनों चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को मरकजी सरकार बिठाए और आवाम की जो ख्वाहिशात हैं, उनको पूरा करे। मैं फिर से एक बार कहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इक्तिदार के लिए नहीं, आवाम की ख्वाहिशात को ध्यान में रखते हुए 60 साला तारीख को देखकर फैसला किया। इसके लिए मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, डा. मनमोहन सिंह और यूपीए की सरकार को मुबारकबाद दूंगा कि 60 साला तारीख में जो पंडित नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी नहीं कर सके थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी की लीडरशिप में अलेहदा तेलंगाना कायम हुआ। शुक्रिया।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب،

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014) آج وزیر داخلہ نے سدن میں رکھا ہے، میں اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ ساتھ ہی، میں ایک بات اس ہاؤس میں دوہرانے سے نہیں رہ سکتا کہ 60 سال سے تلنگانہ کی عوام کی خواہشات تھیں، جس شخص کو، جس ریاست کی تقسیم کو پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو، شریتمی اندرا گاندھی اور راجیو گاندھی نے نہیں کیا، شریتمی سونیا گاندھی کی پارٹی نے عوام کی خواہشات کو دھیان میں رکھ کر تقسیم ریاست کا اعلان کیا۔ اس کے لئے میں یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی، سابق وزیراعظم کو مبارکباد دوں گا۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں ایک اور بات کا آپ کے ساتھ اظہار خیال کروں گا۔ اس ٹائم پر جو لوگ اقتدار میں تھے، چاہے بی۔جے۔پی۔ ہو یا تیلگوڈیشم ہو، انہوں نے ہمیشہ یہ نعرہ لگایا کہ کانگریس پارٹی نے اقتدار کے لئے دو مہینے پہلے علیحدہ تلنگانہ، تکمیل کو پہنچایا، لیکن یہ بات غلط تھی۔ شریتمی سونیا گاندھی یا کانگریس پارٹی

نے کبھی بھی اقتدار کے لئے اپنی امنگوں کو سامنے نہیں رکھا۔ انہوں نے دیکھا آندھرا پردیش ایک ریاست بنی، تلنگانہ ایک ریاست بنی، میں مرکزی سرکار سے خواہش کروں گا کہ جن باتوں کا وعدہ کر کے آپ عوام کے سامنے آئے تھے، وہ باتیں چاہے آندھرا میں ہو، چاہے تلنگانہ میں ہوں، آپ کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانا پڑے گا، لیکن میں ایک بات دوبرا سے نہیں رہ سکتا، تلنگانہ کے اندر جن باتوں کا مطالبہ کیا جا رہا ہے، تلنگانہ کے اندر پڑتا چوندے کا پروگرام کیا جا رہا ہے، اس کو مرکزی سرکار کو اعلان کرنا چاہئے۔ تلنگانہ کی عوام کے سامنے، آندھرا کی عوام کے سامنے یہ نہیں ہے کہ وہاں کتنی اسمبلی سیٹیں، کتنی کاؤنسل کی سیٹیں ہوتی ہیں، لیکن ان کی جو امنگیں ہیں ان کی جو آرزو ہیں، جو اقتدار میں کانگریس پارٹی نے ان سے جو وعدہ کیا تھا، میں ایک بات دوبرا چلوں، مجھے تقسیم کے ٹائم پر کہا گیا تھا، میں نے آندھراپردیش کی عوام کو آندھراپردیش کی پبلک کو، آندھراپردیش کے ڈیولپمنٹ کو، آندھراپردیش کے اسپیشل پیکیج کو تلنگانہ ایم پی ہونے کے ناتے میں نے اس تائید کی تھی، لیکن میں مرکزی سرکار سے یہ وعدہ کرتا ہوں کہ بی جے پی سرکار نے جو وعدہ کیا ہے، وہ پورا کرنا پڑیگا۔ یہاں کے جو وزیر موصوف تھے، پارلیمنٹری افیئرس کے جو وزیر تھے، انہوں نے مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ آندھرا کے لیے اسپیشل پیکیج دیا جائے، آندھراپردیش کے لئے ڈیولپمنٹ پیکیج دیا جائے۔ ہم نے اس کی تائید کی تھی، ہمارے پردھان منتری ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ نے تائید کی تھی۔ میں مطالبہ کرونگا چاہے تلنگانہ کے بارڈر کا معاملہ ہو، چاہے قرض کا معاملہ ہو، چاہے زمینات کا معاملہ ہو، چاہے ریونیو کا معاملہ ہو ان مسئلوں کو حل کیا جائے۔ دونوں چیف منسٹرس کو مرکزی سرکار بٹھائے اور عوام کی جو خواہشات ہیں، ان کو پورا کرے۔ میں پھر سے ایک بار کہتا ہوں کہ کانگریس پارٹی نے اقتدار کے لئے نہیں عوام کی خواہشات کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے ساٹھ سالہ تاریخ کو انہوں نے پیش کیا۔ اس کے لئے میں شریمتی سونیا گاندھی، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ اور یوپی اے کی سرکار کو مبارکباد دونگا کہ ساٹھ سالہ تاریخ میں جو پنڈت نہرو، اندرا گاندھی نہیں کرسکے تھے، کانگریس پارٹی نے شریمتی سونیا گاندھی کی لیڈرشپ میں یہ کام کیا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अब इसे रहने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, your party has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... And she has not demanded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, Rajya Sabha...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; you have not given name. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have given the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, name has been given. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. See, that is over now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bhupinder Singh, before you, I have the request from that hon. lady. Then I have to allow both. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House has no objection, I will allow that hon. lady and you for two-two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. Nobody is ready. ...(*Interruptions*)... Call the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time later. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down now. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, first of all, I am grateful to this august House and the hon. Members for agreeing to pass this Bill without much discussion, and with your permission, I would like to say that I would not indulge in the issues. Other than that, this is a very specific amendment that has been brought in.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, only on the Bill. You need not reply to any other thing; only the Bill.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I will not explain it in detail, and it is not necessary also. So, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for being brief. Motion moved...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Central Sector Schemes of financial assistance for on-board ship training for Indian Merchant Navy Cadets/Trainees

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): Sir, India has a strong reputation for providing quality human resource for the global shipping sector. Out of a total number of 12 lakh sea-farers globally, India's share is 7 per cent, meaning about 84,000 Indians are working as sea-farers. They not only enhance the image of India but also earn precious foreign exchange for the country. The effort of the Government is to increase the share of India and to help Indian citizens to acquire skills for gaining employment all over the world.

The Indian Maritime University provides quality training to sea-farers, in association with 40 Maritime Training Institutes. Although there is enough capacity for classroom training for sea-farers, the efforts to train sea-farers have hit a roadblock in terms of the number of on-board training slots on ships. When I came to know of this, I initiated discussions to find a solution. Today, I am happy to announce that we have found a way forward.

A scheme has been formulated to provide financial support to cadets who have completed their classroom training between 2010 and 2012, but who have not been able to get on-board ship training due to non-availability of training berths on Indian ships.

In order to increase the training slots, foreign flagged ships will be eligible for reimbursement of 30 per cent of the cost of training with a maximum amount of ₹3 lakhs. This amount, to be contributed by the Ministry of Shipping, will be grant-in-aid and students will not have to return this money. The balance amount of 70 per cent of the cost of training will be arranged for the cadets through loans from financial institutions under the Ministry of Social Justice, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of Minority Affairs as per their eligibility. Cadets belonging to

[Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari]

General Category will be facilitated for obtaining loan from nationalized banks for meeting the 70 per cent cost.

The scheme is expected to benefit about 2,000 cadets who will draw average starting salary, after undergoing training, about US\$3,000, that is, about ₹1,80,000 per month.

The scheme is expected to benefit a wide section of society.

The detailed guidelines and procedure for the scheme are available at the website of the DG (Shipping) (www.dgshipping.gov.in).

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Derailment of passenger train on Lucknow Division of Northern Railway on 20.03.2015

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, on 20th March, 2015, at about 0910 hours, while the train No.14266 Dehradun-Varanasi Express was entering Bachhrawan (BCN) station on Lucknow-Rae Bareli single line non-electrified broad gauge section in Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, the Loco Pilot of the train engine overshot the signal and entered into the sand hump causing derailment of train engine and two coaches including second class-cum-luggage (SLR) coach. As per the updated information by the Northern Railway at 1530 hours, 24 passengers lost their lives in this unfortunate incident and 46 passengers have been injured who are undergoing treatment at Government Hospital Bachhrawan and at the District Hospital, Rae Bareli. This accident site is about 30 kilometres from Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh. The Accident Relief Medical Van, Lucknow, ordered at 0925 hours, left at 0948 hours, reached the accident site at 1050 hours. The Accident Relief Train, Lucknow with 140 tonne crane also ordered at 0925 hours, reached the accident site at 1125 hours.

The DRM, Lucknow along with Branch officers and a team of doctors have reached the accident site to supervise the relief and rescue work. General Manager (Northern Railway) along with PHODs have rushed to the accident site to supervise the relief and rescue work. Hon. Minister of State for Railways along with the Chairman, Railway Board and Member (Traffic) also have been rushed to the accident site, as soon as it came to our notice.

As per the preliminary information received, the accident occurred due to Signal passing at danger by the Loco Pilot of the train. Statutory Inquiry into the above

accident will be conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Sir, I have announced an enhanced ex-gratia as under: i) in case of death - ₹2 lakhs; in case of grievous injury - ₹50,000/-; and, iii) in case of simple injury - ₹20,000/-, which is higher than the normal.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2015, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2015:-

Clause - 9

1. That at page 4, *for* lines 31 to 35, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'(4) The State Government while making rules under sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be guided by the provisions contained in article 244 read with Fifth and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(5) The holder of a mining lease or a prospecting license-cum-mining lease granted on or after the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount which is equivalent to such percentage of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule, not exceeding one-third of such royalty, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(6) The holder of a mining lease granted before the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount not exceeding the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule in such manner and subject to the categorisation of the mining leases and the amounts payable by the various categories of lease holders, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.'

Clause 14

2. That at page 8, line 35, *for* the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (4)", the words, brackets and figures "sub-sections (5) and (6)" be *substituted*.

Clause 15

3. That at page 9, line 18, *after* the words "shall work", the words "for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining" be *inserted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 20th April, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 20th April, 2015.*

Demand to increase cost of housing under Indira Awas Yojna on the line of Lohia Awas Yojna in Uttar Pradesh (page 448)

Demand for increasing the Grants under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme for KBK Region in Odisha (page 449)

Need to construct adequate number of quality hostels for Scheduled Caste students in the country (pages 449-450)

Demand for providing AIIMS-like Super-Speciality Hospital at Nanded in Marathwada Division of Maharashtra (page 450)

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