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Friday

27 February, 2015

8 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 27th February, 2015/8th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. 311-35/2014-QoS, dated the 10th December, 2014, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Sixteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.1811/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore and related papers

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.1824/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram and related papers

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

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

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thriuvananthapuram, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.1652/16/14]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, a letter has been received from Prof. Jogen Chowdhury stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 25th of February to 15th of March, 2015 due to various preoccupations in Kolkata. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from the sittings of the current 234th Session of Rajya Sabha from 25th of February to 15th of March, 2015.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from the 25th of February to the 15th of March, 2015 of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Implementation of Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री अनंत गीते) : महोदय, मैं भारी उद्योग विभाग, भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ तैंतालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में समिति के दो सौ छप्पनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**Announcement regarding Government Business for the
week commencing 2nd March, 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): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that
Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 2nd of March, 2015 will
consist of:-

1. Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha: -
 - (a) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
 - (b) The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No.1 of 2015) and Consideration and passing of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 (No.3 of 2015) and Consideration and passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Consideration and passing of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Matters raised with the
Permission of the Chairman. Shri Tarun Vijay.

Various problems faced by residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, अंडमान और निकोबार भारत के लिए
सामरिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वहां से थाइलैंड 220 nautical miles है, इंडोनेशिया 120
nautical miles है और भारत 520 nautical miles से ज्यादा पड़ता है। कुल 300 से ज्यादा द्वीप हैं,
उनमें से केवल 37 पर ही मनुष्य की आबादी है। इन 37 द्वीपों में किसी एक का भी आपस में कोई संबंध

[श्री तरुण विजय]

नहीं है। वहां जाने के लिए न रेल है, न सड़क है और ये भारत से काफी दूरी पर स्थित हैं। आप वहां शहीद स्मारक देखने जाते हैं, तो जो पहला उल्लेख लाइट एंड साउंड से शुरू होता है, वह शेर अली का होता है। शेर अली ने वहां पर भारत के क्रांतिकारियों पर अत्याचार करने वाले वाइसराय को मारा था, लेकिन आपको यह सुनकर दुख होगा कि उस वाइसराय का वहां पर स्मारक बना है। मैं पिछले दो सालों से यहां पर अपील कर रहा हूँ कि शेर अली का स्मारक बनाया जाए। इस बारे में वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से भी चिट्ठी आई थी कि हम वहां स्मारक बनाएंगे, लेकिन अभी तक शेर अली का स्मारक नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वह बनाया जाए। महोदय, इसी क्षेत्र में, यहाँ पर 3.5 लाख की आबादी है, 65 हजार से ज्यादा सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, वे कहते हैं कि एक काला पानी अंग्रेजों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को दिया था, दूसरा काला पानी हमको दिया है। वहाँ न रेल है, न सड़क है। आपातकाल में 12 हजार, 15 हजार रुपये एक तरफ का टिकट लगता है, दो तरफ के 30 हजार रुपये लगते हैं। यदि मरीज को आपातकाल में मुंबई, कोलकाता या दिल्ली ले जाना पड़े तो एक परिवार का डेढ़ लाख रुपया केवल वहाँ पहुंचने में खर्च होता है। उत्तर-पूर्वांचल की तरह उनको हवाई किराये में कोई सब्सिडी नहीं दी गई है। यह क्यों किया जा रहा है? वहाँ पर पानी की समस्या है। इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों और वहाँ के जो मूल निवासी हैं, उनको भारत की मुख्य भूमि में आने के लिए हवाई यात्रा में सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए। जो शिप है, वह हफ्ते में एक दिन, दो दिन चलता है और चार दिन पहुंचने में लेता है। उसका किराया भी ज्यादा होता है। उसका कोई भरोसा नहीं होता है। क्या आप उन लोगों को वहाँ पर केवल मरने के लिए, अकाल मृत्यु के लिए भेज रहे हैं? आप फिर यह भी कहते हैं कि अंडमान-निकोबार हमारा गर्व है, हमारी शोभा है। वहाँ पर यह किस कारण से है? अभी हम पिछले हफ्ते वहाँ पर थे। वहाँ दस दिन से एटीएम नहीं चल रहा है। लोगों को बैंकों में जाकर चैक भुनाने पड़ते थे, बैंक मैनेजर की खुशामद करनी पड़ती थी। वहाँ पर कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है। वहाँ आपका एमटीएनएल नहीं चलता है। वहाँ पर "मत कर ट्राई नहीं लगेगा", यह एमटीएनएल का नाम रख दिया गया है। वहाँ आपका बीएसएनएल नहीं चलता, एयरटेल नहीं चलता। एक फोन कॉल के लिए आपको पाँच-छह बार हेलो, हेलो करना पड़ता है। वहाँ पर इंटरनेट नहीं चलता। बहुत मुश्किल से कोई एक खबर या कोई एक समाचार वहाँ से भेजा जाता है। हम अंडमान-निकोबार के साथ यह क्या कर रहे हैं। जिसको हम कहते हैं कि हमारा क्रांति तीर्थ है...(समय की घंटी)...सर, एक सैकिंड। वहाँ पर हमने सावरकर के नाम पर बड़ा हंगामा किया...(व्यवधान)...सावरकर का ...(व्यवधान)...हटा दिया गया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jesudasu Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shri Jesudasu Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who associate will be added. *(Time-bell rings)* ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Shri Jesudasu Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : *

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): *

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana):*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजय : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)..
Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the House to the non-implementation of the A.P. Reorganisation Act provisions. Sir, under the inevitable circumstances, when all the political parties insisted, the Congress Party, while effecting the division of the State, ensured that the five crore people of Andhra Pradesh do get justice by incorporating all the provisions. For instance, there is a provision of 13 National Institutes, 3 International Airports, 1 steel plant in Kadapa, then, the industrial corridor and then, the railway zone. All these provisions have been made. This could have been not possible but for the division. I am happy that in the long run they will appreciate the good foundation laid by the Congress Party. When the hon. Prime Minister came to Tirupati, he said, “They are killing the mother for the sake of son.” Sir, I request that his promise should be kept up. During deliberations on 17th February evening, because of Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, who is a Member of this House, Mr. Jairam Ramesh — he is here — Shri Digvijaya Singh and my Leader, Rahulji’s intervention, we have arrived at six important decisions which will go a long way in the development of Andhra Pradesh. One is the Pollavaram Project. Second is the ‘Special Category’ status for five years. Third is the special package for seven districts — four districts of Rayalseema and three districts in North Coastal Region on the lines of Bundelkhand. And also, Sir, there is a provision of special fiscal incentives and tax concessions on the lines of Himachal Pradesh. These are the four things. The NDA Government, by a decision of the Cabinet, gave ‘Special Category’ status to Uttarakhand in 2002. It was then sent to the Planning Commission and, then, it was sent for endorsement by the NDC.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

In this background, Sir, we urge the Government of India to implement these provisions in letter and spirit. Sir, they make a lot of publicity, but the performance is zero. I am sorry to say that my friend, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, said in this very House that five years is not enough. This House witnessed those proceedings. You are the direct witness, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I would like to recall what the hon. Venkaiah Naidu said, that Andhra Pradesh needs a much better treatment. 'Five years are not enough. We are going to come to power in two months. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We are going to make it. We need that.' But he is now talking about the applicability of that clause, acceptability of the State and then consultation. He says that feasibility has to be seen. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am telling you that*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, he is saying that* ...(*Interruptions*)... He has just said that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is* ?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has just said,* ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is very unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. Don't say like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That reference is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: **

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, it is not going on record. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vivek Gupta, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, it is not going on record. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta, you please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Notification of Government of India allegedly diluting the procedure for
obtaining environmental clearances**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, being one of the twelve mega-diverse countries of the world, India is the habitat to 8 per cent of the world's biodiversity and 2 per cent of the earth's surface. The stress on environment for resources like fuel, power and minerals among others have adverse implications on the declining forest cover, diversion of forest land, environmental damage and wildlife.

Sir, I would request the Minister to reconsider the delinking of forest clearance from wildlife impact assessment by the National Wildlife Board and allow projects within ten kilometres range of wildlife zones and demarcate eco-sensitive zones for such clearances.

Also, Sir, many project developers are permitted for canals, power lines and highways. They are permitted to cut forests before the final clearance and before the consent of tribals is obtained.

Sir, as you know, yesterday, in the Rail Budget, we got to hear that all those who perform well will be rewarded. But, Sir, in the case of Bengal, a gross injustice has been done. West Bengal has added the maximum amount of forest cover in the last two-three years, yet our funding against CAMPA has been nil and we have been allocated the lowest amount of funds for National Afforestation Programme. Sir, we are trying to show an example to the rest of India that forest cover can be increased while going for sustainable development and environment and infrastructure. But, sadly, we are not receiving any support from the Central Government.

I would urge the Minister to look into this immediately and urgently and do something to encourage us so that we can do much more. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Vivek Gupta. Dr. Sanjay Singh.

Restoring students union at Banaras Hindu University

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरे सदन को, हमको, आपको, सबको अपने लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास है और उस पर गर्व है। इसकी ताकत पर सभी विश्वास करते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिनकी शुरुआत एक चाय वाले से हुई, अभी हाल ही के चुनाव में उन्होंने देश के सर्वोच्च पद को प्राप्त किया। यह अपने देश के लोकतंत्र की ताकत का एक उदाहरण है। मैं एक बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न पर आपका ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का अपना लोक सभा क्षेत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन राजनैतिक तौर से बड़ी उर्वरा है। हमारे प्रदेश ने बहुत सारे प्रधान मंत्री दिए। माननीय वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से ही आए हैं। यह और भी सम्मानजनक बात है। उनके उसी क्षेत्र में एशिया का सबसे बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय है, जो 17 साल से अपने स्टूडेंट यूनियन के चुनाव के लिए तरस रहा है। आज हमारे देश में 65 प्रतिशत आबादी युवाओं की है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने देश में ही नहीं, दुनिया के बहुत सारे देशों में जाकर कहा कि “सबका साथ, सबका विकास” और उन्होंने हमारे युवाओं से बहुत सारे उत्साह की बात कही है। यह बात अजीब लगती है कि वहीं बीएचयू में 2014 में 20 अक्टूबर को इतना बड़ा लाठीचार्ज हुआ, जिसमें बहुत सारे लड़के घायल हुए। तमाम संघर्ष की ऐसी घटनाएँ समय-समय पर हुआ करती हैं। वहाँ पर लिंगदोह समिति ने चुनाव के संबंध में जो सिफारिश की है, उसका भी पालन नहीं हुआ। वहाँ पर छात्र की काउंसिल बनाने की बात हुई, लेकिन 2-3 साल से वहाँ काउंसिल भी नहीं है। हमारे देश में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने बहुत सारे ऐसे छात्र नेता दिए, जो हमारे यहाँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ख्याति प्राप्त हैं और हमारे देश में राजनीति का एक अच्छा मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं। अभी हाल ही में हमारे देश में पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी को भारत रत्न दिया गया, जो बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है, वंदनीय है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारी एचआरडी मिनिस्टर भी यहाँ बैठी हुई हैं, मैं उनसे भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने भी काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में विज़िट किया था, वहाँ पर विद्यार्थियों ने इनको मेमोरेंडम दिया और निवेदन भी किया और वहाँ की सारी घटनाओं की जानकारी आपको है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी एवं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के इन हालात को देखते हुए, आज इस सदन में उनको वक्तव्य देना चाहिए और हम सबको आश्वस्त करना चाहिए कि लोकतंत्र की हमारी जो परम्पराएँ हैं, तमाम छात्र नेताओं के माध्यम से समय-समय पर हमारे देश को नेता मिलते रहे हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over.

डा. संजय सिंह : बीएचयू के हमारे विद्यार्थियों में फिर से वही पुरानी, यूनियन के चुनाव की प्रक्रिया चालू हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Members may associate.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (انٹرنیڈیٹ): میں ان کے الی کھسے خود کو سمجھتا کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I just want to make...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She wishes to react.

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की एक बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इन्होंने कहा कि लाठीचार्ज में कई छात्र मारे गए हैं, यह खबर गलत है। इस सदन में यह गलत खबर न फैले इसीलिए उठकर मैंने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी : प्रमोद जी, मैंने यह बात स्वयं सुनी है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि वहाँ कई छात्र मरे हैं, उनका यह वाक्य सरासर गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions) ... The lathi-charge was not done at the instruction of the Minister! ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय मंत्री जी, वहाँ के चुनाव के बारे में भी तो बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) ... चुनाव के बारे में भी तो आप बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी : बीएचयू एक autonomous institution है और autonomous institution के Vice-Chancellor को पूरा अधिकार है कि अगर institution से सम्बन्धित कोई भी administrative निर्णय लेना हो, तो वह निर्णय institution स्वयं लेता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is clear.

डा. संजय सिंह : सर, वहाँ चुनाव को लेकर लगातार बहुत सारी घटनाएं हो रही हैं ...(व्यवधान) ... बहुत सारे लोग चुनाव की डिमांड कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is clear. Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi....(Interruptions) ...
Shri K. C. Tyagi.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मंत्री जी, वह संवैधानिक संस्था नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...आप
उनको डायरेक्टिव दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...Nareshji, University is
autonomous and Vice-Chancellor is the final authority; he can decide. This is all that she
said...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश में यह सोच बन गई है कि तमाम
संवैधानिक संस्थाएं, तमाम autonomous bodies इंडिपेंडेंट हो गई हैं। उनका सरकार से कोई
मतलब ही नहीं रहा है। इस सोच को कोई मानने वाला नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को इंडिपेंडेंस है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ऐसा नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी उनको पत्र लिखें, तब देखते हैं कि
चुनाव कैसे नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, यह बीएचयू का मामला है। बीएचयू विश्व स्तर की
यूनिवर्सिटी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप वाइस चांसलर को डायरेक्शन दे
दीजिए, उसके बाद यह काम हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should we tamper with the autonomy of the
university? That is what you are saying!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अरविन्द जी भी बीएचयू के छात्र रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Shri K. C. Tyagi.

Increasing cases of acid attacks on women

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, पिछले दिनों महिलाओं पर तेजाब फेंकने की घटनाओं में बहुत
वृद्धि हुई है। 'महिलाओं पर अत्याचार', 'महिलाओं का शोषण', ये शब्द बहुत कम और छोटे नज़र आते
हैं, एक तेजाब की शिकार महिला के दर्द के सामने।

महोदय, तेजाब की जो घायल महिला है, उसका जिस्म ही नहीं, ज़हन भी छलनी हो जाता है।
पिछले कई सौ वर्षों में महिलाओं में नया उत्थान और सोच पैदा हुई है, इसलिए यह कुंठित सभ्यता
उसके विरुद्ध उस हथियार की तलाश में थी, जो बहुत आसानी से उपलब्ध हो और साथ ही उसकी
चोट इतनी घातक हो कि पीड़ित महिला की आत्मा तक हिल जाए।

महोदय, कानून में ऐसी कोई भी धारा नहीं है, जो इस हथियार के इस्तेमाल पर किसी बड़ी सज़ा
का प्रावधान रखती हो, इसीलिए शायद इस कुंठित सभ्यता ने बहुत सोच-विचार कर महिलाओं पर
अत्याचार के लिए तेजाब जैसे हथियार को चुना होगा।

सर, एसिड अटैक के शुरुआती दौर में जो क़ानून बने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप पढ़कर बोल रहे हैं, ज़ीरो ऑवर में पढ़ना एलाउड नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आप वहीं जाकर बैठ जाइए। अगर आप हर चीज़ पर इस तरह करते हैं, तो उनकी जगह चेयर पर आप ही बैठ जाइए। बग़ैर पढ़े मैं तो दो घंटे भी बोल सकता हूँ। आप कभी किसी चीज़ के लिए तो गम्भीर भी हो जाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please, let him speak.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : ऐसे सस्ते और हल्के कानून बने, जिनके कारण प्रेम प्रसंगों में असफल लोग, कुंठित लोग, घरेलू हिंसा में असफल लोग, ऐसे तमाम लोगों ने महिलाओं पर एसिड फेंकने का काम शुरू कर दिया। कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं था, जिसके कारण जितने भी कुंठित अपराधी थे, वे सब बच निकले। इधर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कई याचिकाएं आईं। उसके असर के बाद कुछ सख्त कानून बने। जिसमें एक था non-bailable offence for the offender, लेकिन सर, इसके बावजूद पता नहीं कौन-से कानून का सहारा लेकर वे बाहर निकले। पिछले दिनों जंतर-मंतर पर उन पीड़ित महिलाओं ने जुलूस निकाला, जिनके जिस्म की कल्पना आप नहीं कर सकते हैं, आंखें साबुत नहीं थीं, नाक साबुत नहीं थी, चेहरा विकृत था, लगता था कि जैसे दूसरे लोक से वे महिलाएं आई हों। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने, सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने समय-समय पर इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए कोई ऐसा आयोग बने, कोई ऐसा कोष बने, जिसकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी व्याख्या की है कि उनको कम से कम 10 या 15 लाख रुपए का मुआवजा मिले।
...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय ओवर हो गया।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: इस तरह के मुकदमे फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के अंदर आने चाहिए और इसके लिए ऐसी सख्त सजा का प्रोविजन हो, ताकि एसिड फेंकने वाला ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसके बाद दोबारा ऐसा करने की हिम्मत न करे।

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate may be added. Almost all are associating.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, the entire House associates.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, there is a consensus in the House. Mr. Naqvi, would you like to say something? We want stringent laws. Why don't you inform the hon. Home Minister for necessary action?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह निश्चित तौर से बहुत गंभीर है और माननीय त्यागी जी ने जिस विषय को लिया है, आज पूरा सदन उससे चिंतित भी है और इस संबंध में हम सरकार को अवगत कराएंगे।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सिर्फ चिंता न करें, उस पर काम होना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, काम होना चाहिए। The Government should take some steps for giving stringent punishment to such people.

Alleged glorification of killer of Mahatma Gandhi

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं इस सदन को फिर एक दफा गांधी जी की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी ने इस देश की आजादी के लिए खाली नेतृत्व किया है, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि दुनिया को अहिंसा से अपने अधिकारों के लिए किस ढंग से लड़ना और अपने अधिकार पाना है, यह भी सिखाया है। गांधी जी के जन्म दिवस, यानी 02 अक्टूबर को पूरी दुनिया अहिंसा दिवस के रूप में मनाती है। जिस महात्मा गांधी जी को हम राष्ट्रपिता मानते हैं, उनको मारने वाले इस देश के पहले आतंकवादी,* का इस देश में शौर्य दिन मनाया जाता है। उसको नेशनल हीरो कहा जाता है। उसके पुतले लगाए जा रहे हैं, उनके नाम पर फ्वाईओवर का नाम दिए जाने की बात चल रही है, उसके मंदिर बनाए जा रहे हैं। मंदिर तो देव के बनाए जाते हैं। इस तरह के खूनी लोगों के मंदिर बनाने का काम कभी इस देश में नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आज यह हो रहा है। आतंकवादियों के मंदिर बनाए जा रहे हैं। मोटरसाइकिल रैली निकाल कर उसकी ideology का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को खत लिखा है और मैंने कहा है कि इसको बंद कीजिए, यह त्वरित बंद होना बहुत जरूरी है। नोबेल लॉरियेट प्रोफेसर अमर्त्य सेन ने भी इसके बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हो रहा है, वह कभी बंद होगा या नहीं और इसको बंद करने के लिए आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे खत का अभी तक जवाब नहीं दिया, क्या वे जवाब देंगे? यह भी मैं इस सदन के जरिए, आपके जरिए पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, जो * का महिमा मंडन कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate; that is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, हमारे वंदनीय महात्मा गांधी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... * नहीं हो सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

Scarcity of urea in the country

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से यूरिया की कमी से किसान को हो रही परेशानी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, किसान वैसे भी बहुत परेशान है क्योंकि न तो उसे बिजली मिल रही है, न पानी मिल रहा है। वह Land Acquisition की वजह से भी परेशान है। उससे स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर या कुछ दूसरी रिपोर्ट के ऊपर वायदे किए गए थे, लेकिन वे पूरे नहीं हुए।

अब हाल में जो यूरिया की कमी है, उसकी वजह से किसान बहुत परेशान है। महोदय, कल जो रेलवे बजट पेश हुआ, उसमें भी उनके जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कने की ही कोशिश की गयी है। उसमें 10 परसेंट फ्रेट चार्ज बढ़ाए गए हैं। इन सब कारणों से पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में एजीटेशन हो रहे हैं। हरियाणा में तो परिस्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गयी है कि वहां पुलिस स्टेशन के जरिए यूरिया डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जा रहा है। यूरिया की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है जिसमें उन्हें 50 परसेंट से 300 परसेंट तक ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ रहे हैं। महोदय, यह सरकार की असफलता है कि उसे जो समय पर कदम उठाने चाहिए थे, जिस तरह से सही वक्त पर जून से अक्टूबर के बीच में 44 लाख टन यूरिया का इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया है। उसकी वजह से यह परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है। आज इनकी पॉलिसी पूरी तरह से पैरालाइज हो गयी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी सोइल हैल्थ कार्ड की बात करते हैं। जब खाद ही नहीं मिलेगी, तो सोइल की हैल्थ क्या होगी और हैल्थ ही नहीं होगी तो कार्ड कहां रहेगा? आज इस तरह की परिस्थिति निर्मित हो गयी है, जिस के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। महोदय, आज हमारी फर्टिलाइजर की खपत 300 लाख टन है और हम 225 लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं। तो यह कमी कहां से पूरी की जाएगी क्योंकि आपने सही वक्त पर इसे इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया है? इस तरह से इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी पूरी तरह से पैरालाइज्ड है। मेरे ख्याल से सरकार को किसान को सही वक्त पर फर्टिलाइजर उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक चिंता करनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी खेती कर सकें और परेशान न हों।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह हस्तक्षेप करे ताकि उन्हें समय पर यूरिया मिले और उनकी कठिनाई दूर करने के बारे में सरकार को प्रयास करना चाहिए।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के जीरो ऑवर मेंशन से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी श्री अहमद पटेल के मेंशन से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के मेंशन से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं श्री अहमद पटेल के प्रस्ताव से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के मेंशन से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पंकज बोरा (असम) : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम) : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के प्रस्ताव से स्वयं को जोड़ता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of the Members associating may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Kumari Selja to associate with this matter.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा) : सर, आज देश का किसान बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किल परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है। सरकार की किसान विरोधी नीति के तहत आज न तो किसान को अपनी उपज का उचित समर्थन मूल्य ही मिल रहा है, दूसरी ओर Land Acquisition Bill की तलवार भी उसके ऊपर

[कुमारी शैलजा]

लटकी हुई है और तीसरा सब से गंभीर मुद्दा यूरिया की कमी का है। सर, यह सरकार दावा बहुत करती है कि यूरिया की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन हम राज्यों में जाकर देखते हैं कि आज किसानों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गयी है। उसी कारण किसान कभी सड़कों पर उतर आता है, कभी रेलवे लाइनों पर उतर आता है। सर, मेरे अपने राज्य हरियाणा में इतनी ज्यादा मुश्किल हो गयी है कि कभी तो दंगे जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। सर, क्या कभी ऐसा देखा गया है कि पुलिस थानों के अंदर महिलाओं को यूरिया के लिए कूपन दिया जाता हो? सर, आज बिचौलियों के वारे-न्यारे हो रहे हैं। सरकार दावा करती है कि कमी नहीं है, लेकिन कमी है। कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक जून से अक्टूबर, 2014-2015 में केवल 17.37 लाख टन यूरिया का आयात हुआ जबकि 2013-14 में 42.82 लाख टन यूरिया आयात हुआ। तो कमी क्यों हुई? सर, इनके दावे खोखले हैं। सर, अभी यहां पर मंत्री जी उपस्थित नहीं हैं, लेकिन किसानों की समस्या को सरकार को गंभीरतापूर्वक देखना होगा। सर, मेरे राज्य में तो यूरिया की तस्करी चल रही है। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री अलग बात कहते हैं, लेकिन असल में यूरिया की तस्करी चल रही है। यूरिया हरियाणा से दूसरे राज्यों में जा रहा है क्योंकि वहां पर वैट नहीं है।

सर, यह भारत सरकार की और हरियाणा सरकार की गलत नीतियां हैं, जिस के कारण किसान के लिए इतनी ज्यादा मुश्किल परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे एसोसिएट करते हुए एक बात कहनी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only names of Members associating are to be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*... It won't go on record.

Violation by Drug Manufacturing companies by using plastic bottles

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ध्यान शून्य काल में उठाये गये इस विषय पर लाना चाहता हूँ।

सर, हमने सुना था कि दवाई से लोगों की रक्षा होती है, लेकिन कुछ दवाइयाँ प्लास्टिक की बोतलों में बाँटी जा रही हैं। उसके कारण तमाम सारे रोग हो रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मामलों पर प्रमुख सलाहकार निकाय The Drug Technical Advisory Body (DTAB) ने सुझाव दिया था कि सरकार को तत्काल प्राथमिक श्रेणी की ऐसी बोतलों के इस्तेमाल पर पाबंदी लगानी चाहिए, जो प्लास्टिक की हों। गर्भवती महिलाओं और छोटे बच्चों को इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। प्लास्टिक या polyethylene terephthalate, जिसे pet कहते हैं, ऐसी बोतलों के इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगाने की बात कही गयी है। हम जानते हैं कि बच्चे कफ सिरप तथा अन्यान्य जितनी भी intravenous fluids होते हैं, ये सारी चीजें टेबलेट के रूप में नहीं ले पाते हैं, इसलिए इन्हें उनको सिरप के रूप में दिया जाता है, लेकिन ये प्लास्टिक की बोतलों में आते हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2014 में अधिसूचना जारी करके प्लास्टिक की बोतलों के उपयोग पर रोक लगायी थी, सिरप्स को बोतलों में बेचने पर रोक लगा दी थी। 15 नवम्बर से यह रोक प्रभावी भी हो गयी थी, लेकिन उसके बाद भी अभी भी पूरे तौर पर इसकी बिक्री जारी है। एक नहीं अनेक दवाइयाँ इस तरह से बेची जा रही हैं। हमारे यहाँ The Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 की धारा 26 के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का इस्तेमाल करते हुए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने इस पर तो पाबंदी लगा दी, लेकिन अभी तक यह हो नहीं पाया है। यहाँ यह हो रहा है कि leeching effect के कारण कुछ घातक रसायन बोतल के अन्दर मौजूद दवाओं को प्रदूषित कर देते हैं और इन रसायनों का मनुष्य के हारमोन सिस्टम पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। यहाँ तक कि उनको कैंसर, अस्थमा, तथा अन्यान्य अनेक रोग होने की संभावना पैदा हो रही है। Drug Technical Advisory Body की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भारत में तापमान में काफी भिन्नता होती है और प्लास्टिक की बोतलें दवाओं पर विपरीत असर डाल रही हैं। डॉक्टरों का कहना है कि प्लास्टिक की बोतल एवं कंटेनर में दवाएँ व खाने-पीने की चीजें बिकने के कारण पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की प्रजनन क्षमता घट रही है तथा गर्भपात, कैंसर व बच्चों में अस्थमा का जोर हो रहा है।

मेरा भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि उनके आदेश के बाद भी, उनकी ओर से पाबंदी के बाद भी अगर इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं, तो उन बोतलों पर तत्काल रोक लगायी जाए। दवाइयों से शरीर का स्वस्थ होना आवश्यक है, न कि दवाओं से अस्थमा और कैंसर जैसे रोग होने की आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि ऐसी प्लास्टिक की बोतलों में जो दवाइयाँ दी जा रही हैं, ऐसे ड्रग्स पर और ऐसे सिरप्स पर तत्काल रोक लगायी जाय। मेरा यही निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Jha, has said.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Jha, has said.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Jha, has said.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Jha, has said.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Jha, has said.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں خود کو اس وشنے سے سمبڈھ

کرتا ہوں۔

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Yes, the names of the Members, who have associated, may please be recorded.

Government of India advertisement portraying Santhal in Hindi Script

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, at the very outset, I wish to congratulate the Government of India for paying a tribute to the 22 Scheduled languages of India on the occasion of Matribhasha Divas.

But, unfortunately, recently there has been some bad news. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Human Resource Development, had published a message in a popular English daily on the Matribhasha Divas. The advertisement had 22 Scheduled languages of India. But, the Santhali language was represented in the Devnagari script.

This is a great insult to the Santhal community of India as well as to Guru Gomkey, Pandit Raghunath Murmu, the inventor of Ol-Chiki Script. The Santhal community has a long history of struggle. They have contributed to our freedom movement too, through the Santhal rebellions.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

The legends of Birsa Munda and Sidhu Kanhu are popular in Bengal. You would be happy to know that West Bengal has given the status of 'second language' to the Santhal language. Schools with Ol-Chiki as the medium of instruction have been set up by Mamata Banerjee's Government. A University named after Sidho, Kanho and Birsha has also been set up in Purulia District of West Bengal. The West Bengal Government has also started a separate department for the welfare of the tribal people. This has been truly appreciated and this is true unity in diversity.

Sir, through you, I wish to make a grievance known to the Government. They must provide a suitable explanation for that lapse on the floor of this House and issue an apology to all the Santhali-speaking people in India. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of all who associated may be recorded. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Ol-Chiki language was recognized and on that, in Bengal, a special initiative has been taken for the last more than five years or so. That should be duly honoured and duly recognized by the Government of India.

Atrocities on women and girl child

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो या दिल्ली हो, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार और बलात्कार तो हो ही रहे हैं, लेकिन तीन साल और सात साल की बच्चियों के साथ भी ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। गत 15 तारीख को महाराष्ट्र के रायगढ़ जिले के इंदापुर गाँव की एक लड़की थी, जो एक शादी में लोनावला गई थी। वहाँ पर एक "कुमार रिसॉर्ट" होटल है, जहाँ पर वह शादी थी। वहाँ से उस लड़की को रात 8 बजे उठा लिया गया और उससे दो बार बलात्कार किया गया। उसकी बाँड़ी 17 तारीख को मिली थी। मैं वहाँ 20 तारीख को जाकर आया। अभी तक उन आरोपियों में से एक को अरेस्ट किया गया है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह कैसी भावना है कि तीन साल और सात साल की बच्ची के साथ ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं? क्या ऐसी भावना होती है? यह मानवता को कलंक लगाने का काम है, यह भारत की अस्मिता को कलंक लगाने का काम है। बलात्कार करने वालों को तो बाद में फाँसी की सज़ा होगी, लेकिन शिवाजी महाराज के कार्यकाल में — मैंने पहले भी यह माँग की थी कि इस तरह से बलात्कार करने वाला जो भी लड़का हो या व्यक्ति हो, उसके हाथ-पैर तोड़ देने चाहिए। उनकी जो भावना है उसको ऐसे ही खत्म किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि इस तरह का अत्याचार करना ठीक बात नहीं है। तीन साल की बच्ची, सात साल की बच्ची! अगर प्रेम करना है तो सहमति से करना है, लेकिन इस तरह की भावना का कोई मतलब नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: लेकिन, सात साल की बच्ची! ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बात बड़ी ही सीरियस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह का अत्याचार बहुत गम्भीर है, इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा होनी चाहिए। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि उनको फाँसी तो बाद में होगी, लेकिन इस तरह के इंसिडेंट्स करने वालों के हाथ-पैर तोड़ने का क़ानून बनाना चाहिए। मैं इस हाउस के तमाम लोगों से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आइए, हम इस क़ानून को लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में बनाते हैं। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को एकदम खत्म करना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Retrenchment of IT employees

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this is an issue connected to the layoff in TCS and other IT firms in the country. Starting from the 8th December, Tata Consultancy Services has been illegally terminating thousands of its employees with no concern for the procedures and the rights of the employees. Media report at that time told that they were planning to terminate 25,000 people, but because of the public uproar, they kept it in abeyance. When asked for explanation, the organisation offered no special importance to the termination and maintained that the move was a part of workforce restructuring and was nothing out of ordinary. Thousands of employees have been sacked suddenly and thrown out of the office leaving them with no buffer time for searching jobs in other organisations. There is no clear legal mandate to be followed by the IT firms with respect to employees' rights. There are no monitoring mechanisms from the Government side to check these terminations. Now, there is no grievance redressal mechanism. Moreover, employees with more than eight years of experience do not have much of their future in IT industry now as all other major IT firms restrict senior experienced candidates. The sacked employees are shocked and terrified and face a bleak future. Sir, this is not only in TCS. Recently, IGATE, a major IT firm in Hyderabad, has decided to terminate three thousand employees. Yesterday, the Nokia incident was described here. Twenty five thousand people were sacked. This is not only IT, new generation employees, all are like that. In TCS there was a strike. There was a protest. In Cochin, the District Labour Officer (DLO) invited them for a discussion but no one from TCS came for the discussion and the future of these twenty five thousand people is at stake. According to the TCS latest business report, the firm's robust growth remains unchanged. They had also stated that they would recruit fifty five thousand employees in this financial year. Under these circumstances, it is very clear that the termination is highly inhuman and illegal. Sir, TCS is the largest IT conglomerate in the world. So, there is no dearth of profit. Media reports suggest that this will continue in the future and I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that the Government should make some proper mechanism to address the issues of IT and new generation industries. There may be some separate laws but the Government should address it. We are otherwise seeing glittering examples of robust growth but the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

younger generation of this country is facing problems in the TCS and other companies like Inso. If they are facing these kinds of problems, how can the crores of employees who are working in the new generation companies be saved? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I physically went there and participated in the agitation of the TCS employees in Cochin. This is a new trend in IT industry. They are terminating the services of the person who has more than ten years' experience keeping a skeleton of the experienced persons. Then, they recruit the freshers. That is because they are getting the freshers with the lowest salary. Then, they are going to make more profits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Are they exempt from labour laws? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, they are not ready to obey the existing labour laws in the country. The employees approached the Labour Officer and Labour Officer sent a notice to the management. But the management is not ready to appear before the Labour Officer. This is a very serious issue. I want a response from the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Law Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, the very fundamental question is ...(*Interruptions*)... The basic question is: Are they exempt from labour laws? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a new trend, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Just one minute! Sir, I am telling you that this kind of inhuman retrenchment is taking place, particularly, when the TCS reflects the biggest, highest rate of growth among all the IT companies. At that particular time, this is happening. Secondly, this kind of retrenchment is violating the 'Last come, first go' method which is generally an accepted procedure to be followed when you need to terminate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So my only point is that it needs Government's intervention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In this way those companies are doing the business of looting people....*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Government must come forward to play its role. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): There should be some response from the Government....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Law Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Law Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are these companies exempt from labour laws of the country? Could you look into it? Could you look into it because it is a serious problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): I have taken note of it. I will look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look into it and see. There are labour laws. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In any retrenchment, what is the methodology? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. It has to be. It has to be. ...*(Interruptions)*... When so many people are terminated like this, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on my request also, you request the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not directing anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only asked the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only asked the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You please ask them about reorganisation of policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask them whether they are implementing or not. I am not asking you to direct. Are they implementing or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. It is on record. Government is aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government is aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I never said* That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Poor condition of hostels for Scheduled Caste students

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत ही आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। हमारे भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। यह अलग बात है कि अभी तक इनका आरक्षण पूरा नहीं हो सका है, लेकिन जुडिशियरी में तो जजेज के लिए रिजर्वेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर इनकी बात छोड़ भी दें, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट्स में जो क्लास वन, क्लास टू, क्लास थ्री, क्लास फोर के एम्पलाइज हैं, उनके लिए तो कम से कम आरक्षण होना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और विभिन्न हाई कोर्ट्स अपने-अपने तरीके से इसके लिए कुछ थोड़ी बहुत व्यवस्था करते हैं, लेकिन देश के सभी हाई कोर्ट्स में जो दिल्ली और मुंबई के हाई कोर्ट हैं, यहां पर तो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो या हाई कोर्ट हो, उनमें कार्यरत लोग कंसोलिडेटेड फंड से तनखावा पाते हैं, इसलिए यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि जो संविधान में प्रावधान है, उसको वे भी लागू करें। यह व्यवस्था सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी लागू नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा अनेक बार हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिसेज की कॉफ्रेंस बुलाई गई है, लेकिन उसमें भी आज तक इसका कोई उल्लेख या चर्चा नहीं हुई। आरक्षण से संबंधित जब भी कोई मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाता है, तो उसमें फैसला अक्सर अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के आरक्षण के खिलाफ जाता है। अनेक बार ऐसे अवसर आए हैं, जब पार्लियामेंट में सदस्यों ने खड़े होकर यह कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो तय किया है, उससे हम सहमत नहीं हैं और पार्लियामेंट ने संविधान संशोधन में कई संशोधन किए। हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए केवल यह पार्लियामेंट, हमारे इस जनतंत्र, इस प्रजातंत्र की व्यवस्था ही हमारा साथ देती है। हम इसके बहुत आभारी हैं, लेकिन यह अवश्य देखना चाहिए कि जिनको यह अधिकार दिया है कि अगर किसी के अधिकारों का हनन होता है तो उसकी रक्षा, उसकी सुरक्षा उन्हें करनी है लेकिन जब वही अधिकारों का हनन करेंगे, तो फिर कौन कहां जाएगा? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जुडिशियरी में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हो और क्लास वन, क्लास टू, क्लास थ्री, क्लास फोर तक जहां भी आरक्षण बाकी है, जहां इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां इसे कठोरता से लागू किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

Steep fall in natural rubber prices

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, more than twelve lakh small and marginal rubber farmers are in distress, especially in Kerala. The price of natural rubber has gone down by fifty per cent. The fall in price is mainly due to indiscriminate imports of natural rubber by the Central Government. The industrialists are taking advantage of the lower price level prevailing in the international market as compared to the domestic market. Imports are allowed freely, disproportionate to the actual shortage. The actual shortage in 2012-13 was only 60,000 tonnes but they imported 2.17 lakh tonnes. During 2013-14, the actual shortage was well below 1.20 lakh tonnes but the actual imports were 3.25 lakh tonnes. During 2014-15, the imports have crossed four lakh tonnes as of now. This is very bad. The imports are continuing unabated, without any stop. The Government had formed a Committee to formulate the National Rubber Policy. The Committee was formed on 16th June. Its period was six months. Its period has expired but the report is not forthcoming. The Committee has not yet submitted its report. But imports are still continuing. So, the Central Government should intervene and stop this import of natural

rubber forthwith, at least, for one year. That is my demand. The import duty on natural rubber other than latex should be increased to 25 per cent without any price cap. The import duty on centrifuged rubber latex which is 70 per cent or ₹ 49 whichever is less should be retained at any cost.

So, the Government should intervene to save rubber cultivators who are actually on the verge of suicide. The Government should provide assistance from ₹ 1,000 crore Price Stabilisation Fund which is lying idle with the Ministry of Commerce. The Central Government should provide financial assistance to the Government of Kerala in its procurement drive. The growers should not be allowed to abandon the cultivation of rubber which is a strategic product.

I solicit the good offices of the Hon. Minister of Commerce to call a meeting of Members of Parliament from Kerala as has been promised in the Lok Sabha.

श्री उपसभापति : आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया...(समय की घंटी)... टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

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

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I am not only associating with the issue raised by the hon. Member but I want to say that it is a very important issue. About thousands of farmers are really in a crisis. It has affected the economy of the Kerala State. In the last session, I had given a notice for Calling Attention, the hon. Chairman had admitted it. But somehow it could not be taken up. Again I have submitted this week a notice for Calling Attention, and I request the hon. Chairman to consider the notice, and allow a discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given a notice, the hon. Chairman would look into it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a

serious matter. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce had gone on a tour to Kerala, and we saw the condition of rubber cultivators. The demand deserves urgent steps from the Government. So, if they have given a notice for Calling Attention, kindly ensure that it is accepted, and we have a full debate.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इस मुद्दे पर अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देते हैं, तो सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, discussion and then necessary action from the Government.

**Situation arising out of Government's decision to
close E.S.I.C medical institutions**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the UPA Government undertook many innovative initiatives. One of them was to take advantage of the hospitals attached to the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) by setting up medical colleges in association with those hospitals. Unfortunately, Sir, 13 such institutions, including in Bengaluru and Kallaburgi, have been shut down by this Government, jeopardising the future of thousands of students, teachers, para-medical staff and other staff.

Sir, students have been offered two undesirable options. One, to complete their five year course at the existing college which will run into trouble with Medical Council of India recognition because MCI only recognises institutions that have batches across all five years. Therefore, only two batches get recognition, and then, these students' whole career will be in jeopardy. The other alternative that has been given is to transfer these students to State medical colleges. This means that these students start their educational lives all over again, again jeopardising their future and causing them untold hardships just because of short-sighted decisions on the part of this Government.

The ESIC Board's decision on 4th January, 2015 is also a huge waste of public money. Around ₹ 5,000 crores have already been spent in constructing and running these institutions. If the Ministry of Labour is unable to fund the ESIC education institutions, the Government must take over these institutions, maybe, the Union Health Ministry, the HRD Ministry, or, other solutions must be found and implemented. This is an example of intelligent use of resources. Instead the Government is closing the ESIC medical education institutions. This is a blow to the already beleaguered public health system and publicly funded medical education. I urge the Government to take urgent action, and remedy these injustices caused to the students and to educational resources all over India.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Just one word, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you are speaking, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Add all names. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to take up Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they should not open new colleges. They may not go in for new colleges. Whatever colleges have been put in place, both for education and as hospitals, they must continue to function so that students do not suffer and the hospital can continue to provide medical services. That is the point. That must be taken care of. So, I associate with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it that you are saying? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you supporting it or opposing it?

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: In Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, the building has been completed. This is a medical college under ESI. Now, they are not opening it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, in Kerala, five hundred crores of rupees have been spent on an ESIC medical college and hospital. They are not opening it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At Kollam, I know. All right. The Government will examine it. Sit down.

I am now taking up Special Mentions, because I am still left with five minutes. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh. Do you want to read?

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't think you can read. Better lay it. There will be no time. You state the subject and lay it.

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: All right, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for early appointment of Vice - Chancellor of Allahabad University and taking steps for career advancement of teachers in associated colleges

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय और उसके 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों की लगातार बिगड़ती जा रही स्थिति और संघटक महाविद्यालयों के लगभग 110 शिक्षकों की रुकी प्रोन्नति के मामले को मैंने नवम्बर, 2012 के बाद से सदन में तीन बार उठाया है, परन्तु अभी तक शिक्षकों की प्रोन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। विगत 6 महीने से इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में कुलपति की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है।

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय कार्य परिषद ने 25 जनवरी, 2012 को महाविद्यालयों से संबंधित आर्डिनेन्स संख्या 35, 38, 44, 46 एवं 49 में संशोधन के साथ कुछ नए आर्डिनेन्स भी प्रस्तावित किए थे, जिन्हें विजिटर महोदय के अनुमोदन हेतु मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय को 23 मार्च 2012 को भेजा गया। 18 महीने के बाद मंत्रालय के पत्रांक F-32-12/2012-Desk U दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर, 2013 द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय को सूचित किया कि विजिटर महोदय ने प्रस्तावित आर्डिनेन्स को निलम्बित कर दिया और विश्वविद्यालय से कहा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) की टिप्पणी के अनुरूप उसे सुधार कर पुनः भेजा जाए।

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने इसे वापस मंत्रालय को भेजने में एक वर्ष से अधिक का समय लिया और इसे मंत्रालय को 29 नवम्बर, 2014 को भेजा गया है, परन्तु अब फिर से मंत्रालय ने उसे किनारे कर दिया है और संघटक महाविद्यालय बदहाली के शिकार हैं।

उक्त संशोधनों के लम्बित होने के कारण महाविद्यालयों में पिछले एक दशक से समस्याओं का अम्बार लगा है। इन महाविद्यालयों में न तो नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं, न ही शिक्षकों की प्रोन्नति हो रही है। इन महाविद्यालयों छात्रों को न तो कोई अन्य सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं और न ही स्नातकोत्तर व शोध सुविधा मिल रही है तथा न ही महाविद्यालयों का विकास हो पा रहा है।

*Laid on the Table

मान्यवर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी से पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए 29 नवम्बर, 2014 को भेजे गए संशोधनों को शीघ्र अनुमोदित करवाने की कृपा करें, ताकि विविध बाधाएं समाप्त हो सकें और महाविद्यालयों के विकास का मार्ग भी प्रशस्त हो सके।

Demand for doubling of Hajipur Bachwada railway track in Bihar

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार के हाजीपुर जोन के, हाजीपुर से शाहपुर पटोरी - बछवाड़ा तक, रेल लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हाजीपुर से बछवाड़ा की दूरी लगभग एक सौ किलोमीटर होगी, परंतु जहाँ तीन घंटे में पहुँचना चाहिए, वहाँ सिंगल लाइन के चलते पहुँचने में पाँच घंटे लग जाते हैं, जिसके कारण आम जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और वे लोग समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। देश आज़ादी के बाद से आज तक, ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके में रेल जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित रहा है। ट्रेन के समय पर नहीं चलने के चलते आम जनता बस से जाने के लिए विवश हो जाती है। साथ ही बरौनी जंक्शन, जो उत्तर-भारत का सबसे बड़ा जंक्शन है, जहाँ से देश के सभी महत्वपूर्ण जगहों पर जाने वाली ट्रेन्स खुलती हैं, वहाँ हाजीपुर-शाहपुर पटोरी-बछवाड़ा के बीच की आम जनता तक सिंगल ट्रैक रहने के कारण गाड़ी कभी समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाती है। यह सच है कि यदि हाजीपुर से शाहपुर पटोरी- बछवाड़ा तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम हो जाता है, तो आम जनता को लाभ होगा एवं भारतीय रेल को भारी मात्रा में मुनाफा होगा। महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि जनहित को देखते हुए इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambeth Rajan is not present. He can do it in the evening. Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Just one minute, Sir. This is regarding the demand to celebrate millennium anniversary of Rajendra Chola-I.

Rajendra Chola-I was a great son of Raja Raja Chola-I. He was one of the greatest....
(Interruptions)...MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No reading, please. ... (Interruptions)...
Tarunji, no reading.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): What is this, Sir? He can't do that. ... (Interruptions)... This is not fair. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't read it. ... (Interruptions)... If you want to read it, then, you can do it later. For reading it, you will get the time in the evening. How come you are fond of Tamil Nadu and Tamil kings? What happened, Tarunji? Are you going to shift to Tamil Nadu? You are nowadays taking up Tamil Nadu issues again and again.

Demand for taking steps to protect manroe Island in Kerala from submerging into sea due to global warming

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, as per a study of the tidal gauge records of the northern Indian Ocean conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, it is observed that the sea-level rose by 1.06-1.75 millimeters per year during the past century. Further, as per the India's second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC, submitted in 2012, sea level is projected to further rise in the current century, which would result in saline coastal groundwater, endangering wetlands and inundating valuable land and coastal communities.

The most vulnerable stretches along the western Indian coast are Khambhat and Kutch in Gujarat, Mumbai, and parts of the Konkan Coast and South Kerala. The deltas of the Ganga, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, and Mahanadi on the East Coast may be threatened, along with irrigated land and a number of urban and other settlements that are situated in them.

In South Kerala, the coastal areas in general and special geographic zones like Kuttanadu, low lying agriculture land below sea level, and Delta Island like Manroe Island are worst affected. Because of the increasing level of saline water, the life in Manroe Island, in Kollam District is very difficult now. This Island is around 10 square kilometres, of which majority area is marshy lands and have a population of more than 15,000 people. This Island would be the first Island in the country which might be drowned because of global warming.

Unfortunately, Governments, both Central and State, have not initiated any special schemes to study and protect the people and their livelihood. As a special case, this Island should be given special care by the Central Government to study and resolve the issues.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

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

DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

**Demand for stopping organizations or people questioning the service
rendered by Mother Teresa in the country**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश का स्वभाव सद्भाव रहा है, सदियों का इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है। मैं इस समय दुखी मन से सदन में देश के एक ऐसे तारीखी चरित्र की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, जिसने अपना जीवन उन उपेक्षित तथा बहिष्कृत लोगों की सेवा में समर्पित किया, जो एक ऐसे असाध्य रोग से ग्रस्त होते थे, जिसे जन-भाषा में कोढ़ रोग के नाम से पुकारते हैं। मेरी मुराद नोबल पुरस्कार प्राप्त स्व. मदर टेरेसा से है, जिन्होंने जिन्दगी की आखिरी साँस भी इंसानियत की खिदमत करते हुए ली थी। देश और दुनिया मदर टेरेसा को केवल एक संन्यासी के रूप में जानती और मानती है। महोदय, देश में लगातार धर्म के आधार पर अल्पसंख्यकों को शंकाओं के घेरे में लिए जाने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, वह देश की सेहत के लिए खतरनाक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के महानतम समाजसेवी व्यक्तियों को धर्म के आईने में देखकर उनकी सेवाओं को नजरअंदाज करके सांप्रदायिक आईने में देखने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, उस पर वे रोक लगाने की कोई मंशा रखते हैं? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मदर टेरेसा पर धार्मिक आधार पर इल्जाम लगाया गया और यह कहा गया कि मदर टेरेसा किसी धर्म विशेष की प्रचारक थीं, तब पूरी दुनिया में भारत का मान घटा है। सारी दुनिया जानती है कि भारतवर्ष ने भी मदर टेरेसा को भारत रत्न की महान उपाधि से नवाजा था। मैं आपके माध्यम से ऐसे वक्तव्य देने वाले संगठनों और लोगों पर रोक लगाने की पुरजोर माँग इसलिए करता हूँ कि भारत का धर्मनिरपेक्ष स्वरूप ही उसका हुस्न है और सद्भावी भारत ही समृद्ध भारत बन सकता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीर संज्ञान लेगी। देशवासी सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या भारत सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा सबूत है कि स्व. मदर टेरेसा की गतिविधि किसी धर्म विशेष की प्रचारक की रही है? यदि कोई जानकारी है, तो तथ्यों को सामने आना चाहिए।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، دیش کا سوبھاؤ سذبھاؤ رہا ہے،

صدیوں کا اتھاس اس بات کا گواہ ہے۔ میں اس وقت دکھی من سے سدن میں
دیش کے ایک ایسے تاریخی چرتر پر چرچہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جس نے اپنا جیون ان
اپیکشت اور بہشکرت لوگوں کی سیوا میں سمریت کیا، جو ایک ایسے اسادھے
روگ سے گرسٹ ہوتے تھے، جسے جن-بھاشا میں کوڑھہ روگ کے نام سے پکارتے
ہیں۔ میری مراد نوبل انعام یافتہ آنجھانی مدر ٹریسا ہیں، جنہوں نے زندگی کی
آخری سانس بھی انسانیت کی خدمت کرتے ہوئے لی تھی۔ دیش اور دنیا مدر
ٹریسا کو صرف ایک سنپاسی کے روپ میں جانتی اور مانتی ہے۔ مہودے، دیش

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

میں لگاتار دھرم کے آدھار پر اقلیتوں کو شک کے گھیرے میں لے جانے کا جو پریاس ہو رہا ہے، وہ دیش کی صحت کے لئے خطرناک ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے دیش کے ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا دیش کے مہاتم سماج-سیوی شخصیتوں کو دھرم کے آئینے میں دیکھ کر ان کی سیواؤں کو نظر انداز کر کے سامپردانک آئینے میں دیکھنے کا جو پریاس ہو رہا ہے، اس پر وہ روک لگانے کی کوئی منشا رکھتے ہیں؟ میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب مدر ٹریسا پر دھارمک آدھار پر الزام لگایا گیا اور کہا گیا کہ مدر ٹریسا کسی خاص دھرم کی پرچارک تھیں، تب پوری دنیا میں بھارت کا مان گھٹا ہے۔ ساری دنیا جانتی ہے کہ بھارت-ورش نے بھی مدر ٹریسا کو بھارت رتن کی مہان اپادھی سے نوازا تھا۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ایسے بیان دینے والے سنگتھنوں اور لوگوں پر روک لگانے کی پرزور مانگ اس لئے کرتا ہوں کہ بھارت کا دھرم-ٹریکشن سوروپ ہی اس کا حسن ہے اور سدبھاوی بھارت ہی سمردھ بھارت بن سکتا ہے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ سرکار اس پر گمبھیر سنگیان لے گی۔ دیش واسی سرکار سے یہ بھی جانتا چاہیے ہیں کہ کیا بھارت سرکار کے پاس کوئی ایسا ثبوت ہے کہ آنجہانی مدر ٹریسا کی گئی-ودھی کسی خاص دھرم کی پرچارک کی رہی ہے؟ اگر کوئی جانکاری ہے، تو ان باتوں کو سامنے آنا چاہئے۔

श्री शान्तराम नायक (गोवा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad is not present.

Demand to take strict measures to check adulteration of milk in the country

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, हाल ही में FSSAI द्वारा किए गए सर्वे में 70% दूध के नमूनों में मिलावट पाई गई। बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा, मिज़ोरम आदि राज्यों के सभी नमूने शुद्धता के मानक के अनुरूप नहीं थे।

दूध का उपयोग बच्चों और वृद्धों के अतिरिक्त युवाओं द्वारा भी किया जाता है, किन्तु दूध में गन्दे पानी, यूरिया, डिटेजेंट आदि की मिलावट के कारण देश के नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से बच्चों में बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। दूध में मिलावट करने वालों को दंडित करने का कोई खास प्रावधान नहीं है, केवल नाममात्र की सजा है, जिसके कारण मिलावट की घटनाओं में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है।

उच्चतम न्यायालय के परामर्श के आलोक में, मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मिलावट को गम्भीर अपराध घोषित किया जाए और इसके लिए कठोर से कठोर सजा का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी स्वस्थ रह सके। धन्यवाद।

12.00 Noon

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is Question Hour. The Zero Hour time is over.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Bogus voters**

*46. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of bogus voters is on the increase in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to have a National Electoral Roll in the country so as to detect and prevent bogus voters, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Election Commission has informed that it is not correct to say that incidence of bogus voters is on the increase in the country. However, wherever

such incident is reported to the electoral registration authority in the form of a complaint, representation etc. remedial measures are taken following due procedure as prescribed by relevant law and rules. As a matter of fact, there is some ambiguity in regard to the use of the words 'bogus voters'. There is no such term defined anywhere in the statutory framework. The use of the expression 'bogus' in relation to the electors in India is misnomer. The Election Commission has further informed that there are hardly any names of fictitious or sham electors in electoral rolls being prepared and maintained by them. However, there are many cases of duplicate or multiple entries of names in the electoral rolls and the most common reasons for the same would be that many electors enroll their names in their new places of residence without disclosing their previous registration in the electoral roll. Efforts are constantly being made by the Election Commission to ensure error-free electoral rolls in the country.

In order to address this problem, the Election Commission has appointed Booth Level Officers for each part of electoral roll to undertake house-to-house verification and collect information regarding dead/shifted voters so that names of ineligible voters are removed from the electoral roll. In addition, draft rolls are displayed to the general public to file claims and objections and the same are also provided to other authorities such as, Gram Sabhas, Resident Welfare Associations, etc. The electoral roll is now also available on the website of the Election Commission. The Election Commission has also requested the recognized National and State Parties to appoint Booth Level Agents for each polling station to work with Booth Level Officers to check the veracity of the names in the electoral rolls. The Election Commission is also using specially designed 'De-duplication software' to identify the possible duplicate/repeated entries to ensure deletion thereof. The Commission has launched 'National Voter Search portal' in which a person can check his particulars and report to the Electoral Registration Officer concerned about any discrepancy in his particulars to take appropriate action. The Election Commission has informed that efforts are being made for linking of Electoral Photo Identity Cards (Voter's ID) with the 'Aadhaar' so that authentication of the voters may be doubly assured.

(b) The Election Commission has further informed that efforts are being made to have national electoral database, so that intra-state duplicate/multiple registration of electors can be identified and removed.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, one minute, let the answer be laid.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: The Statement is laid on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, now you can ask your supplementary.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the BLOs are primarily responsible to enroll the names of the voters in the voters' list and they are appointed under Section 13B (2) of RPA, 1950 for revision of rolls. Each BLO shall have one polling station area under his or her jurisdiction. My question is: What are the instructions being given to the BLOs to enroll the names of the voters? At the same time, do you think that there are some faulty instructions and that is why the names of the bogus voters are being enlisted in the voters' list?

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Practically, all these voter lists and other things are being done by the Election Commission but still the Election Commission is doing its best to see that all the voters are enrolled. Of course, the Booth Level Officers (BLOs) are doing that and actually, the electoral rolls are periodically being revised. Before the election also, the Election Commissions sees that electoral rolls are published in the BLO office and everything is being done. In every part, in every constituency, the Election Commission gives it to separate officers to see that the names are enrolled. The BLOs are appointed for each and every booth. They go from house to house and get it verified. The persons who are not enrolled, they are getting them enrolled, and this is a routine process that is being done. The regular exercise is also done regarding inclusion, deletion of names and other things. This is being done by the Election Commission by appointing Electoral Officers even at the booth level, taluka level and district level.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this is not a correct answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please ask your second question.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: But, Sir, the reply that the Hon. Minister has given is not correctly stated. Sir, there are two kinds of revision. One is the summary revision and another is the intensive revision. What he has mentioned is the intensive revision. But intensive revisions are not being made every year. Annual revision is being made and that is called the summary revision and the summary revision is faulty in so many places. I know one place, one holding number, there are 46 voters. How can it be possible? Therefore, how can the Election Commission say that there are no bogus voters?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one second. Ask your question.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, first of all, the Minister has not answered my question correctly. My question is, especially in the border areas of West Bengal and Assam as also in the other Border States, names of infiltrated foreigners are enrolled in the voters' list. Efforts should be made to stop the enrolment of infiltrated foreigners. What efforts are being made in this regard? Particularly, in the border areas, so many infiltrators are coming inside our country and they have enlisted their names in the voters' list. How can you stop it?

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman Sir, practically the Election Commission enrolls each and every voter after visiting each and every house. Of course, I do not dispute that there are infiltrators and there are fictitious or duplicate voters. But, still severe exercise is being done by the Election Commission every time to see to it that these infiltrators or fictitious voters or duplicate voters are not enrolled. For that reason only even the elimination of these duplicate entries, either from the other side or infiltrators from the other State, is clearly verified by the Booth Level Officers. Even the political parties have also mandated to have booth level agents to work along with booth level officers so that they can identify who are the infiltrators and who are others. Apart from that, all these things are published; all these things are there on the website. Everything is done. If there are any objections from the other side, those objections are also taken into consideration. Those objections are cleared every time. As far as infiltrators and other persons are concerned, if anything comes to the knowledge of the Election Commission or the officers, it will be taken care of very seriously.

DR. M.S. GILL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I actually do not have a question to ask. But, if you kindly allow me, I will just explain that the hon. questioner is totally misconceiving the situation. Once upon a time, in the early 90s, there used to be summary revision and then sometimes, intensive revision of electoral rolls. The whole Indian election process or any election process depends only on an accurate and perfect electoral roll. That is important. Sir, in around 1996-97, we changed the system. What is the system now? Every year, in November and December, we do a regular revision, and an updating of our electoral rolls, and remove the names of all those who have died, and add all those who have turned 18. That is our law. The electoral roll is published every year up to 1st January of the year. For example, we published the roll, which has been used in various elections, which you have seen, on 1.1.2014, 1.1.2015. There will be a new updated roll on 1.1.2016. How do they do it? That detail the Commission has given. It is being improved vastly by every new Chief Election Commissioner. And, we now have Identity Cards. The roll today before the Voting Officer has your name, your photo and

other details. You come with your Identity Card. There is no question of impersonation any longer. So, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not intervene, Mr. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, look, we are not having a debate here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. This is not your turn now. You have had your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, practically, the Election Commission is trying to see that EPIC Cards are linked with AADHAAR. If EPIC Cards are linked with AADHAAR, automatically there will be an end to all these confusions. So, they are working on it. The Election Commission is trying to link EPIC Cards with AADHAAR. As far as AADHAAR is concerned, we have not completed this exercise totally all over the country. But, still, step by step, this will be taken into consideration. That is what the Election Commission is doing.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, बोगस वोट misnomer नहीं हैं। बोगस वोट का मतलब यह है कि जब बिना आई कार्ड के, बिना जांच-पड़ताल किए वोट बनते हैं, तो हम उसको बोगस वोट कहते हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर homeless लोगों के वोट कैसे बन रहे हैं? कोई आदमी पेड़ के नीचे बैठा हुआ है, सड़क के ऊपर सोया हुआ है, कोई दो दिन के लिए रैन बसेरे में आया है, तो ऐसे लाखों लोगों के वोट दिल्ली में बन गए हैं। मैं देश के बारे में तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जो दिल्ली में homeless हैं, जिनका कोई पता, एड्रेस नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों से कोई identity card, कोई राशन कार्ड या कोई छोटा सा बैंक का प्रूफ भी नहीं मांगा गया।

आप ऑन लाइन वोटर्स की साइट चलाते हैं, मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि उसके लिए BLO जाते हैं और वे पांच सौ से हजार रुपए तक लेकर, उनके वोट बना देते हैं। उनकी जांच ही ठीक तरह से नहीं होती है।

इसी तरह से जो बंगलादेशी लोग हैं, आज लाखों की संख्या में उनके वोट भी रजिस्टर हो गए हैं। क्या कोई इलेक्शन कमीशन यह मना करेगा कि उनके वोट रजिस्टर नहीं हुए हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह से homeless के वोट बन रहे हैं, तो यह किस कानून में लिखा है कि आप बिना कोई प्रमाण लिए उनके वोट बनाएं?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, without a house, the name of the person will not be entered into the voter list. This is because booth level officers and booth level agents are from their respective local areas. So, after verification, it will be done. Homeless people also can be enrolled after verification, as a special case. I don't dispute that totally. After verification, if it is found that they are homeless and if they are

residing in that locality, then, they will be enrolled. There are cases where homeless people have been enrolled because it is their right. Just because we could not give them homes, their rights cannot be taken away. But this will be properly reviewed by booth level officers and electoral officers continuously. And before elections, that is, one week before, the voter's slip will be given to the concerned voter. Even at the time of issuing the slip, the booth level officer will verify whether he/she is a genuine voter or not.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that the Election Commission has informed that electoral photo identify cards will be dovetailed with Aadhar. Now what about new constituencies? For instance, delimitation is to take place to create 153 seats in Telangana and 225 seats in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know whether voter identity cards will be issued after the delimitation. After delimitation, will the voter identity cards be issued again? Also, when is the delimitation exercise going to be completed as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does your question relate to this question?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It is related, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The information could be supplemented...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a valid matter of interest and concern to you. But it does not relate to the question under consideration.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He can give me the answer later, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise with him separately and he will give you the answer. Now, Shri Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this question is with regard to bogus votes. With electoral reforms being undertaken, new developments are coming up and the confusion is being created amongst people that in respect of voters, who are enrolled as NRIs, they could electronically cast their vote or proxy voting could be exercised. Some newspapers have carried out reports that there is a proposal for proxy voting. If proxy voting is there, it is against the principles of the Representation of the People Act. I want to know whether proxy voting is going to be allowed for NRIs. And if proxy voting is going to be there, then, it will, surely, be bogus voting. The question is whether proxy voting will be allowed.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, this is not related to the main question which is, specifically, about bogus voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no system of proxy voting as of now. It is a hypothetical question, Mr. Balagopal. There is no system of proxy voting as of now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Just a minute, Sir. In the Supreme Court, the Election Commission has made a statement. They are accepting either electronic voting or proxy voting. This is the statement, Sir. That is why I am saying...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not take up hypothetical situation, situation which may or may not happen in the future.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: If proxy voting is not coming in, then, I am fully satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter altogether. Now, Question No. 47.

Private sector participation and investment in Railways

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

(a) whether Railways have identified areas for private sector participation and investment in development activities to strengthen and expand railway operations and network, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the projection of funds flowing from private sector participation in development activities of Railways?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has identified areas for private participation and investments which will develop, strengthen and expand railway network and operation. These include building/strengthening of rail connectivities, private container train operations, building private freight terminals, wagon investment/leasing schemes and redevelopment of stations.

A policy for participative models for rail connectivity and capacity augmentation was issued in December, 2012. Total investment of ₹10,000 crores has been committed in 19 rail projects.

Private operation of container trains was permitted in 2006 and since then private operators have procured 128 rakes and developed 14 new terminals with an investment of about ₹ 5,000 crore.

Private freight terminal policy was launched in 2010 and 20 terminals have been notified for commercial working generating an investment of approximately ₹ 384 crores.

Procurement of 21 rakes under Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme with investment of 488 crores and 6 rakes under Automobile Freight Train Operator scheme (AFTO) with investment of ₹ 80 crores have been made. Approval for procurement of 3 rakes under Special Freight Train Operator Scheme (SFTO) with investment of ₹ 36 crores have been granted. Leasing of 12 rakes by leasing companies to container train operators has resulted in an investment of ₹ 24 crores.

Five stations *i.e.* Habibganj, Chandigarh, Bijwasan, Shivajinagar and Anand Vihar have been entrusted to Indian Railway Station Development Corporation (IRSDC) for redevelopment. Draft master plan and feasibility reports have been prepared for the same.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सभापति जी, धार्मिक किताबों में सुना था कि प्रभु जो हैं, वह गरीबों पर कृपा करते हैं, लेकिन इस कलियुग में प्रभु की कृपा अमीर लोगों पर, कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर पर हो रही है, यह जानकर हैरानी हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि प्राइवेट पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप, *i.e.* PPP, इसको हमने अपने 35-40 साल के राजनैतिक जीवन में पहले कभी सुना नहीं था। ये नये शब्द आए हैं और इसके तहत इन्होंने इसको स्वीकार किया है। इनके मंत्रियों ने भी कल बजट के बाद खुलासा किया कि निजी निवेशक के पास अपना प्लान, अपने नक्शे होंगे, जिनके अंतर्गत पार्किंग, होटल और अन्य संसाधनों को वे अपने लाभ के अनुसार प्रतिबंधित करेंगे। सभापति जी, मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन की पीपीपी मॉडल की परिभाषा बताता हूँ, जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की है। “PPP provides an opportunity for the private sector participation in financing, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of public sector programmes and projects.” सर, यह रेलवे के ...

श्री सभापति : आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह रेलवे के निजीकरण की तरफ बढ़ता हुआ कदम है और मैं इस पर अपनी गम्भीर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ ...

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मेरा सवाल यही है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने मन बना लिया है कि अब रेलवे का निजीकरण होगा, जिस तरह के लक्षण दिखाई दिए हैं? रेलवे के अन्दर 4.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए का डिसेस्टमेंट होने जा रहा है। सर, अगर आप मुझे एलाऊ करें ...

श्री सभापति : आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, इसी में है कि private players will now bid for the stations also. मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने मन बना लिया है कि जो पीपीपी मॉडल और फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट है, उसके तहत इसका निजीकरण करने की योजना है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने हमारे सामने कुछ नई परिभाषा और नई संकल्पना रखी है। हमारे सामने हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री बैठे हैं, जिनका मैं बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। उन्होंने हमारे देश के सामने 1991 में एक नई संकल्पना रखी कि यदि देश की गरीबी का उन्मूलन करना है, देश को सही रास्ते पर लाना है, देश की समस्याओं को दूर करना है, तो पूरे देश की पूँजी इस तरह से लगनी चाहिए, जिसमें सरकार के पास जो संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं, उन संसाधनों को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों से निधि आ सकती है, जो देश की गरीबी दूर करने में, देश की समस्याओं को दूर करने में कामयाब हो सकती है। इसीलिए इस संकल्पना का जन्म हुआ — प्राइवेट-पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप। प्राइवेट-पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप का मतलब यह हुआ कि सरकार के पास देश के जो संसाधन हैं, उनको ज्यादा बढ़ावा देने के लिए यदि निजी क्षेत्र सामने आता है, तो उसका लाभ मिल सकता है। हमारे देश में निजी क्षेत्र आज से ही नहीं, हजारों सालों से है। शायद हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश होगा, जहाँ पर हर किसान, जो अपनी जमीन अपने पास रखते हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister...

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा सवाल पूछा है, इसलिए मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप सिर्फ सवाल का जवाब दीजिए, और कुछ नहीं।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, मैं यही कहना चाह रहा हूँ।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: It is not a TV interview.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate. Please reply to the question.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : उन्होंने इतना लंबा सवाल पूछा है, इसलिए मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please...(Interruptions)... We are very short of time.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : अच्छा, कोई बात नहीं। सर, मैं यही कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश में हजारों सालों की जो परंपरा रही है, वह परंपरा यही है कि राजा और सरकार को प्रजा के हित में काम करना चाहिए। उस समय लोकतंत्र नहीं था। आज हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी है, जो सरकार में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, कि हम किस तरह से गरीबों की सुरक्षा करें, किसानों की रक्षा करें। इसलिए जो कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please reply to the question.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : उन्हें उठाने के लिए ही हमने अपनी पूरी नीतियाँ बनाई हैं। उन नीतियों का एक साधन यह है कि रेल, जो आज सरकार का उपक्रम है, उसको किस तरह से बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कहा है, मैं भी उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि रेल का निजीकरण नहीं होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : रेल का निजीकरण नहीं होगा और रेल में जो सर्वसामान्य लोग ट्रेवल करते हैं, उनकी सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने के लिए, रेल के नेटवर्क को बढ़ाने के लिए, रेल के संसाधनों को जोड़ने के लिए यदि कोई निजी क्षेत्र आगे आता है, तो उस निजी क्षेत्र का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि रेल का कभी निजीकरण होगा। रेल का निजीकरण कभी भी नहीं होगा। रेल का पूरा स्वामित्व सरकार के हाथ में रहेगा। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि रेल चलाने का जो स्टीयरिंग व्हील है, वह रेल मंत्री के हाथ में ही होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...*(Interruptions)*...One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : अगर यह पब्लिक-प्राइवेट में रहेगा, तो सरकार के पास रेल का क्या रहेगा, यह तो बताइए?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : स्टेशन प्राइवेट के पास रहेगा, पटरी प्राइवेट के पास रहेगी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...Please sit down. Hon. Members, this is Question Hour. This is not a debate. Questions will be put and answers will be given relating to the main question. So let's not widen the scope either of questions or of answers.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, at the same time when the question is asked, I would urge upon you to kindly make sure that the query is restricted to the question. In the garb of creating a background, allegations are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to everybody, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : रिप्लाय में स्कोप आएगा, तो रिस्पोंड करना ही पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please put your second supplementary.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं बहस का जवाब बहस से नहीं देना चाहता। चूँकि कुछ सवाल आए हैं, मैं उनका जवाब जरूर देना चाहूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए!...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, उनके एक-एक सवाल का जवाब भी तो मुझे देना है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आपको जवाब नहीं देना है, आपको सिर्फ सवाल पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, जो धारणा मंत्री महोदय की है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं सवाल ही तो पूछ रहा हूँ। आप मुझे एक सेंटेंस तो पूरा बोल लेने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, प्रश्न से पहले आलाप की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, आप सीधे सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, Public-Private Partnership Model और disinvestment दुनिया के सभी मुल्कों में फैल हो चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं इनसे भी ज्यादा प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन इंग्लैंड के अन्दर रेलवे का जो denationalization हुआ था, वहां की सारी पार्टियों ने इकट्ठे होकर कहा कि फिर से इसका nationalization होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please, ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय की जो धारणा है, यह धारणा इंग्लैंड अमरीका और यूरोप के कई मुल्कों में रही है। इससे देश के गरीब लोगों के लिए, वर्किंग क्लास के लोगों के लिए, proletariat के लिए कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। अब जब सारी ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह liberalization, globalization पूरी दुनिया में फैल हो चुका है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि आप कहते हैं कि पीपीपी के अंतर्गत आप पूर्णरूपेण निजीकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो मैं आपकी बात का यकीन करता हूँ कि संसद में वक्तव्य देने के बाद आप उससे अलग नहीं हो सकते।

महोदय, क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय निजी निवेशकों के अंतर्गत आए हुए कर्मचारियों को किसी प्रकार की job security या minimum working hours सुनिश्चित करवाएगा या फिर उन्हें निजी निवेशकों के शोषण के लिए ही समर्पित करेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा सवाल अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री सभापति : आपको एक ही सवाल पूछना है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, इन्होंने अभी कल ही कहा है कि बाहरी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए सस्ते ब्याज पर लोन दिए जाएंगे। कृपया इस सम्बन्ध में आप अपने security framework का ब्यौरा दें। जब आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, तो इसके अनुसार बैंकों के द्वारा दिए गए प्रचंड लोन की राशि वापस न आने पर आप राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को दुर्गति से कैसे बचाएंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I think, everybody is aware that we will have a full discussion when the Railway Budget is on the agenda. So, let us confine our questions to questions only.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : सर, इस प्रश्न के माध्यम से हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने विश्व की राजनीति और विश्व की अर्थनीति को बहुत ही बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे देश के साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश की है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। अगर आप विश्व नीति को देश की नीति के साथ जोड़ते हैं, उसको भी globalization ही कहते हैं।

मैं आपको फिर से बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले जो 13 लाख कर्मचारी हैं, हम उनके हितों की रक्षा करेंगे। उनके हितों का संरक्षण हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और कभी-भी हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को टालेंगे नहीं, यह आश्वासन मैं माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : आप पीपीपी वाले क्वेश्चन का जवाब भी तो दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we come to the debate, raise these questions.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा अभी यह वक्तव्य दिया गया है कि रेलवे का निजीकरण नहीं होगा, मगर फिर भी लोग दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जिनके साथ निजीकरण करने जा रहे हैं या निजीकरण करते हुए जो-जो पार्टनर बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें क्या ओबीसी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए संविधान में जो नियम है, उन शर्तों को भी बीच में रखेंगे या नहीं? जिसके साथ आप पार्टनरशिप करेंगे, क्या उसमें आप संविधान की उन शर्तों को भी लागू करेंगे? लोगों की समझ में यह आ रहा है कि गरीबों, शोषित और उपेक्षित लोगो, ओबीसी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की रेलवे कर्मचारियों में से छंटाई का काम किया जा रहा है। इस सबको लेकर आपकी सरकार बदनाम भी हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यही है कि निजी कम्पनियों को ये जो पार्टनरशिप देने जा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : उस निजी कम्पनी में इन लोगों के लिए आरक्षण होगा या नहीं? संविधान के अनुसार बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जो काम किया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : चाहे श्री वी.पी. सिंह जी ने ओबीसी को आरक्षण देने का जो काम किया है, वह आरक्षण आप देंगे या नहीं देंगे, हमें यह बताइए?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please reply to the question only.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I am answering the question.

सर, भारत रत्न डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जो संविधान बनाया था, उसके अनुसार रेल हमारे देश में रहने वाले गरीबों, दलितों और समाज के पिछड़े हुए सभी वर्गों की मालमत्ता रहेगी, रेल उनके ही स्वामित्व में चलती रहेगी, इससे उनको ही लाभ होगा और उनके ही हित में रेल काम करेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, निजी क्षेत्र में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक की जो पार्टिसिपेशन है, वह कहाँ-कहाँ हो रही है, freight में हो रही है और टर्मिनल्स में हो रही है। मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ हैं, जहाँ रेल लाइनें बहुत कम हैं और जहाँ हैं भी, वे अंग्रेजों के टाइम से चली आ रही हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप शांत रहिए! ...(व्यवधान)... आप शांत रहिए! मुझे अपना सवाल पूछने दीजिए! ...(व्यवधान)... आपको बोलने का कोई हक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। No crosstalks please.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप उसमें भी प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेशन करेंगे जिससे कि वे लाइनें भी ब्रॉडगेज हो सकें, क्योंकि रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है? क्या आप उस तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, सम्मानित सदस्या ने बिल्कुल सही सवाल पूछा है, क्योंकि रेलवे के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में धन न होने के कारण यह बिल्कुल मजबूरी बन जाती है कि किस तरह से रेल में सफर करने वाले लोगों को सुविधा देने के लिए तथा पिछड़े राज्यों का विकास करने के लिए किस तरह से और धन लाया जाय। आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा और यही कारण है कि जिस कारण से रेलवे ने आज नहीं बहुत सालों से यह नीति बनायी है कि किस तरह से रेलवे में निजी निवेश लाकर हम रेल की

सुविधा लोगों के लिए बढ़ा सकें, इसी कारण यह कहाँ-कहाँ दी जा रही है, उसके बारे में पूरा विवरण, जो आंसर मैंने आपके सामने रखा है, उसमें दिया गया है।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we laud the objectives with which the Railway Minister..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please dispense with these adjectives.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : He said that it was low on populism but high in content. So, let us see; we will await ₹ 8.5 lakh crores of investment coming into the Railways in the next five years. We will see how it happens. In the answer, the Minister has spoken on how Public-Private Partnerships could be brought into play. One of them is rail lines. I don't know how he is going to make a rail line without alienating the ownership of the Railways. How will somebody build a railway line which is private in Public-Private Partnership? That is one issue.

The other issue is, he talked of development of railway stations. Again, it is very laudable. We have seen Public-Private Partnership in airports and many other sectors. If that does work, we have no issues on that. But, the fact is, unlike very other modes of transport, on every railway line, you have enough number of encroachments, slums, squatters; there are so many concessionaires who have been there for a hundred years who have been selling tea. Chaay is very important in today's context. So, with all this which is there, how are you going to enter into Public-Private Partnership without displacing these people? And how are you going to achieve your objective? I think, some light must be thrown on these.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I am very glad that a former Minister of Civil Aviation has asked a very valid question. He posed similar challenges when he was trying to do PPP for Mumbai and Delhi. In Mumbai, a large number of people had settled around the airport and I really compliment the former Minister for taking steps to re-house them in some other areas. I don't know how many times he had meetings with the Chief Minister on that subject and how many times he addressed the Press. I think, if you need a model, it is available with the former Minister who has actually tried to put it before us. We will definitely try to follow the spirit of that.

Sir, on what he was asking me in terms of railway lines, what type of lines we are talking is already mentioned here — encouraging construction of last mile connectivity project. What do we mean by that? Sir, if you actually look at the Railways map of India, the Railways has constructed trunk routes trying to link major metros, major cities

and they are going through the heart of the country. There are so many areas which are uncovered even. If you look at the entire map of India, not the Railway map alone, we have coastlines on the east and the west. We have something like 7,600 to 7,800 kms. of coastline. If the coasts have ports, if we don't have a connectivity with the sea ports and a rail system, how are we going to develop the economy? If you want to export something, you need ports. If you want to bring any raw material from one place to another, we need ports. Therefore, if there is no port connectivity with the rail, it is not going to work and that is what we meant by last mile rail connectivity. There are two models, one is a joint venture model in which railways take some equity, the port developer takes some equity. Sometimes, the State Governments take some equity and that is how we develop that particular line. Now, that line, therefore, is jointly owned, that is why you call it PPP; and that is why we call it PPP. How you will define it, how you actually want to articulate it, is anybody's imagination. But that is first point.

Secondly, Sir, there are issues like, if somebody wants to develop a port, railways have a right because of the Railway law that only rail connectivity can be provided by railways. That developer wants to put his own money and invest into port, invest into the land; he wants to buy the private land and then put up his own money to create a rail network. We are giving him concession, and saying, "Okay you develop it". Is it something which is a challenge to it? That is how the private line comes into play. That is what you were asking me, how the private line comes into play. So, Sir, the policy is very clear. There have been answers on the website of the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: This is not something which is done surreptitiously. This is not done for the first time in India. And, in fact, I am very glad for ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: You mean to say...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Prafulji. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: He said that ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you mean to say, if there is a third line or a fourth line on an existing network, that will not be given to the private... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Railway and the Civil Aviation...
(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no...(Interruptions)... We are wasting precious time. ... (Interruptions)... I am sorry. I don't appreciate this at all. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, no, Sir, you must understand. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid not. Please conduct the discussion outside.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I asked him on a trunk route network.... (Interruptions)... A third line is to be built. Will that be offered for private participation or will that remain with the railways? That is all I am asking.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Of course. As you said a little earlier, do you want to ask hypothetical questions or do you want to ask questions on the facts of the case?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: You, yourself in your Railway Budget Speech... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not a discussion. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: You will be tripling and quadrupling the lines; you had yourself said it yesterday.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम लोग तैयारी करके आते हैं, पर ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN; I agree with you entirely. We are wasting time. We have done two questions in thirty-two minutes.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am not wasting the time, Sir. I have asked a direct question. He said about tripling and quadrupling of railway lines yesterday in his Budget Speech. Did he not? ... (Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हमने जो प्रश्न किया, उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Just please clarify.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Therefore, what I am saying is, a question was very specifically asked and let me read the question, Sir. The question was, whether railways have identified areas for private sector participation and how many have been developed. So, I have given a historical information. If you want the future policy statement, as and when the policies are made, we will definitely announce them, we will come before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine. Question No. 48.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It is not hypothetical.

Promotion of handloom industry in West Bengal

*48. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to support the efforts of West Bengal Government in promoting handloom production and creating favourable market conditions for the handloom industry;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise details for West Bengal over the last five financial years;

(c) the details of measures taken to support the livelihood of people involved in West Bengal handloom sector, such as health, pension and life insurance, and providing them with incentives, scheme-wise from 2010 till date; and

(d) the number and details of beneficiaries under each of the schemes of points (b) and (c) above, district-wise in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government of India has been implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers of the country, including West Bengal:-

(A) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

- (i) **Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector:-** An amount of ₹105.70 crore has been released towards waiver of overdue loan/recapitalisation assistance in respect of 01 Apex Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, 554 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCSs), 47 Self Help Groups and 1487 individual weavers of West Bengal during 2011-12 to 2013-14. Besides this, an amount of ₹1.38 crore as 50% mobilisation amount has been released in 2014-15 for the computerisation of eligible PWCSs.

- (ii) **Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme:-** 5 handloom clusters and 29 group approach projects, covering 4097 beneficiaries have been sanctioned in 2010-11. Three Urban Haats at Durgapur, Shanti Niketan and Salt Lake have been sanctioned during 2008-09 to 2010-11, which provide direct marketing platform to the weavers. Also, marketing assistance of ₹ 17.27 crore has been provided for holding exhibitions, marketing incentive etc. during 2010-11 to 2014-15 (till date). Indian Institute of Handloom Technology has started functioning by imparting skill upgradation training under Integrated Skill Development Scheme from ITI Campus, Fulia, Shantipur since 04.08.2014.

(B) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

- (i) **Health Insurance Scheme:-** The scheme aims at enabling the weaver community to access healthcare facilities. The scheme has been implemented by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms upto 30.9.2014 and now, the scheme is implemented on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) platform by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) with enhanced benefits of ₹37500/- (₹7500/- and ₹ 30000/- for OP & IP treatment respectively) for a family of five members.
- (ii) **Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana:-** The scheme aims to provide life insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural death (₹ 60,000/-), accidental death (₹1,50,000/-) total disability (₹1,50,000/-) and partial disability (₹75,000/-).

(C) Yarn Supply Scheme

The scheme is implemented across the country through National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn also exist under which 10% subsidy, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity limitation. Under 10%

subsidy component, 20.98 lakh kgs. of yarn worth ₹ 76.63 crore has been supplied in West Bengal during 2012-13 to 2014-15 upto Jan., 2015).

NHDC has opened 10 yarn depots-cum-warehouses in 12th Plan so as to ensure timely supplies to the user agencies on cash basis, besides taking care of individual weavers who need yarn in small quantity. Out of these 10 yarn depot-cum-warehouses, one warehouse has been opened at Samudragarh in West Bengal.

(D) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

The scheme was introduced in XI Plan for integrated and holistic development of the mega handloom clusters. The scheme covers atleast 25000 handlooms per cluster and to be developed in a period of 5 years with an upper central share of ₹ 70 crore. Murshidabad has been taken up as one of the mega handloom clusters. In the cluster, projects for setting up of automatic reeling unit, common facility centre and printing unit have been sanctioned and an amount of ₹10.35 crore has been released so far.

(E) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 4.30 crore has been recently released to the towards skill development of 3195 weavers for production of diversified and value added handloom fabrics.

(d) District-wise details of beneficiaries covered in West Bengal under Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Yarn Supply Scheme and Marketing Assistance since 2010-11 till date are given in the Statement -I, Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively (*See below*)

Statement -I

Health Insurance Scheme

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Weavers
2010-11		
1.	24 Paragana (north)	5142
2.	24 Parganas (south)	711
3.	Bankura	9080
4.	Birbhum	13894
5.	Burdwan	31780
6.	Cooch Behar	2706

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Weavers
7.	Darjeeling	163
8.	Dinajpur (North)	1172
9.	Dinajpur (South)	8975
10.	Hooghly	14961
11.	Howrah	3233
12.	Jalpaiguri	1100
13.	Maldah	6721
14.	Midnapore (East)	22121
15.	Midnapore (West)	8600
16.	Murshidabad	13088
17.	Nadia	139183
18.	Purulia	2370
	TOTAL	285000

2011-12

1.	24 Paragana (North)	4087
2.	24 Parganas (South)	243
3.	Bankura	6046
4.	Birbhum	9166
5.	Burdwan	38688
6.	Cooch Behar	3809
7.	Darjeeling	172
8.	Hooghly	17417
9.	Howrah	3287
10.	Jalpaiguri	989
11.	Malda	7825
12.	Murshidabad	12657

Sl. .No.	Districts	No. of Weavers
13.	Nadia	193732
14.	Dinajpur (North)	1050
15.	Midnapore (West)	3191
16.	Medinipur (East)	27695
17.	Purulia	635
18.	Dinajpur (South)	21611
TOTAL		352300

2012-13

1.	Bankura	6679
2.	Bardhaman	39985
3.	Birbhum	10397
4.	Cooch Behar	3353
5.	Dinajpur (South)	21286
6.	Darjeeling	159
7.	Hooghly	17661
8.	Howrah	4327
9.	Jalpaiguri	1116
10.	Maldah	9036
11.	Murshidabad	13827
12.	Nadia	212164
13.	24 Parganas (North)	4335
14.	24 Parganas (South)	1486
15.	Medinipur (West)	8147
16.	Medinipur (East)	25550
17.	Purulia	831
18.	Dinajpur (north)	1375
TOTAL		381714

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Weavers
2013-14		
1.	Bankura	6679
2.	Bardhaman	39985
3.	Birbhum	10397
4.	Cooch Behar	3353
5.	Dinajpur (South)	21286
6.	Darjeeling	159
7.	Hooghly	17661
8.	Howrah	4327
9.	Jalpaiguri	1116
10.	Maldah	9036
11.	Murshidabad	13827
12.	Nadia	212164
13.	24 Parganas (North)	4335
14.	24 Parganas (South)	1486
15.	Medinipur (West)	8147
16.	Medinipur (East)	25550
17.	Purulia	831
18.	Dinajpur (North)	1375
TOTAL		381714

2014-15 (upto 30.9.2014)

1.	Bankura	6679
2.	Bardhaman	39985
3.	Birbhum	10397
4.	Cooch Behar	3353
5.	Dinajpur (South)	21286

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Weavers
6.	Darjeeling	159
7.	Hooghly	17661
8.	Howrah	4327
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15.	Medinipur (West)	8147
16.	Medinipur (East)	25550
17.	Purulia	831
18.	Dinajpur (North)	1375
TOTAL		381714

Statement -II*Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana*

District	Lives covered
2010-11	
Burdwan	2202
Bankura	995
Birbhum	1025
Purulia	355
Purba Midnapore	2835
Paschim Midnapore	855
Kolkata	355
Murshidabad	944
Nadia	11349
24-Pags -North	558
Howrah	1238
Hooghly	3590

District	Lives covered
Alipurduwan	0
Darjeeling	0
Malda	1650
Dakshindinajpur	0
Coochbehar	584
Jalpaiguri	0
TOTAL	28535
2011-12	
District	Lives covered
Burdwan	16293
Bankura	2055
Birbhum	2412
Purulia	410
Purba Midnapore	2389
Paschim Midnapore	796
Kolkata	220
Murshidabad	683
Nadia	9015
24-Pags-North	649
Howrah	1175
Hooghly	3309
Alipurduwar	0
Darjeeling	0
Malda	1692
Dakshin Dinajpur	0
Cooch Behar	846
Jalpaiguri	104
TOTAL	42048

District	Lives covered
2012-13	
Burdwan	17930
Bankura	2337
Birbhum	2125
Purulia	402
Purba Midnapore	2430
Paschim Midnapore	718
Kolkata	213
Murshidabad	496
Nadia	516
24-Pags -North	990
Howrah	990
Hooghly	1626
Alipurdwan	138
Darjeeling	101
Malda	473
Dakshindinajpur	1050
Cooch Behar	1527
Jalpaiguri	0
TOTAL	34062
2013-14	
Burdwan	19374
Bankura	2506
Birbhum	1921
Purulia	427
Purba Midnapore	2276
Paschim Midnapore	743
Kolkata	236
Murshidabad	6504

District	Lives covered
Nadia	6420
24-Pags -North	1153
Howrah	1265
Hooghly	3462
Alipurdwar	138
Darjeeling	101
Malda	5101
Dakshin Dinajpur	1050
Cooch Behar	1527
Jalpaiguri	0
TOTAL	54204
2014-15 (till date)	
Burdwan	20640
Bankura	3119
Birbhum	2150
Purulia	430
Purba Midnapore	1080
Paschim Midnapore	502
Kolkata	236
Murshidabad	3225
Nadia	2804
24-Pags-North	708
Howrah	865
Hooghly	972
Alipurdwar	138
Darjeeling	101
Malda	4825
Dakshin Dinajpur	850
Cooch Behar	1346
Jalapaiguri	0
TOTAL	43991

Statement -III*Details of district-wise and beneficiaries supply of yarn in West Bengal**for last five years*

Sl.No.	Name of District	2010-11			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015 (Up to 20.1.2015)		
		No. of Beneficiaries	Qty. in Kg	Values	No. of Beneficiaries	Qty. in Kg	Values	No. of Beneficiaries	Qty. in Kg	Values	No. of Beneficiaries	Qty. in Kg	Values	No. of Beneficiaries	Qty. in Kg	Values
1.	24 Pdns North	157	0.086	15.36	161	0.181	36.37	161	0.244	51.76	161	0.186	40.00	161	0.129	29.29
2.	24 Pdns South	49	0.010	1.75	49	0.003	0.66	49	0.054	10.64	49	0.076	16.36	49	0.066	13.58
3.	Bankura	1133	0.064	17.39	1157	0.033	7.42	1162	0.340	65.86	1224	0.520	108.37	1360	0.512	106.43
4.	Birbhum	239	0.008	2.29	244	0.013	15.07	252	0.031	36.03	266	0.050	70.44	266	0.049	74.14
5.	Burdwan	2668	0.429	219.9	2723	0.203	74.26	3893	1.096	450.94	4098	1.760	779.62	4553	2.180	1015.91
6.	Cooch Behar	50	0.010	2.06	50	0.009	1.74	53	0.000	0.00	53	0.000	0.00	53	0.009	2.10
7.	Dakshin Dinajpur	813	0.004	2.01	830	0.013	3.36	856	0.056	20.90	617	0.069	24.00	617	0.054	17.70
8.	Hooghly	1496	0.555	166.55	1527	0.505	154.35	1575	1.190	407.94	1658	0.891	350.75	1843	0.561	203.56
9.	Howrah	174	0.031	8.90	178	0.007	1.89	178	0.030	10.90	178	0.013	5.24	178	0.002	13.46
10.	Kolkata	5000	0.113	170.17	5000	0.091	160.23	5000	1.930	531.61	5000	2.101	704.64	5000	1.610	568.17
11.	Midnapur	1045	0.076	13.75	1067	0.030	5.14	1100	0.565	108.21	1158	0.691	146.06	1287	0.854	176.17
12.	Murshidabad	686	0.002	5.78	701	0.045	32.84	732	0.318	18.63	762	0.304	260.09	847	0.388	4.51
13.	Nadia	4267	0.700	341.72	4355	0.549	218.57	4490	2.253	854.27	4727	2.980	933.70	5253	3.317	1552.10
14.	Purulia	76	0.064	9.53	76	0.108	19.27	76	0.077	13.65	76	0.082	15.22	76	0.077	14.03
15.	Jalpaiguri	70	0.012	2.66	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		17923	2.164	979.82	18118	1.790	731.15	19568	8.184	2581.3	20027	9.723	3454.92	21543	9.838	3791.15

Statement -IV*Marketing Export Promotion Scheme/Handloom Marketing Assistance*

Sl.No.	City/place	Beneficiaries
2010-11		
1.	Kolkata	2150
2.	Salt Lake, Kolkata	2150
3.	New Delhi	2150
4.	New Delhi	2150
5.	Burdwan	2150
6.	Siliguri (Darjeeling)	2150
7.	Asansol	2940
8.	Berhampore	1338
9.	Andul, Howrah	1019
10.	Purulia	960
11.	Kharagpur	900
12.	Suri, Birbhum	965
13.	Paschim Medinipur	2375
14.	Hooghly	2380
15.	Raniganj	1440
16.	Haldia	2600
17.	Krishnagar (Nadia)	750
18.	Ghoshhat Katwa	1000
19.	Malda	750
20.	Berhampore	750
21.	Bankura	1298
22.	Contai, Purba Medinipur	5500
23.	Tamluk, Purba Medinipur	1950

Sl.No.	City/place	Beneficiaries
24.	Medinipur	2130
25.	Chandannagar, Hooghly	750
26.	Serampur, Hooghly	1156
TOTAL		45851
2011-12		
1.	BanglarTanter Haat-2012 MilonMela Ground	5860
2.	Saltlake, Kolkata	2150
3.	Durgapur, Burdwan	4500
4.	Paschim Midnapore	6000
5.	Saltlake, Kolkata	2150
6.	Chinsurah, Hooghly	2660
7.	Asansol	3050
8.	Berhampore	2876
9.	Purulia	980
10.	Paschim Medinipur	3330
11.	Burdwan	2190
12.	Suri, Birbhum	3750
13.	Kharagpur	1290
14.	Ghoshhat, Katwa	1000
15.	Bankura Town	1123
16.	Contai, Purba Midnapur	2350
17.	Chandannagar, Hooghly	880
18.	Burdwan Town	1140
19.	Tamluk, Purba Midnapore	2160
20.	Berhampore	800
21.	Suri, Birbhum	900
TOTAL		51139

S.No.	City/place	Beneficiaries
2012-13		
1.	Bhubaneswar	6000
2.	Chennai	4000
3.	Nadia	750
4.	Kariranggan, Salt Lake	750
TOTAL		11500
2013-14		
1.	Asansol	30002.
2.	Kharagpur, Paschim Medinipur	2025
3.	Hooghly	2080
4.	Midnapore	3572
5.	Berhampore	2687
6.	Suri Birbhum	635
7.	Burdwan	1200
8.	Contai	5700
9.	Burdwan	750
10.	Tamluk	750
TOTAL		22399

MR. CHAIRMAN : The answer be given.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that one of the products of the jute industry is going through a tremendous hardship and forty lakh jute growers are affected and four lakh jute workers are affected, specially in Bengal. What are the initiatives taken by the Minister for preventing the dilution of Jute Packaging Order and also for the revival of Khardah and Kinnison units, which earlier had received the Cabinet approval for Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction scheme, but now suddenly, on 28th November, have been removed from that scheme? And now five jute mills in Bengal are declared sick, and are now facing imminent closure.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, हम लोग और हमारी सरकार जूट के प्रति बहुत सजग और चिंतित हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले ही हमने कोलकाता में जाकर पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के सचिव और

अन्य अधिकारियों को बुला कर जूट के संबंध में इसकी जानकारी ली थी। पहली बात तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस ऑर्डर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में हमने जो मीटिंग की थी, उसमें वहां पर हमारी रुचि है कि जूट की जो मिलें बंद हैं, उनको चलाया जाए।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि आज के प्रश्न का विषय जूट नहीं था, चूंकि मैंने अभी दो दिन पहले ही जूट विषय पर मीटिंग ली थी, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में बता रहा हूँ। हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि आप एक समय सीमा के अंदर हमें जानकारी दें और मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि हम इस दिशा में काफी चिंता कर रहे हैं। हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को जो भी पत्र लिखा है, उसमें हमने उनसे यह चाहा है कि इस बारे में वह हमें सहयोग करे और हमको बताए कि हम इसमें क्या करें। मुझे लगता है कि इस संबंध में कोई प्रॉपर उत्तर नहीं आने की वजह से इस काम में कभी-कभी रुकावट हो जाती है, पर जूट ऑर्डर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है। मिलें कैसे चलाई जाएँ, इस पर मेरा कहना है कि हमारी रुचि है कि आने वाले समय में बहुत जल्दी हम किसी न किसी मिल को चालू करने की दिशा में काम करें, पर इसके लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के सहयोग की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप भी अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करें और इस दिशा में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से सम्पर्क करके हमको बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask of the hon. Minister कि आपके उत्तर में यह दिखाया गया है कि जिन लोगों को हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस दिया जा रहा है, उनकी संख्या में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हो रही है, तो इसका क्या कारण है? आपके उत्तर का जो Statement-I है, इसमें वर्ष 2012 के बाद हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस में जिन लोगों को कवर किया जा रहा है, उनके आँकड़े 3,81,714 पर फिक्स्ड हैं। इसका मतलब क्या नये लोग नहीं आ रहे हैं?

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक चीज़ और पूछना चाहूंगा। मैं आपका ध्यान Statement- IV की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा। जो हैंडलूम मार्केटिंग असिस्टेंस दी जा रही है, उसमें आपने पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में उत्तर दिया, वहाँ के जिलों के बारे में उत्तर दिया, लेकिन इसमें नई दिल्ली भी शामिल हो गई है। सर, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि नई दिल्ली पश्चिमी बंगाल में कब से आ गई? थैंक्यू।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: नई दिल्ली तो पूरे देश को रिप्रेजेंट करती है और पूरे देश से लोग नई दिल्ली में आते हैं, इसलिए यह जानकारी आपको दी गई। पर, आपका सवाल बहुत सही है और हम भी इस बात से चिंतित हैं कि हैंडलूम के अंदर बुनकरों की संख्या निरंतर कम हो रही है। आने वाले समय में जो वर्तमान पीढ़ी है, जो नई पीढ़ी है, वह इस व्यवसाय में नहीं आना चाहती है। उनके न आने की वजह से यह संख्या निश्चित रूप से कम हो रही है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जो हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस स्कीम है, अब वह हमारे यहाँ से ट्रांसफर होकर श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में चली गई है। यह नम्बर बढ़े, हम इस दिशा में यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस कौशल को हम कैसे विकसित रखें, इस कौशल को कैसे आगे बढ़ाएँ और इस दिशा में हम निरंतर प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम इस दिशा में सारे प्रोग्राम्स लगा रहे हैं ताकि जो वर्तमान पीढ़ी है, उसकी आने वाली जनरेशन इस दिशा में जुड़े और जुड़कर काम करे। इस प्रकार, उस हिसाब से हम मिलकर सही ढंग से काम करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि वैस्ट बंगाल के कुछ इवेंट्स दिल्ली में हुए थे, स्पेशल एक्सपो हुआ था, इसलिए इसका नाम इसमें लिखा गया है। पर, आपकी बात से हम बिल्कुल सहमत हैं। यह जिस प्रकार का श्रमसाध्य काम है, इस काम में कारीगर अब उस हिसाब से नहीं मिल रहे हैं, पर इसकी एक अलग पहचान है, एक अलग कीमत है। देश के अंदर और देश के बाहर इसकी एक सही पहचान बने, इसके लिए हम हर प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इसमें हमारा आग्रह है। हमने इसके अंदर कौशल विकास की योजना भी चलाई है और हम आपके माध्यम से पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से यह कहना चाहेंगे कि एक ISDS स्कीम है, उसके तहत इस कौशल को कैसे और आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इस काम में वे हमको सहयोग करें और इस काम में हम जो सहयोग करते हैं, मदद करते हैं, उसके हिसाब से हम इसको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Statement IV of the reply, whereby it appears that the figures of financial year 2014-15 have not been given. However, as per the figures, it appears in the year 2010-11, 24 districts were covered. But, in 2013-14, only 10 districts have been covered. So, 14 districts have been excluded compared to 2010-11. My question is: What are the reasons therefor?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: आपकी बात दुरुस्त है। वर्ष 2010-11 में 26 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स थे, वर्ष 2011-12 में 21 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स थे और वर्ष 2013-14 में इनकी संख्या कुछ कम हो गई है, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। वास्तव में ऐसा है कि इसमें हम जो पैसा देते हैं, जो सहयोग देते हैं, वह राज्य सरकार के द्वारा देते हैं और राज्य सरकार से अभी तक पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। उनकी रिपोर्ट न आने की वजह से यह रिपोर्ट अधूरी है। हम राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मँगाकर पूरी रिपोर्ट देंगे, पर इसमें आपकी जो आशंका है, वैसा नहीं है। इसमें जो भी धन व्यय हुआ है, जो भी लाभार्थी हैं, उनकी संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं है। आप इसकी संख्या पिछले वर्ष के समान ही मानकर चलिए। हम इसकी रिपोर्ट मँगाने के बाद आपको भिजवा देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramalingam, do you have a question on this question on West Bengal?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Yes, Sir.

Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply said about the schemes for development of the handloom sector of the country, including West Bengal. Sir, in part (c) of his reply, the hon. Minister stated, "National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow to make available all types of yarn at mill gate price to the eligible handloom weavers". I appreciate that the Minister's intention is very good. But this is not operating properly due to improper management. The yarn supplied by the Corporation, at the mill-gate price, to the handloom weavers is being misused by the powerloom. Has the hon. Minister got any monitoring agency to monitor this? The yarn should directly be supplied to the handloom weavers. This is my question.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : महोदय, आपकी बात दुरुस्त है। पॉवरलूम के साथ इसको नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा और हमारी भी यह रुचि है और इसमें हम सहयोग भी करते हैं। We are helping these workers through 10 per cent subsidy. Your apprehension is well taken and we will look into this matter and will do the needful, whatever is possible.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Central Government is operating many schemes to promote the textile, and particularly, the handloom sector. But, as per your Report, the money allocated on these different counts has not been fully spent for the last three years. This is because of the low implementation. People are not getting full benefits. Also, in respect of Jute Packaging Materials Act you have not changed it. It is 90 per cent for foodgrains and 20 per cent may be for another one year. Even this stipulation of 90 per cent and 20 per cent has not been enforced in most of the jute-bearing States, including West Bengal. I would like to know whether your Ministry is having the Jute Packaging Materials Act for a particular purpose, to retain an industry, a labour-intensive industry. Have you got any enforcement mechanism? At least, it should be enforced where the jute packaging is mandatory because it is a Central Act. The responsibility of enforcement can just not be passed on to the State Government. You also have a responsibility. So, please clarify these two aspects. Why are the allocated funds not being spent?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : सर, मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के संदर्भ में बताना चाहूंगा कि हमको 129 प्रपोजल्स प्राप्त हुए, जिनकी कीमत 155 करोड़ रुपए थी। हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल के 115 प्रपोजल्स स्वीकृत किए और 153 करोड़ रुपए उनको दिए। इसलिए एमाउंट तो कम नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक जूट के मामले में आपका जो विषय है, यद्यपि इससे उसका वास्ता नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि अभी दो दिन पहले ही हमने कोलकाता में जाकर इसकी मीटिंग बुलाई थी और आप जो एप्रिहेंशन व्यक्त कर रहे हैं वह हमारी समझ में आता है। लेकिन विभिन्न राज्यों की कुछ समस्याएं हैं। जूट का कैसे डॉयवर्जन हो, कैसे इसका डॉयवर्सिफाइड उपयोग हो इसकी चिंता भी हम लोग कर रहे हैं और इसमें जो शिकायत आती है उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी कर रहे हैं। हमारा आपसे आग्रह है कि हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों को पत्र भी लिखा है कि आप आलू के लिए, प्याज के लिए इन चीजों के लिए भी जूट को इस्तेमाल करने का काम करें और इस काम में सहयोग करें। जूट का उत्पादन अभी बढ़ा नहीं है लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि उसका डॉयवर्सिफिकेशन उस हिसाब से नहीं हो रहा है। हम देखेंगे कि जूट को कैसे और अच्छे ढंग से ले जाने का इस्तेमाल करें।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At this moment, the production capacity is not being fully utilized. That makes a loss of 50,000 jobs in the industry in my State alone. The full capacity is not being utilized because they don't have...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : हम आपकी बात से सहमत हैं और चूंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल का पूरा कंसर्न है, तो हम चाहेंगे कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार इस दिशा में जो भी प्रस्ताव देगी हम उसको वर्कआउट करना चाहते हैं और उसको एक अच्छी दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि दूसरे देश जूट का जिस ढंग से उपयोग कर रहे हैं तो उनके पास इतने अच्छे सामान बन रहे हैं कि हम उस हिसाब से अभी नहीं बना पा रहे हैं और उस दिशा में हम परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं और इसको हम सही दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इसमें आपका सहयोग हमको मिले और जो भी इसमें उचित होगा वह हम करने का काम करेंगे।

Disciplinary cases against railway employees

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

(a) the number of employees in Railways who were kept out of service or suspended as part of disciplinary action during 2014 and the corresponding figures for 2012 and 2013;

(b) whether non-filling of a large number of vacancies and over work have led to strained relations between authorities and employees and increase in disciplinary actions;

(c) whether there is inordinate delay in settling such cases and that approach and action of suspicion has increased strains between authorities and employees; and

(d) whether Government will take steps to introduce a HR policy to improve working condition of employees and ensure safety of commuters?

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

Statement

(a) The number of employees on Zonal Railways, Production Units, Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), Central Organisation for Modernisation of Workshop (COFMOW) and Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), who were kept under suspension during period 2012, 2013 and 2014, is shown in the table below:

Year	Number of employees kept under suspension
2012	1538
2013	1460
2014	1194

(b) No, Sir. The Authorities and employees on the Indian Railways share harmonious relations and work jointly in the common enterprise of train operations. Disciplinary action is initiated against employees as per Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 on objective grounds. Occurrence of vacancies and filling them up is an ongoing process and has no bearing on disciplinary action against employees.

(c) There are well defined rules and instructions for expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases and constant monitoring is being done by the Ministry as well as top management at Zonal levels to ensure that disciplinary proceedings are concluded in a time bound manner. The employees and authorities share harmonious relationship between them.

(d) Sound Human Resource Policy, in keeping with the broad framework of Government of India, is in place for Human Resource Management of the Railway employees. The Ministry of Railways is the only Ministry under the Government of India, which has a separate Civil Services Cadre called Indian Railway Personnel Service, which is managing Human Resources and Industrial Relations in Indian Railways. The Human Resource policies are periodically reviewed in keeping with the changing environment, to ensure that the working conditions of employees remain healthy and safe and efficient transportation is provided to the users.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: While appreciating the answer given by the hon. Minister that all the rules are observed, may I point out that the Regional Labour Commissioner, Chennai, had directed that the railway loco running staff, particularly, drivers, should be given only six hours' continuous work? I find that this is not being observed so far. This is number one.

Second example is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please, at a time.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: No, no, I am saying about the same thing. I am pointing out...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you say 'one', it is 'one'.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I am pointing out the same thing. This is regarding the Commissioner. Then, a high-powered Committee headed by Mr. Tripathi has instructed that the loco running staff should not be given more than two days' of

night duty. Actually, what happens is that it is six or seven days' continuous duty. I am pointing this out because on the one hand, it affects the workers, on the other hand, it affects the safety of commuters. Will the Minister take immediate steps to correct these things?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We will, certainly, look into it. It is a point worth noting; we will note it, Sir.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: While the Minister says that the rules regarding transfers and postings of railway staff are observed and there is a good relationship between the authorities, workers and employees, I find that there are individual instances where transfers and postings are made in such a way that persons belonging to the Backward Communities and the weaker sections like women are posted at a detrimental way to them, at the instance of either the superior staff or at the instance of major union that is working in that area. I have got specific instances, but I am not pointing them out. That is why, in the question also I have asked about a better HR Policy to be implemented in the Railways. Will the Minister take care of that?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Again, a very worthwhile suggestion. This is something which we have to keep in mind to ensure that there is no discrimination, there is no victimization and there is no punishment accorded, which is unintended in terms of tenure or posting.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Indian Railways is one of the very important human resources across the nation. Lakhs of young persons aspire to be a part of Indian Railways. As it is, the Human Resource Policy of Indian Railways is exclusive out of the Civil Service of Indian Administration. Are you having any correlation of training and upgrading the skills for management aptitudes, on par with the Civil Services through your Indian Railways Personnel Service?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, human resource development has to be a very important part of the strategy of Indian Railways. In fact, Sir, if you permit me, it was mentioned yesterday in my Budget Speech as well. Therefore, Sir, we are focussing our full attention on developing the ability of our human resources to cope up with the rising expectations and rising demands that are made from the environment on the Railway people; therefore, we are really focussing on that. We have a number of institutions in Railways focusing only on training. We want to re-evaluate them, we want to upgrade their skills, so that each and every employee will undergo some training and he or she will be upgraded constantly. So, we are setting up four Centres of Excellence in the next year.

Therefore, we will, definitely, take this into account. I am very glad that you have raised this issue. It is a very important one.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : सभापति जी, रेलवे हमारे देश में आवागमन का सब से बड़ा साधन है और इस में लाखों अधिकारी और कर्मचारी काम करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय में किस कैटेगरी में कितने-कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और इस सारी संख्या में संविधान के मुताबिक एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी को रिजर्वेशन देने का जो अनुपात है, उसका आंकड़ा क्या है? महोदय, बहुत सी यूनियंस ने हमें निवेदन किया है कि एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का रिजर्वेशन कोटा रेलवे में incomplete है। तो मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल संख्या कितनी है, रिजर्व्ड कैटेगरी का अनुपात क्या है? अगर रिजर्व्ड कैटेगरी के लोगों की संख्या कम है, तो फ्यूचर में उसे पूरा करने का क्या प्लान है? कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सभापति: कश्यप जी, आपका सवाल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, मगर यह इस सवाल से नहीं जुड़ता है। यह सवाल disciplinary cases का है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, मंत्री जी बहुत लायक हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इसकी जानकारी हमें जरूर देंगे।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, मैं भी आपके मत से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। आप जैसा आदेश देंगे, वैसा हम करेंगे। वैसे यह सवाल बहुत अहम है, उसके ऊपर बहुत कार्यक्रम की जरूरत है, लेकिन आज जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, वह पूरी तरह से सस्पेंशन के बारे में है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपका सवाल अहम है, इम्पोर्टेंट है, लेकिन इसके बारे में जब आप नोटिस देंगे और माननीय सभापति जी कहेंगे, तो मैं जरूर जवाब दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: श्री बैष्णव परिडा जी।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का मंत्री जी लिखित में जवाब दे दें, तो उससे भी चल जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आपको सही जवाब मिलेगा, तफसील से जवाब मिलेगा, मगर यह समय नहीं है।

श्री बैष्णव परिडा: चेयरमैन सर, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इंडियन रेलवे एंटायर नेशन की प्रॉपर्टी है, इसलिए उसमें जो एंप्लायमेंट हो, उसमें हर स्टेट का प्रप्रोशनल होना चाहिए। In my State, in Odisha, there are complaints that in Railways, the people of Odisha are not given a proper chance to get employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Paridaji, this does not relate to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बैष्णव परिडा: सर, यह रेलवे से संबंधित है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not relate to the question. You can take it up separately with the hon. Minister.

श्री बैष्णव परिडा: मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की अटेंशन में लाना चाहता हूँ। This is the complaint from my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. You may have a valid point. But this is not the occasion. Question No. 50.

Setting up of FPIs in Karnataka

*50. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in Karnataka during the financial year 2015-16, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government would accept any such proposal for Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the Twelfth Plan, Government have launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), which is being implemented through State/UT Governments including Karnataka. Under the Mission, one of the scheme is Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, which aims at creation of new processing capacity and upgradation of existing processing capabilities in food processing sector. The scheme provides for grant-in-aid to eligible applicants as per following pattern of assistance:

- * 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakhs in general areas.
- * 33.33% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakhs in difficult areas (*i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas.

- * 50% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of ₹ 100 lakhs for North Eastern States including Sikkim.

(c) Government of Karnataka has been empowered under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), to receive the applications, sanction and release of grant-in-aid as per Scheme guidelines.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is very disappointing. My specific question was whether there is any proposal from the State of Karnataka regarding the food processing units.

Sir, my point is, India being the second largest producer of vegetables and fruits after China and Brazil, there is a huge lack of infrastructure facilities to storage and transport. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister, in last September, had inaugurated one of the food parks in Tumkur where the State Government had given about 110 acres of land at almost a throw-away price – not even a lakh of rupees per acre. Now it is already six months and the Government has released ₹ 45 crores out of ₹ 50 crores grant. I think nothing has happened but the land or the people who are going there to open up their entrepreneurship are feeling the costly price of the land. They are charging about 60-70 lakhs per acre. How does it benefit the farmers when the infrastructure goes in such a costly manner?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that in part (c) of my reply, I have categorically said that the 'Government of Karnataka has been empowered under the National Mission on Food Processing to receive the application, sanction and release of grant-in-aid as per Schemes they so wish to design.' So, the Ministry of Food Processing basically has two kinds of schemes. One is a Central Scheme implemented by the Ministry and the other is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme which gives the flexibility to the States to design and make their own schemes as per the requirements of their own State.

As for the question that you have asked regarding the Mega Food Park in Tumkur, the Mega Food Park Scheme, implemented by the Centre, is basically to create an infrastructure of backward and forward linkages for which we give a ₹ 50 crore subsidy or grant and this is a hub and spoke kind of a model where a Central processing centre along with primary processing collection centres are all created. So, the subsidy is given to create this infrastructure which has been created very well in Tumkur — the facility that the hon. Member is talking about. After that, in that Mega Food Park, it takes some time for other industries to come in. That is up to the promoter of the park and the

State Government as to how they want to do it. Our work is limited to ensuring that the facilities and the infrastructure come up.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Minister says that the infrastructure facilities have been created in Tumkur. I am sorry, Sir, only a warehouse and a cold storage has been established and it is not complete, and they are just waiting for the others to buy land there. The BJP Government should realise — they have brought in the Land Acquisition Bill — that once land is acquired and given for infrastructure development, they turn into real estate business. So, I just want to know whether the Government would monitor the implementation of the programme. I would also like to know whether the Government has surveyed the potential of horticulture and floriculture especially, which is in need of these infrastructure facilities, and whether they have carried out surveys in Karnataka or anywhere else in the country.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that this project was sanctioned about three-four years ago and, as you say, the infrastructure has not come up, but the Scheme ensures that the grant is only released after the infrastructure has been created. So, there is no question that infrastructure has not been created. You mentioned ₹ 45 crores, but as per the Scheme guidelines, grant is released only when the infrastructure comes up. In fact, when we visited as well — this is by the Future Group, who are into frozen foods, fresh fruits, etc.— the infrastructure was functioning. However, if there are any shortcomings, the hon. Member may write to me and we can ask the Ministry to look into it. But I would also like to inform you...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: You are helping the private sector, not the farmers. What kind of help are you providing to the farmer?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, the food processing industry can only function if food is provided by the farmer. In fact, I would say that this is one sector which has immense potential, not only of ensuring that wastages come down but also getting better remuneration for the farmers, ensuring more availability, increasing employment as well as addressing the critical issues of food security and providing nutritional and affordable food. So, this has a lot of potential. You also wanted to know whether any survey has been done. I would like to inform you that in the last five years the horticulture production has been increasing at almost double the rate of foodgrain production. That is the kind of availability. We are the second largest producers in the world of fruits and vegetables. There is no doubt that the processing of these foods and

vegetables is very low, which is why we are putting up these Mega Food Parks. There are about 21 Mega Food Parks which are in various stages of implementation. We are going to be sanctioning another 17. The more such processing facilities come up, the lesser would be the wastage, because the food which cannot be sold can be processed and saved to be fed to this growing population.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, Karnataka has been brought under the National Mission on Food processing. I am really very happy about that. Tumkur is at the other end of Karnataka, that is, the southern part of Karnataka. The northern part, Belgaum, is the divisional headquarters and it is the biggest producer of vegetables and fruits in southern India. A lot of vegetables get wasted there because there is no cold storage chain or food processing industry. I want to know whether the Central Government have identified the State of Karnataka for setting up a food processing industry. Do they have any plans to set up a second food processing industry in Belgaum under the National Mission, because as I have said earlier, Belgaum is the biggest producer of fruits and vegetables and a variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in that area?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, in setting up these Mega Food Parks, which is a Central Scheme, I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that applications are invited and as people apply, there are various monitoring stages. Like I said, we are in the process of distributing 17 new Parks. There are three people who have applied from Karnataka. Once it goes through the scrutiny of these three Committees, including an inter-Ministerial Committee, if we have met the criteria required, I hope that we would also be able to do something further there. But, like I said, there is a Centrally-sponsored scheme where every State is given some grant to ensure that they can do processing of their own kind to encourage the processing industry, whether they want to create cold storage, whether they want to upgrade or modernize a facility, whether they want to set up collection centres, processing centres or do courses in colleges. So, under this Scheme, in the last three years we have sanctioned almost ₹ 33 crores to Karnataka, out of which they have utilized about ₹ 20 crores. They still have some grant left with them. If the hon. Member would, through the Mission Director, who is the Head in Karnataka, like to set up something specific in his constituency or in any other area, the grants are available with the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, it is almost one o'clock.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I just want to put one small question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question on Karnataka?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes, Sir, it is on Karnataka. Lots of youths from Karnataka have requested...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid. Mr. Seelam, I am sorry. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Aadhaar-based cash transfer to NFSA beneficiaries

*51. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Level Committee on restructuring FCI has sought for lowering the coverage of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) from 67 per cent to around 40 per cent of country's population;

(b) whether the Committee has proposed FCI to completely exit procurement operations in wheat and paddy producing States such as Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha under MSP scheme which covers only 6 per cent farmers; and

(c) whether the Committee found that current system of physical grain delivery is leaky and called for cash transfer to Aadhaar-based bank accounts of NFSA beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The HLC has made many recommendations on restructuring of FCI and its working. It has recommended to reduce coverage from 67 per cent of population to 40 per cent and to raise allocation to priority households from 5 kg to 7 kg per person per month under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). The HLC has also recommended that FCI handover 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 (in alphabetical order). 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. The HLC has recommended to gradually

introduce cash transfers in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), starting with large cities with more than 1 million population; extending it to grain surplus States, and then giving option to deficit States to opt for cash or physical grain distribution.

Allowing State Governments for their own crop insurance schemes

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

(a) whether Government has decided to allow State Governments to come up with their own crop insurance schemes depending upon their needs and local climatic conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is also considering to launch a National Crop Income Insurance Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(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) Yes, Sir. The National Crop Income Insurance Scheme aims at protecting farmers from both yield and price losses.

**Guidelines for withdrawal of court cases
by Central and State Governments**

*53. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases of partiality by ruling parties have been reported in withdrawal of cases by Central and State Governments from various courts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any guidelines have been framed by Government or Supreme Court for withdrawal of cases by Central and State Governments from various courts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to frame guidelines for withdrawal of cases from courts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The field relating to withdrawal of cases by the Central Government and the State Governments from various courts has been occupied by statutory provisions contained in various statutes including Sections 257 and 321 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XXIII Rule 1 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. It is unlikely that withdrawal is done with partiality because the whole field of conducting cases including withdrawal is occupied by express statutory provisions. Besides, no withdrawal of criminal and civil case is possible without the leave of the court.

(b) and (c) No administrative guidelines have been framed by the Supreme Court for the withdrawal of cases by the Central and State Governments from various courts. As regards the Union Government, some Ministries/Departments have framed their internal guidelines for withdrawal of cases filed by them under Acts administered by them. Such withdrawal is also permitted on the applicant fulfilling certain conditions like payment of compounding fee etc. The legal position on the subject is summarized by the Supreme Court in the case of *Sheo Nandan Paswan Vs. State of Bihar and ors.* (AIR 1987 SC 877) (para44) wherein it is laid down that the withdrawal from prosecution is an executive function which vests in the Public Prosecutor and he may not seek instructions or guidance from outside to exercise his/her executive discretion. As there are sufficient provisions in various statutes in respect of withdrawal of cases with the leave of the court, the Government does not propose to frame any further guidelines on the subject.

Shatabdi trains in Jharkhand

*54. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to run Shatabdi trains in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to run Shatabdi trains between Dhanbad-Kolkata and Jamshedpur-Kolkata; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) Indian Railways do not introduce new trains on State-wise basis as railway network and train operations run across State boundaries. However, presently, Dhanbad is connected to Kolkata by a Shatabdi service viz. 12019/12020 Howrah-Ranchi Shatabdi Express (6 days a week). At present, Dhanbad and Tatanagar (Jamshedpur) are very well connected by train services and there is no proposal to run a Shatabdi Express train between

Dhanbad-Kolkata and that between Tatanagar (Jamshedpur)-Kolkata due to operational and resource constraints.

Recommendation on scope of NFSA

† 55. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to restructure and improve the working of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) Government had constituted a Committee which has suggested that the scope of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) be limited in short period and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the suggestion of the Committee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government had appointed a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Shri Shanta Kumar, M.P. to recommend for restructuring of FCI after considering various aspects of present structure and functional areas of organizations and HLC has submitted its report on 21.1.2015. As regards National Food Security Act (NFSA), HLC has mainly recommended:-

- (i) to defer the implementation of NFSA in States that have not done end to end computerization; have not put the list of beneficiaries online for anyone to verify, and have not set up vigilance committees to check pilferage form Public Distribution System (PDS).
- (ii) to reduce coverage from 67 per cent of population to 40 per cent and to raise allocation to priority households from 5 kg to 7 kg per person per month.
- (iii) to link the price of foodgrains for priority households other than Antyodaya households to Minimum Support Price (MSP), say 50 per cent of MSP.
- (iv) to gradually introduce cash transfers in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), starting with large cities with more than 1 million population; extending it to grain surplus States, and then giving option to deficit States to opt for cash or physical grain distribution.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has examined these recommendations and the view on these is as under:

- (i) The States/ UTs are already required to comply with certain pre-requisites like completion of the ongoing scheme for computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System operations, which includes putting up digitized list of beneficiaries on transparency portal; putting in place grievance redressal mechanism, etc. as per requirement of NFSA, in order to start implementation of the Act.
- (ii) and (iii) The NFSA is already in force and the Government has not decided to make any amendments to the Act.
- (iv) Direct transfer of cash subsidy is one of the options discussed in various fora for checking diversion of foodgrains. Its implementation, however, depends upon readiness of States/UTs in terms of digitization and de-duplication of beneficiary data-base seeds with bank account numbers and it can be taken up on specific requests from States/UTs.

Rise in cost of agricultural inputs

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

- (a) whether farmers are losing interest in farming due to steep rise in the cost of agricultural inputs and environmental risk factors on their crops, if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the cost of cultivation and to lessen the effect of rising cost of agricultural inputs on farmers; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken a comparative study to examine the total input cost for cultivation of major crops, involving risk factor *vis-a-vis* minimum support price fixed for each crop and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Rise in cost of inputs and risk of loss of yield due to aberrations in the weather are of major concern to the farmers. The risk of crop loss due to adverse weather conditions is covered under National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) which includes such as Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme. Government of India also provides central assistance for immediate relief through State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF) and also

additional assistance under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), for the benefit of affected farmers.

The cost of various inputs like labour, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. is reflected in the cost of production of various agricultural commodities. The effect of rise in cost of production of major crops is balanced through the mechanism of Minimum Support Prices that are fixed every year in order to enable farmers to receive reasonable return for their produce.

Government has initiated several steps to bring down cost of production of agricultural commodities by promoting increase in productivity through efficient use of inputs like fertilizers, irrigation, quality seeds, machinery, etc. Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) for balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures like farmyard manure, compost, vermi compost and green manure based on soil testing to maintain soil health and productivity. Pest control is addressed through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Scheme. Training is also imparted to farmers about adoption of improved crop production technologies including INM and IPM practices.

Government is also facilitating improved market access to farmers to increase their awareness of price discovery and provide them with better returns for their produce. The States/UTs have been advised to amend their respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts to facilitate direct marketing, contract farming, farmers/consumer markets, setting up markets in private and cooperative sector, e-trading etc. Further, in order to encourage investment in marketing infrastructure development, Government is, *inter-alia*, implementing capital investment subsidy schemes such as development/ strengthening Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) and Gramin Bhandaran Yojana. In addition, Government is also implementing Marketing Research and Information Network with the objective to collect and disseminate prices and arrival data for the benefit of farmers and other stakeholders to facilitate the farmers in taking better production and marketing decisions to get more remunerative prices for their produce.

In addition, in order to make agriculture remunerative, Government implements various developmental schemes like National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and several other missions and programmes.

- (c) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on

the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the view of State Governments and Central Ministries and other relevant factors. While recommending the price policy of various commodities, CACP keeps in mind the cost of production, demand and supply, price trends in the market, both domestic and international, inter crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, likely implications of MSP on consumers of that product, besides ensuring optimal utilization of natural resources like land, water etc.

A comparative statement of all India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) of major crops as projected by CACP with their Minimum Support Prices for the year 2014-15 is given as under:

(Value: ₹ / Qtl.)

Crop	Cost of Production (A2+FL)*	MSP
Paddy	978	1360
Wheat	744	1450
Gram	1902	3175
Groundnut	3232	4000
Cotton	2510	3750

(Note: A2+FL: Paid out cost inclusive of family labour. Paid out cost covers the cost on account of all in-puts like seeds, fertilizers, manure, insecticide, irrigations charges, bullock labour, machine labour, human labour etc.)

Decrease in agricultural production

*57. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural production is likely to be marginally lower for this Rabi season due to lower acreage, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Kharif production too has been estimated to be lower by 10 million tonnes (MT) with foodgrain production projected at 120 MT, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b) As per 2nd Advance Estimates for 2014-15, released on 18th February, 2015, total production of rabi foodgrains is estimated at 133.28 million tonnes, which is higher

than the last five years' average production of 126.33 million tonnes but lower by 3.60 million tonnes as compared to record foodgrains production of 136.88 million tonnes during rabi 2013-14. Total production of kharif foodgrains, estimated at 123.78 million tonnes, is also higher than the average production of 122.58 million tonnes of kharif foodgrains but lower by 4.91 million tonnes than the foodgrains production of 128.69 million tonnes during kharif 2013-14. As compared to last year, total production of foodgrains during the current year is lower mainly on account of decline in area coverage and productivity of various crops due to delayed/deficient monsoon rainfall in many parts of the country. Season-wise details of area coverage and production of foodgrains in the country during 2014-15 *vis-à-vis* 2013-14 and last five years' average area and production are as under:-

Season	Area (lakh ha.)			Production (million tonnes)		
	2013-14	Average	2014-15	2013-14	Average	2014-15
Kharif	690.51	701.50	673.58	128.69	122.58	123.78
Rabi	559.90	535.66	535.35	136.88	126.33	133.28
TOTAL	1250.40	1237.16	1208.93	265.57	248.91	257.07

Price rise of vegetables

*58. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prices of vegetables have increased/is on the increasing trend and common man does not have access to these vegetables, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government is taking to tackle this grave problem and to help the common man in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) and (b) As per the latest monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) *i.e.* January, 2015, prices of vegetables as a group have increased by 19.74 per cent over the previous year *i.e.* January, 2014. The increase is mainly on account of rise in the prices of vegetables like tomato, brinjal and cabbage. During the same period while prices of potato have increased by 2.11 per cent the onion prices have actually declined by 1.90 per cent as shown below:

(A) Trends in vegetable prices based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Commodity	January, 2014	January, 2015	% of variation
Vegetables	216.8	259.6	19.74
Potato	198.6	202.8	2.11
Onion	341.6	335.1	-1.90
Tomato	181.8	273.2	50.28
Cauliflower	145.7	181.9	24.85
Brinjal	134.3	224.8	67.39
Cabbage	213.1	382.7	79.59

Source: Dept. of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP).

(B) Trends in vegetable prices based on actual Wholesale Prices (monthly average)

(₹ Per Quintal)

Commodity	January, 2014	January, 2015	% of variation
Potato	1386	1433	3.39
Onion	1751	1966	12.23
Tomato	1493	1739	16.48

Source: State Civil Supply Departments

(Actual prices of only above three vegetables are being monitored by the Department of Consumer Affairs.)

Rise in the prices of essential food items like vegetables are due to several factors such as adverse weather conditions, rise in transportation costs, supply constraints such as storage facilities for fruits and vegetables and artificial shortages due to hoarding and black-marketing.

Control of inflation remains a priority agenda of the Government. The basic objective behind any policy decision taken to control prices especially of essential items is to ensure that the benefit of such decisions finally reach the common people. The recent steps initiated by the Government to contain prices of vegetables are given in the Statement (See below)

Statement

*Recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability
and to contain prices of vegetables*

- * Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T *w.e.f.* 26.6.2014 (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.
- * 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.
- * 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.
- * 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.
- * 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.

Deterioration in mobile phone services of MTNL, Delhi

*59. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communication error is encountered in about 80 per cent attempts in MTNL mobile telephony, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that mobile telephone services of MTNL, Delhi have deteriorated considerably and that the signals of mobile phones fluctuate and disappear suddenly, if so, the action taken and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) by when the mobile telephone services of MTNL, Delhi would improve?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the Quality of Service (QoS) provided by mobile service providers including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers against the prescribed benchmarks for various QoS parameters. As per PMR for the quarter ending September, 2014, and December, 2014, MTNL is meeting all the prescribed parameters. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Review of performance of MTNL including QoS is carried out by Government at periodic intervals. QoS improvement is a continuous process. MTNL has reported that measures such as addition of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), capacity augmentation and upgradation, optimization of radio network are undertaken by it on continuous basis to improve its Mobile Services.

At present, MTNL is taking up expansion of its mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity through augmentation of 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai.

Statement

Quality of Service (QoS) - Cellular Services of MTNL (As on 30.09.2014 and 31.12.2014)

Sl.No.	Parameters	Trai Benchmarks	Delhi		Mumbai	
			30.09.14	31.12.14	30.09.14	31.12.14
Network Performance Report						
1.	BTS accumulation downtime (not available for service) (%age)	≤2%	0.48%	0.17%	0.60%	0.61%
2.	Call Set-up Success Rate (within licensee’s own network)	≥95%	96.42%	96.61%	96.46%	98.42%
3.	SDDCH/ Paging Channel Congestion (%age)	≤1%	0.66%	0.38%	0.55%	0.34%
4.	TCH congestion (%age)	≤2%	1.73%	1.72%	0.11%	0.10%
5.	Call Drop Rate (%age)	≤2%	1.83%	1.88%	1.31%	1.20%
6.	%age of connection with good voice quality	≥95%	96.98%	97.24%	95.23%	95.58%
Customer Service Quality Parameters						
1.	Metering and billing credibility - post-paid	≤0.1%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%
2.	Metering and billing credibility - pre-paid	≤0.1%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%
3.	Resolution of billing/charging/validity complaints	98% within 4 weeks	98%	100%	99.97%	100%

4.	Period of applying credit/waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints.	100% within 6 weeks	100%	100%	100%	100%
5.	Accessibility of call centre/customer care.	within 1 week of resolution of complaint	100%	100%	within 1 week	within 1 week
6.	Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 90 seconds.	≥ 95%	96.99%	95.86%	IVR is not functional	95.26%
7.	%age requests for Termination/Closure of service complied within 7 days.	≥ 95%	96.16%	97.27%	95.46%	95.26%
8.	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures.	100% within 7 days	100%	100%	100%	99.98%
		100% within 60 days	100%	100%	100%	100%

TCH: Traffic Channel

SDCCH: Standalone Dedicated Control Channel

IVR: Interactive Voice Response

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor project

*60. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had conceived a plan to construct Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC), if so, the details of the project;

(b) the details of the land required for this project and availability of the land with Railways;

(c) whether Government had acquired land for this purpose besides the land available with it; and

(d) if so, the details of land acquired, if any, for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The 1856 km long Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni in West Bengal has been sanctioned and implementation taken up. The estimated project cost (excluding the 538 km Sonnagar-Dankuni section to be implemented through Public Private Partnership route) is ₹ 30,358 crore. The Eastern DFC would pass through the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The Eastern DFC will mainly transport coal and steel traffic and augment the rail transport capacity on the busy trunk route. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Railways was created for construction, operation and maintenance of freight corridors.

(b) to (d) For the Eastern DFC, total land requirement was assessed as 7911 hectares including 2361 hectares of Railway land. The total land acquisition award declared till January, 2015 under Section 20F (Compensation Award) of the Railway Amendment Act 2008, is 4027 hectares out of 5550 hectares.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Exorbitant prices of quality seeds**

481. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major problems of agriculturists in the country and measures taken by Government to resolve those problems;

- (b) the average holding of farmers in the country;
- (c) the action taken to educate small farmers about benefits of co-operative farming;
- (d) whether good quality seeds are out of reach of majority of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, mainly because of their exorbitant prices; and
- (e) if so, the measures taken to provide good quality seeds to small and marginal farmers at fair price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) to (c) The major problems of agriculturists in the country is a shrinking land base, dwindling water resources, the adverse impact of climate change, shortage of farm labour and increasing costs and uncertainties associated with volatility in international markets. The average holding of farmers in the country is 1.15 hectare. Measures taken by Government to resolve those problems are as follows:

Enhancing viability of farm enterprises through value-added agriculture, market reform, strengthening agricultural marketing infrastructure, dissemination of appropriate technologies and skill development. New initiatives like Krishi Sinchai Yojana, the Soil Health Card Scheme and a price stabilization fund have been launched to assist the farmers in meeting their irrigation, soil health and marketing requirements. Also Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is engaged in formation of Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) to provide the farmers with the benefits of aggregation both in production and marketing.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Good quality seeds are made available to farmers including small and marginal farmers at subsidized prices through various ongoing programmes/schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseed and Oilpalm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) (Submission on seeds and planting material) etc. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*)

Statement

Details of Assistance/Subsidy for seed production and distribution provided under various existing Schemes/Programmes implemented by States.

Sl.No.	Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Rice	a. ₹ 5000/- per quintal or 50% of seeds cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed distribution.
			b. ₹ 10/- per kg. or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties certified seed distribution for less than 10 years old varieties.
		Wheat	a. ₹ 10/- per kg. or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution for less than 10 years old varieties.
		Pulses	a. ₹ 2500/- per quintal or 50% of cost whichever is less for certified seeds distribution for less than 10 years old varieties.
	Coarse cereals-HYVs seed Hybrid seed		a. HYVs Rs.1500/- per quintal or 50% of cost whichever is less for HYVs certified seeds distribution for less than 10 years old varieties.
			b. ₹ 5000/- per quintal or 50% of cost of seeds whichever

is less for Hybrid coarse cereal certified seeds distribution for less than 10 years old varieties.

a. 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 120/- per kg for foundation seed production.

b. ₹50/- per kg for certified seed production.

(i.) Full cost for purchase of Breeder Seed of oilseeds from ICAR/SAUs etc.

(ii.) ₹ 1200/- per quintal or 50% of Seeds cost whichever is less for variety /composites of oil seeds which are not older than 10 years for certified seeds distribution.

(iii.) 50% of the cost with a ceiling of ₹ 25 per Kg. of hybrid which are not older than 10 years for distribution.

(iv.) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties (implementing agency NSC /NAFED/KRIBHCO etc).

(v.) 85% of the cost of planting material with a ceiling of ₹ 8000/ha. for entire land holding of farmers for oil palm.

(vi.) 50% cost during gestation period for 4 years with ceiling of ₹ 16000/per ha. for oilpalm.

a. ₹ 1000 per quintal for all varieties/hybrids released

Commercial Crops -Jute and Mesta

2. National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

All oilseeds,

Hybrid seeds

Oil Palm Sprouts

Cultivation cost as assistance for gestation period for oil palm.

Assistance for production

Sl.No.	Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
		of Foundation Seeds	during last 10 years and additional assistance of ₹ 100/- quintal on the varieties/Hybrids released in last 5 years. 75% of subsidy amount is meant for farmers and 25% for seed producing agencies for meeting expenditure towards certification and production etc. (SDAs/NSC/NAFED/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/HIL/IFFDC/Central Multi State Cooperatives such as NCCF)
		Assistance for production of Certified Seeds	b. ₹ 1000 per quintal for all varieties/hybrids released during last 10 years and additional assistance of ₹ 100/- quintal on the varieties. Hybrids released in last 5 years, 75% of subsidy amount is meant for farmers and 25% for seed producing agencies for meeting expenditure towards certification and production etc. (SDAs/NSC/NAFED/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/HIL/IFFDC/Central Multi State Cooperatives such as NCCF)
3.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)	All Crops	All activities including Seed Infrastructure
4.	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)-Sub-	Seed Village Programme - All Agricultural Crops	Distribution of Seeds a. To upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified

Mission on Seeds and Planting
Material (SMSP)

seeds @ 50% cost of the seeds for Cereals crops and 60% for oilseeds, pulses, green manure and fodder crops is provided for 1 acre of area per farmer for production of quality seeds.

- b. Farmers Training- Assistance to train the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ ₹15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.
- c. Seed treating/dressing drums - Financial assistance for treating seeds @ ₹ 3500 per seed treating drum of 20 Kg capacity and ₹ 5000 per drum of 40 Kg capacity.
- d. Seed Storage bins

To encourage farmers to develop storage capacity of appropriate quality, financial assistance is provided to farmers for purchasing Seed Storage bins. The rate of assistance is as under.

- @33% for SC/ST farmers for 10 qtls. capacity ₹ 1500
- @33% for SC/ST farmers for 20 qtls. capacity ₹ 3000
- @25% for General farmers for 10 qtls. capacity ₹ 1000
- @25% for General farmers for 20 qtls. capacity ₹ 2000

Certified Seed Production of
oilseeds, pulses, green manure

- (i.) Distribution of Seeds- financial assistance for distribution of foundation seeds @ 75% cost of the

Sl.No.	Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
		and fodder crops through Seed Village (75% GoI and 25% State Share)	seeds of oilseeds, pulses, green manure and fodder crops is provided to the farmers.
			(ii.) Farmers Training - Assistance to train the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ ₹ 15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.
			(iii.) Certification Charges- 50% Seed Certification charges maximum of Rs.600/ha or actual whichever is less for certification of seeds produced under the programme.
			(iv.) Seed processing and seed storage godowns-Assistance is provided to establish seed processing and prefabricated or other type of seed storage godowns 150 sqm. @ ₹10000 per sqm. to process and store 200 MT capacity for each seed village.
			(v.) Financial assistance of ₹ 7.56 lakh will be provided for seed processing machinery and supporting equipments etc.
	Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds – All Crops excluding potato		Available to North Eastern States including Sikkim, HP, J&K, Uttarakhand & Hill areas of W B.
			a. 100% difference between road and rail transportation charge is being reimbursed to implementing States / Agencies for movement of seeds produced from outside

the state to the identified State Capital/District Headquarter.

- b. Actual cost restricted to maximum limit of ₹ 120/- per quintal whichever is less for movement of seeds transported within the State from State Capital/ District Headquarter to sale outlets/sale counters is being reimbursed.

Creation and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities in Public Sector

Assistance is provided to the States and Seeds Corporations etc to create/strengthen infrastructure facilities for seed cleaning, grading, processing, packing and seed storage

Assistance for boosting seed production in private Sector including individual/entrepreneurs self help group (SHGs)

Credit linked back ended capital subsidy @ 40% of the project cost in general areas and @ 50% in case of hill areas and scheduled area subject to upper limit of ₹ 150.00 lakh per project

MSP for cereals and pulses

482. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cereals and pulses and MSPs for them during last three years;

(b) whether Government realizes that these prices do not help average farmer to continue agriculture; and

(c) whether Government would introduce a policy of purchasing foodgrains/pulses from farmers directly and distributing them to consumers so that agricultural producers get the maximum benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Production and Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of cereals and pulses for 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Procurement of cereals and pulses are undertaken at MSP by the designated Central, State and cooperative agencies in the States with the objective to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. Producers have the option to sell their produce to Government agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

MSP is one of the instruments for incentivizing the production of cereals and pulses. Government has taken steps for increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing etc. to improve agricultural production and productivity. Other measures taken by the Government include incentivisation through increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

Government also implements various programmes/schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) etc. with the objective of increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and other crops.

Statement*Production and MSP of Cereals and Pulses*

(Prodn. In Million tonnes; MSP in ₹./Quintal)

Commodity	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Prodn.	MSP	Prodn.	MSP	Prodn.#	MSP
Rice*	105.24	1250	106.65	1310	103.04	1360
Wheat	93.51	1350	95.85	1400	95.76	1450
Jowar\$	5.28	1500	5.54	1500	4.83	1530
Bajra	8.74	1175	9.25	1250	7.91	1250
Maize	22.26	1175	24.26	1310	22.97	1310
Ragi	1.57	1500	1.98	1500	1.89	1550
Barley	1.75	980	1.83	1100	1.77	1150
Tur	3.02	3850	3.17	4300	2.75	4350
Urad	1.90	4300	1.70	4300	1.61	4350
Moong	1.19	4400	1.61	4500	1.39	4600
Gram	8.83	3000	9.53	3100	8.28	3175
Masur	1.13	2900	N.A.	2950	N.A.	3075

*MSP of paddy (Common), \$ MSP of Jowar (Hybrid), #Second Advance Estimates.

N.A. Not available.

Dairy development in Andhra Pradesh

483. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) promotes plans and organizes programmes for development of dairy and other agriculture based allied industries and biological;

(b) if so, the details of such programmes organized across the country during the last three years, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh: and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to help Andhra Pradesh in dairy development in view of absence of dairy processing infrastructure there at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA) : (a) Yes, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) promotes plans and organises programmes for the development of dairy and other agriculture based allied industries and biological.

(b) As reported by NDDB the programmes organized across the country by National Dairy Development Board are as under:

I. National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-1), a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi-State initiative being implemented by NDDB through a network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 with the following objectives:-

- (i) Increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (ii) Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

Till February, 2015, the Project Steering Committee of NDP-1 has approved 288 sub project Proposals (SPPs) including 18 under Project Management and Learning as centralised activity. State-wise details of number of SPPs approved and its amount including Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and other funds provided to Milk Unions and Milk Producer Companies by NDDB including Andhra Pradesh during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (up to January, 2015) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

II. NDDB also has 4 wholly owned subsidiary companies to further its objectives which are as under:-

- (i) Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Private Limited was set up to provide a link between farmers and consumers of milk and horticulture products with a turnover of about ₹ 6379 crore in 2013-14. It also provides marketing support for Nalgonda Rangareddy Mutually Aided Cooperative Union for marketing of milk in Hyderabad.
- (ii) Indian immunological Limited (III) was set up in Hyderabad to produce Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine and now produces products for animal

and human health as well as cattle feed etc. In 2013-14 its sales turnover was about ₹ 443 crore, which includes a turnover of about ₹135 crore from FMD vaccine .

(iii) IDMC Limited was set up with the objective of providing processing plant and equipment to dairy cooperatives at reasonable prices. It fabricates dairy and food processing equipment and undertakes turnkey projects in dairy, beverages and pharmaceutical industry and as well as a state-of-the-art polyfilm plant capacity . In 2013-14, IDMC's turnover was about ₹ 426 crore.

(iv) NDDDB Dairy Services is a not-for-profit wholly owned subsidiary company set up under Section 25 of Companies Act 1956, to function as the delivery arm of NDDDB for field operations to increase coverage of milk producers through Producer Companies and Productivity Enhancement activities. Till now five Producer Companies have been set up and this includes "Shreeja", an "all women" milk producer company in Andhra Pradesh. Together, these five milk producer companies are procuring milk from about 2.5 lakh members in about 6900 villages and are expected to achieve a combined sales turnover of about ₹ 1800 crore during the year 2014-15.

(c) Besides the activities taken up by NDDDB in Andhra Pradesh and other States, this Department is presently implementing following schemes for dairy development in the country:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.
- (ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of SPPs approved and its amount including Andhra Pradesh

State	Nos. of approved SPPs			Amount in ₹ crore	
	Apr., 2014- Feb., 2015	Till Feb. 2015	Total Grant Assistance	Total EIA Contribution	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2	10	38.48	4.09	42.57
Bihar	17	21	36.01	0.66	36.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	9	38	321.38	68.31	389.69
Haryana	12	17	71.68	0.83	72.51
Karnataka	7	25	137.08	55.59	192.67
Kerala	1	10	43.28	5.42	48.69
Madhya Pradesh	3	8	16.13	1.81	17.93
Maharashtra	8	31	98.41	19.94	118.35
Odisha	8	12	16.12	3.37	19.49
Punjab	8	18	79.80	20.97	100.77
Rajasthan	5	26	187.91	42.57	230.48
Tamil Nadu	12	14	80.05	3.82	83.87
Telangana	2	6	20.09	3.98	24.07
Uttar Pradesh	10	21	70.74	2.50	73.24
Uttarakhand	1	3	24.83	0.00	24.83
West Bengal	2	9	23.25	0.92	24.17
Centralised	1	1	23.15	0.00	23.15
SUB TOTAL	108	270	1288.36	234.77	1523.13
Project Management & Learning	9	18	24.94	0.00	24.94
TOTAL	117	288	1313.30	234.77	1548.07

The list of approved sub project proposals from Andhra Pradesh State is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the End Implementing Agency	Activity Proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency (APLDA)	Progeny Testing - Cross Breed Jersey (PT)
2.	APLDA, Banvasi	Semen Station Strengthening (SSS)
3.	Guntur Milk Union	Fodder Development (FD)

Sl. No.	Name of the End Implementing Agency	Activity Proposed
4.	Guntur Milk Union	Ration Balancing Programme (RBP)
5.	Krishna Milk Union	FD
6.	Krishna Milk Union	RBP
7.	Krishna Milk Union	Village Based Milk Procurement Systems (VBMPS)
8.	Guntur Milk Union	VBMPS
9.	Kurnool Milk Union	VBMPS
10.	Nellore Milk Union	VBMPS

Source: NDDB

Statement-II

State-wise funds provided to Milk Unions and Producer Companies by NDDB during the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to January, 2015)

(₹ in crore)

State	Disbursement of long term Project Funds				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.37	2.78	0.25	3.00	8.40
Gujarat	102.74	109.93	134.83	96.53	444.04
Karnataka	22.66	28.91	33.17	12.71	97.46
Kerala	1.04	1.01	0.00	2.01	4.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.70	6.24	2.72	0.66	10.31
Maharashtra	22.48	0.53	14.81	8.94	46.75
Punjab	0.00	3.04	19.40	11.65	34.09
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	6.30	0.00	6.30
TOTAL	152.00	152.44	211.47	135.50	651.41

(₹ in crore)

State	Disbursement of Working Capital/STL				Total
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	
Andhra Pradesh	10.37	12.50	6.00	0.00	28.87
Assam	1.00	5.00	5.62	1.86	13.48
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	22.50	20.00	42.50
Uttar Pradesh	19.56	11.00	10.00	1.18	41.74
TOTAL	30.93	28.50	44.12	23.04	126.60
GRAND TOTAL	182.93	180.94	255.59	158.54	778.00

The total fund provided by NDDDB to Milk Unions/Producer Companies in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, (up to January, 2015) is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Milk Union/ Producer Company	Disbursement of long term Project Funds				Total
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	
Guntur Milk Union / Sangam Milk Producer Company (for expansion of processing infrastructure)	2.37	2.78	0.25	3.00	8.40
TOTAL	2.37	2.78	0.25	3.00	8.40
Working Capital Loan					
Kurnool Milk Union	5.37	6.50	6.00	-	17.87
Guntur Milk Union	5.00	5.00	-	-	10.00
Nellore Milk Union	-	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL	10.37	12.50	6.00	0.00	28.87
GRAND TOTAL	12.74	15.28	6.25	3.00	37.27

Source: NDDDB

* Upto January, 2015

Production of foodgrains and fruits in Maharashtra

†484. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for the production of foodgrains and fruits in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, during the current Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(b) the quantum of investments proposed to be made by Government in this regard, particularly in the backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India fixes target every year for the production of foodgrains in the country including Maharashtra. The target and production of foodgrains and the production of fruits in Maharashtra and in the country is given as under:-

Foodgrains Production (in million tonnes)

Year	Maharashtra		All-India	
	Target	Production	Target	Production
2012-13	13.09	10.97	245.24	257.13
2013-14	13.25	13.85	259.00	265.57
2014-15*	12.61	10.12*	261.00	257.07*

* 2nd Advance Estimates

Fruits Production (in million tonnes)

Year	Maharashtra	All India
2012-13	9.78	81.28
2013-14	13.46	88.97
2014-15*	13.46	91.29

* 1st Advance Estimates

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) In order to extend benefits of the schemes to various sections of the society and regions, Government of India allocates funds under Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

In order to achieve targets, Government of Maharashtra has taken following steps viz. focus on low productivity and high potential districts, implementation of cropping system, awareness and promotion of improved technology, agronomic zone-wise planning, restoring soil fertility and enhancing productivity and use of high yielding varieties and hybrid seeds.

Dairy development

†485. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are immense possibilities of dairy development in all States including Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following dairy development schemes in the country including Maharashtra during Twelfth Plan period:-

- (i) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I);
- (ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development; and
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

Facilities and benefits provided to farmers

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

(a) whether any facilities and benefits are provided free of cost to the farmers of the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by Government to spread awareness amongst farmers to avail such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA):(a) Free facilities and benefits being provided to the farmers include trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, exhibitions and fairs, toll free Kisan Call Centres, ICT enabled services in the form of portals websites, mobile based services etc. Details of major programmes providing above mentioned facilities and benefits are given in the Statement I (*See below*).

(b) Awareness about these facilities is created through extension workers and various mass media and publicity initiatives under different programmes as detailed at Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of major programmes providing free facilities and benefits to farmers

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) under the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) :—

- (1) **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is now under implementation in 640 districts of 29 States and 3 UTs of the country through an institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to disseminate appropriate technologies and spread relevant information through extension activities *viz.* Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Melas, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools. Details of Farmers benefitting from the scheme in different States and UTs during 2013-14 are given at Appendix-I (*See below*).
- (2) **Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension:** A 30 minute programme is being telecast 5-6 days a week through National, 18 Regional Kendras and 180 High Power/Low Power Transmitters of Doordarshan. Apart from the National telecast in Hindi, the Scheme also aims at disseminating programmes in regional languages and local dialects for the specific needs of different regions of the country. Similarly, 96 Rural FM Radio Stations of All India Radio are being utilized to broadcast 30 minutes of programme for farmers 6 days a week.
- (3) **Kisan Call Centers (KCCs):** The farmers can also call on the Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) over toll free helpline number 1800 180 1551 to get reply to their queries pertaining to agriculture and allied sectors. Farm Tele Advisors

(FTAs) deployed in the KCCs (launched by the Ministry of Agriculture since January, 2004) located at 14 places in the country covering all the States and Union Territories, respond to the farmers all 7 days a week from 6.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M in their language of the State. More than 1.85 crore calls have been registered at the KCCs till 31.12.2014 as per details given at Appendix-II (See below).

- (4) **Exhibitions and Fairs:** Regional Agricultural Fairs are being organized by the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC in the five zones including North East to disseminate information to farming communities on development of agriculture. Intra-State and District Level fairs are organized with financial support from ATMA.
- (5) **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Interventions:** DAC has developed 80 portals, applications and websites covering both the headquarters and its field offices/directorates. The important portals include SEEDNET, DACNET, AGMARKNET, RKVY, ATMA, NHM, INTRADAC, NFSM and APY. A Farmers' Portal (presently Beta version) has been developed to provide advisories to farmers under different subject matter areas up to block level after integrating large number of websites across the country. The farmer is not required to pay any charge for accessing these portals.

mKisan portal has also been launched to provide mobile based services and text and voice based information/advisories through free SMSs to farmers from all the States and UTs as per their priority. Nearly 481 crore SMSs have been sent to farmers since inception by over 3500 experts located from national to block level. The USSD service (for accessing internet based information on agriculture without having internet on their basic phones) is also available free to first 10 lakh farmers who register for this service.

Farmers can register free for receiving SMSs on agriculture and allied areas, mandi rates for selected mandis/commodities and also for USSD service, while calling a KCC toll free number. They may also register for availing this service through web, SMS or through Common Service Centres (who may charge some nominal money for the registration but the Government of India does not charge any fee for this service).

Besides the above, training, awareness and demonstration support under other sub-missions under NMAET is being converged at the level of ATMA are also free of cost to farmers.

The Directorate of Extension in State Agriculture Universities, KVKs and Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also organize demonstrations and farmers training mostly free of cost.

Appendix-I**Farmer oriented activities (2013-14) under "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms"**

Sl. No.	State	Expo-Visit		Training		Demo.		Kisan Melas		Total		FIAs Mobilized	Farm Schools
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6339	4858	34155	18292	7291	3126	48233	25973	96018	52249	443	305
2.	Bihar	26770	5690	72014	21843	64466	18693	43458	12099	206708	58325	1055	2907
3.	Chhattisgarh	4822	618	24774	3210	14909	15340	18686	6879	63191	26047	129	246
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	49052	21111	95594	30108	28519	10745	132617	49084	305782	111048	7465	1206
6.	Haryana	8320	1519	4801	723	916	401	615	40	14652	2683	112	357
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4798	2056	8732	3735	0	0	22641	9734	36171	15525	678	258
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8400	0	19055	0	9810	0	0	0	37264	0	175	73
9.	Jharkhand	19799	5764	22844	7290	25942	6394	43421	13143	112006	32591	1122	948
10.	Karnataka	37074	11638	27778	8859	5662	1957	111879	57877	182393	80331	680	303
11.	Kerala	22029	9709	45342	27343	2925	2088	147669	95237	217965	134377	225	401
12.	Maharashtra	104268	44687	26174	11217	23893	10241	13715	5878	168050	72023	1346	853
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29254	9728	42304	9688	12139	2421	68273	3434	151970	25271	2146	1454
14.	Odisha	8390	4935	35440	20425	26217	12133	104460	72140	174507	109633	270	253
15.	Punjab	35673	1185	25403	2207	13371	795	60238	2970	134685	7157	157	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Rajasthan	24899	5597	48719	16733	32027	10301	95863	20760	201508	53391	1081	743
17.	Tamil Nadu	35943	13022	45570	19680	8225	3525	52163	22284	141901	58511	385	910
18.	Uttar Pradesh	24339	4673	45223	20242	33233	13937	133663	65087	236458	103939	1527	3010
19.	Uttarakhand	9676	2793	12077	4293	7086	982	11010	4378	39849	12446	143	244
20.	West Bengal	6976	1817	27354	9946	0	0	50674	276	85004	12039	295	623
21.	Assam	1137	343	2358	548	852	245	1700	535	6047	1671	104	199
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2633	1540	0	0	2500	1500	33650	16890	38783	19930	0	94
23.	Manipur	1617	693	1575	675	0	0	2200	943	5392	2311	216	14
24.	Meghalaya	51	58	500	670	0	0	45	80	596	808	4	13
25.	Mizoram	620	240	2372	1013	1820	780	3250	1400	8062	3433	130	106
26.	Nagaland	13015	5664	13992	5352	1639	0	52015	156	80661	11172	572	156
27.	Tripura	667	0	7410	0	5300	0	0	0	13376	0	40	171
28.	Sikkim	1100	733	4338	1288	0	0	0	0	5438	2021	84	28
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	363	7	938	136	0	0	599	41	1900	184	18	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	502	196	1434	490	878	390	4112	1580	6926	2656	0	16
TOTAL		488526	160874	698270	246006	329620	115994	1256849	488898	2773264	1011772	20602	15973
GRAND TOTAL		649400		944276		445614		1745747		3785036			

M= Number of male farmers, F= Number of female farmers.

Appendix-II

*Details of State/UT-wise number of calls registered under Kisan
Call Centres (KCCs) since inception (January, 2004 to December, 2014)*

Sl. No.	State	January, 2004 to December, 2014
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9384
2.	Andhra Pradesh	637019
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4409
4.	Assam	156437
5.	Bihar	353903
6.	Chhattisgarh	219264
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	607
8.	Delhi	245480
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3909
10.	Gujarat	1002498
11.	Haryana	768666
12.	Himachal Pradesh	317498
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	474678
14.	Jharkhand	105822
15.	Karnataka	992921
16.	Kerala	263931
17.	Lakshadweep	1223
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1676798
19.	Maharashtra	1783962
20.	Manipur	27220
21.	Meghalaya	13371

1	2	3
22.	Mizoram	12805
23.	Nagaland	2386
24.	Odisha	522219
25.	Punjab and Chandigarh	1022349
26.	Rajasthan	1671904
27.	Sikkim	7208
28.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	831682
29.	Telangana*	36555
30.	Tripura	28352
31.	Uttar Pradesh	3614888
32.	Uttarakhand	476092
33.	West Bengal	1256193
TOTAL		18542073

*Calls for the current year only after formation of new State.

Statement-II

Steps taken to spread awareness amongst farmers to avail facilities/benefits free of cost under different Schemes/Programmes

A multi-tiered extension strategy has been adopted under various schemes and programmes for creating awareness about free of cost facilities and benefits amongst farmers as under:

- (i) Electronic audio-visual media (TV and Radio), newspapers and brochures/ leaflets. Details of Kisan Call Centre services are also provided on most of the Government Publications, Booklets and Leaflets etc. on various subjects in agriculture and allied areas.
- (ii) A Focused Publicity Campaign at the National Level is also launched by way of short advertisements through Audio and Video Spots of 30-60 seconds duration, broadcast/ telecast through All India Radio, Doordarshan and private Channels operating at the National and Regional Level.

- (iii) During National fairs and exhibitions, awareness is created about these free of cost initiatives through exhibits, posters, pamphlets, leaflets and cultural programmes.
- (iv) ATMA also has provision for carrying out publicity campaign at local level to create awareness amongst farmers.
- (v) A farmer friendly hand-book for farmers has also been published in English and Hindi enlisting facilities/benefits available to farmers across different Schemes / programmes. All the States are also encouraged to bring out similar publications in their regional language incorporating the facilities and benefits available under both the Central and State specific programmes/schemes. All these handbooks are uploaded on the Farmers' Portal (<http://farmer.gov.in>) for greater access by the farmers.
- (vi) mKisan Portal is also being used to spread awareness of benefits and facilities being extended to farmers.

Drought in Karnataka

487. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and the number of districts in Karnataka facing drought almost every year;
- (b) whether Central Government has received any suggestions from the State Government to deal with the problem of drought;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise, along with the response of the Central Government thereto;
- (d) the details of the assistance provided by the Central Government to these drought affected districts including the subsidy on diesel to farmers on the basis of land holding; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to mitigate the problem of drought in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) In view of the deficit Monsoon, Government of Karnataka has declared drought in 24 districts, 26 districts,

22 districts and 9 districts during the years of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively and submitted drought Memorandum. List of the drought affected districts and financial assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government of Karnataka for the last four years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government of Karnataka has not submitted any proposal/claim on diesel subsidy to this Department during the current financial year 2014-15.

(e) Government of India is implementing various schemes for drought mitigation such as creation of Irrigation Potential and Command Area Development under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); Watershed Development Programme under Integrated Watershed Management Programme; Micro Irrigation/water saving technologies – sprinkler, drip under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and various crop development schemes/programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India – a sub-scheme of RKVY for increasing production and productivity of foodgrains and increasing income of farmers. In the event of drought like situation, States are advised to ensure availability of certified seeds of short duration, drought tolerant varieties and alternate crops, availability of fertilizers, ensure power supply and other critical inputs in time. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), ICAR is developing detailed district-wise contingency plans to provide a broad advisory to farmers at the district level.

Statement

List of the drought affected districts and financial assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government of Karnataka for the last four years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the districts declared drought affected	Assistance provided by the Government of India
1	2	3	4
1.	2011-2012	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikamagalur,	469.03

1	2	3	4
		Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hasan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Yadgiri, Bangalore Rural	
2.	2012-2013	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgiri,	526.06
3.	2013-2014	Bangalore Urban, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Chamarajanagara, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Belgaum, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Hassan, Uttara Kannada	226.57
4.	2014-2015	Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Hassan	200.85

Fertility of agricultural land

488. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the fertility of soil/arable land across the country, if so, the norms adopted for the purpose and the extent of micronutrients deficiency noticed in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes and projects under implementation to check the

declining fertility of agricultural land and improve the fertility of soil for increasing agricultural production in the country including Karnataka; and

- (c) the success achieved thereunder during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal has prepared GPS (Global Positioning System) and GIS (Geographic Information System) based digital soil fertility maps of 173 districts adopting norms of stratified complete random sampling process. Extent of micronutrients deficiency noticed in Karnataka, district-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) To improve fertility of soil in the country including Karnataka. Government is implementing the following schemes/projects:-

- (i) Soil Health Management (SHM) programme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) assists State Governments in following components:-

- (a) Setting up of static/mobile soil testing laboratories (STLs).
- (b) Strengthening of static/mobile STLs.
- (c) Trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

- (ii) 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. Soil status will be assessed regularly in cycle of 3 years so that nutrient deficiencies are identified and amendments applied.

(c) Under SHM programme, during the current year, 9 new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 56 new mobile STLs, strengthening of 2 STLs have been sanctioned to States apart from 354 trainings and 420 demonstrations.

Under 'Soil Health Card' scheme, a sum of ₹ 23.59 crore has been released to States towards soil sampling, training and awareness creation.

Statement*District-wise extent of micronutrients deficiency noticed in Karnataka*

Districts	(% samples deficient)				
	Zinc	Iron	Copper	Manganese	Boron
Mandya	90	0	0	0	51
Ramnagaram	23	0	0	0	48
Banglore Rural	18	0	0	0	77
Chikballapura	57	0	0	0	67
Chitradurga	86	1	0	0	87
Kolar	13	0	0	0	100
Mysore	56	2	0	0	89
Tumkur	88	0	0	0	98
Hassan	68	0	0	0	100

Infrastructure for online trading

489. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give ₹ 20-35 lakh per mandi to State Governments to put in place necessary infrastructure like storage, grading, sorting and other facilities required for smooth functioning of online trading, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire transportation and godown facilities at agri e-marketing platform would be covered by the APMC Act, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA) : (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has approved a Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of National Agricultural Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF)' for ₹ 200 crores to be implemented during 2014-15 to 2016-17. Under the scheme, the funds will be utilized for creating an appropriate e-market platform that would be deployable in 642 wholesale regulated markets across the States and Union Territories (UTs).

In order to effectuate the e-market platform, there is provision for assistance of ₹ 24.00 lakhs to ₹ 34.00 lakhs to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees

(APMCs) for providing necessary infrastructure for grading and assaying, Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and other miscellaneous facilities. Further to increase market access, States must integrate warehouses with the platform to enable warehouse based sales and delivery, for which necessary reform in State APMC Act, if required, is to be made.

Decrease in crops sowing area

490. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under various rabi crops continues to fall with acreage in January, 2015 as compared to the corresponding period a year ago, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether major fall is in the acreage of gram which has dropped by over 15 per cent; and

(c) whether it is a fact that wheat has been sown on 293.16 lakh hectares as compared to last year's 294.30 lakh hectares with the area in States such as Madhya Pradesh, dropping, 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 released on 18th February, 2015, total area coverage under rabi crops in the country is estimated at 614.69 lakh hectares, which is lower by 29.20 lakh hectares as compared to area coverage of 643.89 lakh hectares during rabi 2013-14. Details of area coverage under major rabi crops during 2014-15 *vis-a-vis* rabi 2013-14 are as under:-

Crop	Rabi Area Coverage (Lakh Hectares)	
	2014-15*	2013-14
Rice	41.66	46.87
Wheat	303.23	304.73
Coarse Cereals	53.63	59.46
Pulses	136.81	148.84
Foodgrains	535.35	559.90
Oilseeds	79.34	84.00
GRAND TOTAL	614.69	643.89

* 2nd Advance Estimate

(b) Total area under gram during the current year is estimated at 83.58 lakh hectares which is lower by 15.8% as compared to estimated gram area of 99.27 lakh hectares during 2013-14.

(c) With a marginal decline of 1.50 lakh hectares over the last year's area of 304.73 lakh hectares, total area under wheat during 2014-15 is estimated 303.23 lakh hectares. However, as compared to total wheat area of 53.80 lakh hectares in the Madhya Pradesh during 2013-14, area under wheat in the State is estimated at 57.48 lakh hectares which is higher by 3.68 lakh hectares than the last year.

Big business houses venturing in fishing sector

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

(a) whether in recent past, several big Indian business houses have ventured in fishing sector by leasing in big foreign vessels employing international crew, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these vessels are allowed mid-sea export without landing their catches on the shore and also that there is huge loss of the export based revenue earned by Government;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the mechanism existing with Government to record the quantity of fish they take from Indian waters; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent small fishermen getting affected by such big players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE :
(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no policy which permits foreign vessels to fish in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Report on marine fisheries sector

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

(a) whether Government has received several representations against the Dr. B. Meena Kumari Commission report on marine fisheries sector stating that it would adversely affect the livelihood of fishermen, if so, details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(b) whether the Commission had consulted the stakeholders before submitting the final report, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fisheries sector has ample opportunity to generate employment and cause economic growth in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of persons engaged in fisheries in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of plans/schemes undertaken/proposal for development of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a number of representations regarding the Report of the Expert Committee constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. B. Meena kumari for comprehensive review of deep-sea fishing Policy and Guidelines. According to the Expert Committee report, the committee has consulted some stakeholders on 31.10.2013 and obtained their views in making practical recommendations in the proposed policy and guidelines. The report has been placed on the website of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for inviting comments from all stakeholders.

(c) and (d) Fisheries sector in India is a developing and growing sector which provides vast employment opportunities in the country. Fisheries have contributed 0.78% in the overall GDP during 2011-12. As per the Indian Livestock Census of 2003, there are 14.49 million people engaged in various fisheries related activities. About 75 per cent of the fishers are engaged in inland fisheries activities and about 25 per cent in marine fisheries activities. State-wise details of the number of persons engaged in different fishing occupations in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Fisheries is a State subject and the Union Government provides assistance to States through various schemes for development of fisheries *vide* the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries such as:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.

(iv) Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System (GIS) of the Fisheries Sector

(v) Central Sector Scheme on National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

Statement

Number of fishermen engaged in different fishing occupations

Sl. No.	State Name	Full Time	Part Time	Others
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117460	150735	304893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1942	0
3.	Assam	105688	66422	61096
4.	Bihar	37079	58289	46702
5.	Chhattisgarh	7633	46624	30407
6.	Goa	2199	1682	2400
7.	Gujarat	83677	36984	51698
8.	Haryana	2701	1435	108721
9.	Himachal Pradesh	628	574	558
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3343	1961	5212
11.	Jharkhand	5243	21441	22275
12.	Karnataka	14410	9876	54753
13.	Kerala	114756	32728	75626
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5450	17868	11021
15.	Maharashtra	19606	49677	49130
16.	Manipur	2967	4093	5182
17.	Meghalaya	2	494	2
18.	Mizoram	145	1351	1603
19.	Nagaland	43	0	0
20.	Odisha	35304	38821	61331
21.	Punjab	1556	1284	3719

Sl. No.	State Name	Full Time	Part Time	Others
22.	Rajasthan	675	974	1184
23.	Sikkim	1145	294	182
24.	Tamil Nadu	69343	43070	83211
25.	Tripura	3475	5569	8648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14464	15818	17365
27.	Uttaranchal	52	182	126
28.	West Bengal	267944	446517	364618
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2630	7191	1175
30.	Chandigarh	186	141	351
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4126	1376	1632
33.	Delhi	253	270	184
34.	Lakshadweep	4250	3810	1448
35.	Pondicherry	4691	2586	8029
TOTAL		933124	1072079	1384482

Source: 17th Live Stock Census 2003

Online agriplatforms for sale of agri produce

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

(a) whether Government will soon come out with guidelines to set up online agriplatforms to promote hassle-free sale of farm produce and thereby help farmers to get good returns, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is also considering to set up e-marketing portals to eliminate the role of middlemen and unfair trade practices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has approved a Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of

National Agricultural Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF)' for ₹ 200 crores to be implemented during 2014-15 to 2016-17. The scheme aims to create an appropriate e-market platform that would be deployable in wholesale regulated markets across States and Union Territories (UTs). The platform will enable development of an alternative marketing channel, enhance transparency in auction process and number of buyers, resolve information asymmetry, improve market access by integrating warehouse based sales and will facilitate migration towards a barrier free National Market. The scheme, would facilitate setting up of a competitive and transparent system, reduce the role of middlemen and unfair trade practices in the marketing of agricultural produce and thereby enable farmers to get better prices for their produce. Guidelines are yet to be formulated.

Online trading option to farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is initially planning to promote at least 600 *mandis* and provide unified trading option to farmers besides the existing traditional one at the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both small and big farmers can avail the option of either selling *via* online or through the traditional way in *mandis*; and

(c) whether Government is still discussing on the list of commodities to be allowed for online trading, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has approved a Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of National Agricultural Market Through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF)' for ₹ 200 crores to be implemented during 2014-15 to 2016-17. Under the scheme it is proposed to utilize the ATIF for creating an appropriate e-market platform that would be deployable in 642 wholesale markets across States and Union Territories (UTs). Trading on e-platform would provide both big and small farmers an alternative channel for sale of their produce in addition to existing traditional channel of *mandi*. Agriculture commodities for which common grading standards exist, will be traded on the platform.

Impact of global warming

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any study/survey on the adverse impact of global warming which has manifested unusual trends such as erratic rainfall, shrinking of forest cover, rising temperature and increasing food insecurity in the country;

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

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

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

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) initiated a network project on 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) in 2011 aiming at enhancing climate resilience of Indian agriculture through Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grant Projects. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management.

The Government has made operational the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from the current year (2014-15). Climate resilient interventions have been embedded and mainstreamed into Missions/Programmes/Schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) through a process of restructuring and convergence. The NMSA as a programmatic intervention aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/

composite farming system; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; effective water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

Statement

State-wise list of districts vulnerable to extreme weather events

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)	Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam
2.	Bihar	Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawada
3.	Chhattishgarh	Durg, Kabirdham
4.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara
5.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore-R, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Tumkur
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Bhind, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, East Nimar, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Morena, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain, West Nimar
7.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bid, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur
8.	Odisha	Nabarangpur
9.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur,

Sl. No.	State	Districts
		Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
10.	Tamil Nadu	Erode, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba

Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of suicide by farmers are continuing unabated in Vidarbha and other areas of Maharashtra and nearly a dozen of farmers committed suicide on Makarsankranti festival recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures Government proposes to take to prevent suicides by farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA) : (a) Government of Maharashtra has reported that on Makarsankranti festival day, eleven farmers have committed suicide in the state. The details are as follows:

Division	Number of suicide
Aurangabad	3
Pune	3
Nagpur	1
Amrawati	4

(b) For prevention of farmers' suicide due to agrarian distress, Government of Maharashtra has implemented various schemes like waiver of interest on crop loans, construction of check dams, improved seed distribution to farmers, crop insurance, etc.

Government of India has also taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing

investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. For this, various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non- farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

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

Suicide by farmers in West Bengal

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of farmers' suicide have increased in West Bengal in the last four years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and
- (b) the number of farmers committed suicide in the State in the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details of suicide committed by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture in West Bengal during the last ten years, as reported by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), are as under:-

Year	No. of suicides
2004	822
2005	965
2006	1189
2007	1102
2008	759

Year	No. of suicides
2009	1054
2010	993
2011	807
2012	Not Reported
2013	0

Functioning of KVKs

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

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee to inquire into the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether KVKs would be strengthened to provide latest scientific innovations to farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the role played by NGOs on the functioning of such KVKs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Shri J.N.L. Srivastava, Former Secretary of Agriculture and Cooperation was constituted to examine the performance of KVKs to make them more relevant and progressive. The details of recommendations made by HLC are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Provision has been made for strengthening and upgradation of vital facilities such as soil and water testing; integrated farming system; technology information units; improved seed production and processing units; water harvesting and micro irrigation; ensuring availability of electrical/solar power back-up in selected KVKs during Twelfth Plan to improve their capacity for providing latest scientific innovations to farmers.

Further, the NGOs are playing the role of host organizations to 99 KVKs and

providing administrative and management support to these KVKs for carrying out the mandated activities for the benefit of farming community as per the guidelines laid down by ICAR.

Statement

Details of the recommendations of High Level Committee on KVKs

1. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a unique institution in agriculture, which has transformed itself from original mandate of training of farmers, to technology validation, assessment and refinement and now proposed to function as Knowledge and Resource Centres and further take up the task of capacity development.
2. The performance of KVK has been significant as science-based institution at the district level as the source of refined technologies, demonstration of proven technologies, supply of critical inputs and thus enhancing farm productivity and income. KVKs have also been able to contribute for augmenting production in agriculture and allied sectors by developing synergy with the line departments. The contribution in reaching the unreached as carriers of frontier agricultural technologies in difficult and risk prone areas including tribal, hilly and resource poor areas is praiseworthy.
3. After the closure of Training and Visit system, the KVKs remained for quite some time as major frontline extension agency. Therefore, over the years, the expectations from KVKs have grown many fold to take up the responsibility of even main extension, which is neither their mandate nor they have organizational strength to cover the entire district. Now as ATMA has been strengthened, the main field extension should be assumed by it in the country and KVKs should continue to work for technological backstopping to ATMA and other agencies.
4. The outcome of the extension efforts of KVKs and for that matter entire ICAR system is dependent on other multiple factors like supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, credit, crop protection measures, risk management, price policy and marketing and processing which is the domain of the development departments and therefore, an integrated view should be taken while assessing the impact of the programs under KVK system.
5. There is a strong need for coordination between KVK and ATMA which

should be achieved by preparing a Joint Action Plan (JAP) and interface between Scientists, Extension Functionaries and Farmers. The Committee also recommends that the subject matter specialists of the line departments like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture and block development officers should formally meet on quarterly basis at the respective KVKs and share information about new technologies and carry it to farmers through their respective programs.

6. Linkages are to be created with other key programs of the Government like RKVY, MNREGA and NHM and other players in the field of extension including, public sector, farmers' organizations, NGOs, Commodity Boards and private sector.
7. Public and Private partnership should be promoted for areas like production of seeds and planting materials, technical support on soil management and promotion of new technology.
8. KVKs need to undertake a major program for soil and water testing including testing for micro nutrient and advisory services to the farmers with a view to promote balanced nutrient management. For this purpose, strengthening of soil testing lab in KVKs including provision for micro-nutrients testing along with supporting staff is required.
9. KVKs should prepare model projects for water conservation and watershed management especially for dry land farming situations.
10. For promoting good quality and high yielding variety of seeds, KVKs need to promote seed village scheme and also produce quality seeds and create processing facilities for this purpose.
11. For promoting aquaculture, KVKs need to have portable carp hatchery projects in the potential areas.
12. In horticulture, KVKs could provide training for raising of nurseries and also provide planting materials for which they may create necessary infrastructure.
13. Climate change being real risk, KVKs need to test and demonstrate technologies being developed by ICAR/SAUs and extend it to farmers by establishing climate smart villages.

14. KVKs may take up major program on skill development and vocational training especially among the rural youth to retain them in farm and farm-based enterprises in the rural areas.
15. KVKs may be involved in preparing agricultural and rural devotement plans and providing technologies in villages being adopted by the Members of Parliament under the recent initiative.
16. KVKs may extend their activities in conservation of rich genetic potential under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority.
17. For enabling farmer to get better prices and marketing support, KVKs may promote technologies in quality production procedures quality certification, and other harvest and post-harvest processes.
18. Training to the farmers, extension staff and other stakeholders has to be remain one of the primary activities of the KVKs.
19. The ICAR and SAUs need to provide technology support to NGOs.
20. KVKs may promote gender main streaming in agriculture and post atleast one woman scientist in each KVK besides home scientist.
21. Special thrust is required for establishing KVKs in North East, Tribal and Hilly areas.
22. KVKs being knowledge institutions, a strong ICT support need to be created.
23. Even though, the performance of KVKs have been impressive, however, visibility of KVKs need to be improved by using ICT and mass media, community radio including social media.
24. To improve effectiveness of human resource available, training and capacity building of KVK staff should be extended. KVKs may also attract expertise through outsourcing and association of retired scientists as consultants.
25. For selection of professionally qualified and trained manpower, one nominee of ICAR may be associated in all selections irrespective of host institutions. Besides, in the matters of pay and other financial benefits, there should be parity for the staff irrespective of the nature of host organizations.
26. KVK could be developed as effective training centres for agricultural graduates before they acquire their degrees.

27. The location of KVKs being in far flung areas, infrastructure in respect of power, as well as other facilities for developing and promoting new technologies, technology park, technology information units, seed processing plant, water harvesting structures, soil and water testing labs, processing and value additional facilities need to be created.
28. An ICT based monitoring systems with measurable targets for regular feedback needs to be established.
29. A comprehensive third party evaluation system is to be put in place. Incentive and disincentive based on performance to be introduced. A separate budget provision for monitoring and evaluation need to be provided. Further, besides quinquennial review, performance evaluation of at least 5 % of KVKs may be taken up annually by external agency.
30. With the rising number of KVKs, a corresponding increase in Zonal Project Directorates would be needed for better monitoring, coordination and implementation of KVK mandated activities.
31. The role of ZPDs will be required to be further extended to strategic areas like identification technology generated and preparation of inventory of such technologies, as well as experts and organizations, socio-economic impact studies, validation of new extension models and approaches and promoting linkages with research, development, and training organizations.
32. While selecting KVKs various norms and criteria including the capability of host organizations should be carefully taken into consideration.
33. Outreach of KVKs should be extended by creating partnership with ATMA system, farmer groups and organizations, NGOs, technology partners and intensive use of ICT.
34. KVKs are light house of agricultural technology, so far achievements in agriculture sector is attributable to a greater extent to agricultural extension taken by KVKs and there is need to expand and strengthen and for this, policy, administrative and adequate financial support need to be extended.

Malpractices in cooperative societies

499. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cooperative education is essential for the success of cooperatives in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) if so, the number of State Cooperative Unions at present, State-wise;
- (c) whether complaints of malpractices in Cooperative Societies at various levels have been received by Government; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cooperative Education is essential for the success of cooperatives. Cooperative education brings awareness about cooperative functioning, their roles, duties and responsibilities and the requirement of the members' active participation to develop cooperatives.

(b) At present, there are 31 State Cooperative Unions in the country located one each in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Cooperative Societies are registered under the Cooperative Societies Acts of respective States and Union Territories. Therefore, complaints, if any, received about malpractices are dealt with by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of the States. It has been found that malpractices in Cooperative Societies occur due to lack of knowledge and awareness about roles/responsibilities of the stakeholders, guidelines, rules, systems, procedures related to the functioning of the cooperatives.

If any complaint is received concerning the Multi State Cooperative Societies which are registered in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, action as per the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 is taken by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

(d) Though 'Cooperative' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to take care of the cooperative education and training needs in their respective areas, the Central Government through National Cooperative Union of India and the National Council of Cooperative Training supplements the efforts of states and impart desired education and training through network of their field formations.

Promoting horticulture in backward and drought affected areas

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

(a) whether horticulture can be a better alternative for increasing the income of farmers in the backward and drought affected areas in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of schemes being run by Government to promote horticulture in the backward and drought affected areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in all States and UTs, for development of horticulture crops covering fruits, spices, vegetables, flowers, aromatic plants, plantation crops of coconut, cashew and cocoa, besides mushroom and honey. Mission envisages production and productivity enhancement of horticulture crops by adopting a cluster approach with backward and forward linkages.

Depending upon the potential for development, horticulture crops are taken up in backward and drought prone areas of the country.

The Mission subsumes six ongoing schemes, viz. National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan states (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland, details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement***Brief regarding sub-schemes under MIDH***

- Coconut Development Board (CDB) was constituted in 1981 by Act of Parliament for the development of coconut in the country. CDB has been implementing various programmes including Technology Mission on Coconut for production and processing of coconut.
- National Horticulture Board (NHB) was constituted in 1984 as registered society for the development of commercial horticulture.
- Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

launched as Technology Mission for Horticulture Development in North Eastern States (TMNE) in 2001-02 for holistic development of horticulture in North Eastern states and was extended to Himalayan States in 2003-04.

- National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was launched in 2005-06 for holistic development of horticulture in all States Except states covered in NE and Himalayas.
- National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was launched in 2006-07 for horticulture development of bamboo in the country.
- Central Institute for Horticulture was launched in 2006-07 for dissemination of technology, capacity building of farmers and field functions and development of planting material.

Calculation and review of MSP for major foodgrains

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

- (a) whether MSP calculation mechanism for major foodgrains has been revised in the last ten years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a mechanism or agency in place to review the MSP for major foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the details of criteria used and the time period for reviewing the MSP for all major foodgrains; and
- (d) the details of revised MSP of major foodgrains in each year, since 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh was set up on 7th May, 2003 to examine Methodological Issues for Fixing Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). The Expert Committee had submitted its report on 31st May, 2005. The Government has considered the recommendations made by the committee. Based on its recommendations, it has been decided to consider the Crop Insurance Premium as a cost item actually paid by farmers while assessing the cost of production.

(b) and (c) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) annually, of various crops on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and

Prices (CACP), views of the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which *inter-alia*, include cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. The cost of production includes all paid-out costs and imputed value of family labour.

(d) The details of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) since, 2009 of major foodgrains are given in the Statement.

Statement

Foodgrains	MSP (₹ /Qtl.)					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Paddy	1000@	1000	1080	1250	1310	1360
Jowar	840	880	980	1500	1500	1530
Bajra	840	880	980	1175	1250	1250
Maize	840	880	980	1175	1310	1310
Ragi	915	965	1050	1500	1500	1550
Wheat	1100	1120@	1285	1350	1400	1450
Barley	750	780	980	980	1100	1150
Tur	2300	3000*	3200*	3850	4300	4350
Moong	2760	3170*	3500*	4400	4500	4600
Urad	2520	2900*	3300*	4300	4300	4350
Gram	1760	2100	2800	3000	3100	3175
Lentil (Masur)	1870	2250	2800	2900	2950	3075

@: Additional Bonus of ₹.50/- per quintal.

* : Additional bonus of ₹.500/- per quintal for market arrival within first two months of harvesting.

Degradation in fertility of soil

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study for assessing the extent and

nature of degradation, particularly of soil fertility, across the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has initiated any remedial measures to restore the fertility of soil, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):(a) Yes, Sir. As per the latest estimates (NAAS, 2010) based on harmonized database, around 120 M ha. of total geographical area of the country is affected by various kinds of land degradation comprising of 82.6 million ha. under water erosion, 12.0 million ha. under wind erosion, 24.7 million ha. under chemical degradation and 1.0 million ha. under physical degradation.

Regarding assessment of soil fertility, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has compiled soil test data of available N, P and K status from different soil testing laboratories located in 19 States, which showed that the soils of about 95, 94 and 48% area are deficient in available N, P and K, respectively.

Recently, ICAR- Indian Institute of Soil Science located at Bhopal has completed GPS and GIS based soil fertility maps of 173 districts including six districts (Kurnool, Kadapa, Guntur, Anantpur, Krishna, West Godavari) of Andhra Pradesh. Soil fertility status of six districts of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) In order to improve soil health and fertility, the Government under the component of soil health management of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is promoting soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management encompassing judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers in the country.

Statement-I

Soil fertility status of different districts of Andhra Pradesh

Districts	N	P	K	S	Zn	Cu	Fe	Mn	B
(% area deficient)									
Kurnool	100	42	5	63	27	0	2	0	6
Kadapa	100	18	15	29	0	0	0	0	0
Guntur	100	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0
Anantpur	100	60	37	66	3	0	3	0	1
West Godavari	100	0	43	12	16	0	0	1	0
Krishna	100	4	0	1	23	0	0	0	0

Upward trend in suicide by farmers

503. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent Government report submitted on December 19, 2014, there has been an upward trend in cases of farmers' suicide in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, for last three months, till date;
- (c) whether hundreds of farmers have committed suicide alone in States like Maharashtra, Telangana and Punjab during last couple of months, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps Government would take to redress the upward trend of farmers' suicide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) The incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian distress in the country, during the last three months, have been reported by the State Governments of Maharashtra (337) and Andhra Pradesh(02).

Reasons of suicide by farmers, as recorded by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) are family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes no known, etc.

(d) Agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution. Therefore, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector including welfare of farmers. Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. For this, various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation on non-farm

income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

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

Suicide by farmers

504. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers committed suicide in the last one year, State-wise;
- (b) the State in which maximum number of farmers committed suicide;
- (c) whether Government has been able to find out the main reasons of suicides; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to stop the incidence of suicides and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) Incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian distress during the year 2014 have been mainly reported by the State Governments of Maharashtra (986), Telangana (84), Karnataka (29 in 2014-15 upto December 2014), Gujarat (04-upto October, 2014), Kerala (03) and Andhra Pradesh (13).

(b) Government of Maharashtra has reported 986 case of farmers' suicide in 2014 where *ex-gratia* to the families of suicides victims has been paid.

(c) Reasons of suicide by farmers, as recorded by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) are family problems, illness, drug abuse/addiction, unemployment, property dispute, bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, poverty, professional/career problem, love affair, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

(d) Government has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and

improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. For this, various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement of minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure.

Dependence on imported pulses

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

(a) whether the country is dependent on imported pulses, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to reduce dependence on imported pulses; and

(b) whether Government has received any request for Geographical Indication (GI) status for Gulbarga toor dal, if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The production, export and import scenario of pulses in India during last five years is as under:-

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)					
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Production	147.00	182.40	172.10	183.40	197.80
Export	1.29	2.06	1.75	2.01	3.43
Import	37.64	27.80	34.96	38.39	36.54
TOTAL AVAILABILITY	183.35	208.14	205.31	219.78	230.91

In order to reduce dependence on imported pulses, Government of India is implementing pulses component of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 622 districts of 27 States including all north-eastern States and hill States in the country to enhance production and productivity of pulses.

Under the programme, various activities like demonstrations on improved production technologies, distribution of certified seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), resource conservation technologies/tools, efficient water application tools, cropping system based training etc. are being undertaken. Around 50 per cent of fund under NFSM is being allocated for pulses component.

Efforts are being made for area expansion of pulses through adoption of cropping system approach, utilization of rice fallows, paddy field bunds and inter-crop with oilseeds/commercial crops/coarse cereals etc.

Adaptive research projects are being undertaken by national and international research organizations to address various research issues and gaps of potential yield and yield realized at farmers' field.

(b) So far, no request for Geographical Indication (GI) status for Gulbarga toor dal has been received.

Setting up of fish brood banks

506. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has set up fish brood banks at various places in the country, if so, the details of the fish brood banks set up so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to create sustainable infrastructure in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, to maintain pace of development in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has set up the following fish brood banks:

- (i) National Freshwater Fish Brood Bank (NFFBB) at Bhubaneswar for production of quality and improved fish seed in substantial quantity using latest

technologies. Assisted in setting up of fresh water prawn (Scampi) brood bank at College of Fisheries, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

- (ii) Assisted in setting up of brood bank for common carp (Anlur) at Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bengaluru.

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture under the Central Schemes such as (i) NFDB, (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations and (iii) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture assists States in creation of need based infrastructure facilities including Andhra Pradesh for development of the fisheries sector. Besides, the Department through the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bengaluru also extend technical assistance to the coastal State Governments in planning and designing of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

Judicious use of pesticides

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

(a) whether excessive use of pesticides by farmers is affecting their health and also making adverse impact on human resource development, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has undertaken any steps for judicious use of pesticides in the country, 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) The Government registers pesticides after evaluating the safety of the product with respect to human health. Pesticides used in accordance with instructions on labels and leaflets, are unlikely to cause any bodily harm.

(b) A 'Grow Safe Food' campaign has been initiated to carry the message of safe and judicious use of pesticides to farmers and other stakeholders. A simple message on the five essential principles of judicious pesticide use – application of pesticides on the right crop, against pests for which the pesticide has been approved, at the right time, in approved doses, and as per approved method of application – is sought to be conveyed through hoardings, banners etc. in regional languages in Gram Panchayats and rural areas. Advisories have been sent to pesticides dealers through State Governments to stock and distribute/sell approved pesticides, and to advise farmers to follow instructions on label and leaflets of pesticides.

The Government is popularizing Integrated Pest Management Approach to deduce use of pesticides since 1991-92 through 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) in 28 States and one UT (Andaman and Nicobar). CIPMCs conduct pest surveillance, monitor pest incidence/situation, mass produce biological agents for releasing in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. These activities are implemented through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), training to State Agriculture Extension officers and NGOs/Private Bodies. For smooth and effective implementation of IPM activities Central Government provides funds to the State Govt./SAUs/KVKs/NGOs/Private Bodies. Package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 57 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides.

Quality check on imported urea

508 PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the statistics on urea imported from China;
- (b) whether, in the light of reports received from Tamil Nadu regarding poor quality of urea imported from China, Government is undertaking any quality checks on imported fertilizers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is undertaking measures to boost home production of urea, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) The urea imported on Government account for direct agriculture use from China during the last three years and current year is as below:-

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
Qty of Urea (in LMT)@	12.80	37.67	29.47	56.45*

@LMT= Lakh Metric Tonnes

* Upto Jan., 2015

- (b) There is no such report of Tamil Nadu in the knowledge of Government. However, in order to ensure availability of good quality of fertilizers to the farmers,

the Government has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The specifications of various fertilizers have been specified under FCO, 1985. The Fertilizer inspectors of Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI), Faridabad and the Regional Fertilizer Quality Control laboratories at New Mumbai, Kalyani and Chennai, regularly inspect and collect fertilizer samples for quality check from all the fertilizer vessels discharging at Indian ports. During the year 2013-14, samples from 56 imported urea ships arrived at Indian ports from China were drawn and analysed. Similarly, during 2014-15, samples from 85 imported urea ships arrived at Indian ports from China were drawn and analysed. None of the samples of urea cargo was found non-standard during this period.

(c) Government is always encouraging production of fertilizers in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has notified the New Investment Policy (NIP) 2008 and 2012 on 4th September, 2008 and 2nd January, 2013 respectively and Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III on 2nd April, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to reduce India's import dependency by boosting the domestic production of Urea. The NIP 2012 was further amended on 7th October, 2014.

Revival package of FACT

509. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared financial package for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not sanctioning the revival package submitted by the Board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) Department of Fertilizers, in order to address the issue of sickness of FACT, has formulated a comprehensive proposal seeking financial restructuring of FACT for the consideration/ approval of Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs. The comprehensive proposal seeking financial restructuring involves financial package of ₹ 991 crore. Department of Expenditure has raised some issues on the proposal. Department of Fertilizers is in discussion with Department of Expenditure to resolve these issues.

Rise in prices of medicines

510. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of medicines have increased during the last one year, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the hike in prices of medicines; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the monitoring and enforcement activity carried out by the NPPA by way of sample purchase of medicines, increase in prices of essential medicines has not come to the notice during the last one year. It may be mentioned that prior to notification of DPCO, 2013, the pricing of scheduled medicines was cost based. Under DPCO, 2013, there are 680 essential medicines (net 628) specified in the NLEM-2011, categorized as scheduled formulations and are under price control. 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 of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price which prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are given as under:

% reduction with respect to Highest preavaling 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
TOTAL	509

DPCO, 2013 provides for upward revision in the notified prices of scheduled formulations based on increase in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in respect of previous year. Also, the existing manufacturers of these scheduled formulations selling at a price lower than the ceiling price so fixed by the NPPA are required to maintain their existing maximum retail price with the annual increase in maximum retail price as per the increase in the wholesale price index with respect to previous year. In respect of other medicines not covered under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, the manufacturers are allowed to increase maximum retail price upto 10 per cent annually.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of drugs price monitoring cells

511. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up drugs price monitoring cells across the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen regulatory mechanism of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority and to ensure compliance of its orders on retail prices of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in which NPPA has proposed for revision/modification of the existing plan scheme of consumer awareness and publicity through print, electronic and other media.

The proposal *inter-alia*, has a component for Setting up Consumer Awareness, Price Monitoring and Resource Units at the States/Union Territories with the objective of forging better linkages with the State Drug Controllers. The Units are expected to provide necessary technical assistance to the State Drug Controllers and NPPA towards monitoring the notified prices of medicines, price movement of scheduled/ non-scheduled medicines etc.

NPPA and State Drug Controllers regularly procure samples of medicines from the market to verify compliance to ceiling price/ceiling on annual price revision. In case of price violations, NPPA initiates action for recovery of overcharged amount along with interest.

Inadequate and late availability of urea

512 SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of availability of urea as against its requirement separately in Rabi and Kharif seasons during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government has received reports of inadequate and late availability of urea in various States at the beginning of Rabi season 2014- 2015; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure timely availability of urea to farmers in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details showing season-wise (Kharif and Rabi) requirement, availability and sales of urea during the last two years and the current year (upto January, 2015) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) That there is neither shortage of urea nor late availability of urea in any State at the beginning of Rabi season 2014- 2015. However, few requests for enhancement and expeditious supply of urea came from some States in the beginning of the season and accordingly necessary steps were taken to make available required quantity of urea.

DAC has already assessed the requirement of urea for all States/UTs for the ensuing Kharif season. To ensure timely availability of urea to the farmers, the following steps have been taken:-

- (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.

Statement-I*Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of UREA during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 (upto January '15)*

State	Kharif 2012			Rabi 2012-13			Kharif 2013			Rabi 2013-14			Kharif 2014			Rabi 2014-15 (upto January '15)		
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	16.50	14.67	14.54	16.00	14.85	13.98	16.50	17.97	17.79	16.00	17.33	17.08	7.58	8.55	8.11	6.50	7.04	6.96
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.45	1.24	1.24	1.70	1.39	1.38	1.45	1.22	1.22	2.00	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.55	1.53	1.12	0.90	0.87
Bihar	10.00	9.19	9.08	11.50	12.02	11.93	10.00	8.88	8.62	11.50	10.15	10.09	9.00	8.69	8.64	8.10	7.39	7.29
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	5.00	4.25	4.19	1.90	3.07	2.87	5.00	4.83	4.72	2.00	1.71	1.63	5.00	4.50	4.48	1.25	0.67	0.63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04
Goa	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	12.00	9.90	9.75	11.75	9.61	9.49	12.00	10.44	10.21	10.25	10.61	10.57	11.00	10.30	10.24	9.10	8.86	8.83
Hararyana	8.75	8.25	8.13	11.25	12.87	12.21	8.50	8.40	8.15	11.00	10.40	10.30	8.10	8.24	8.21	9.60	9.26	9.25
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.26	0.25	0.25

Jammu and Kashmir	0.68	0.56	0.55	0.78	0.95	0.89	0.68	0.59	0.55	0.78	0.80	0.71	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.43	0.23	0.21
Jharkhand	1.70	1.20	1.19	1.00	0.79	0.79	1.60	1.19	1.11	1.00	0.56	0.51	1.25	1.08	1.08	0.92	0.54	0.54
Karnataka	8.00	6.56	6.48	7.00	8.17	7.99	8.00	9.33	9.15	7.50	5.85	5.64	8.00	8.52	8.45	4.65	4.03	3.96
Kerala	1.00	0.73	0.72	1.05	0.64	0.64	1.00	0.66	0.65	1.00	0.78	0.78	0.90	0.73	0.72	0.67	0.42	0.42
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.50	6.99	6.83	11.00	12.65	12.08	7.50	10.27	9.89	11.75	13.12	12.96	7.50	7.31	7.28	12.08	11.08	11.00
Maharashtra	15.50	13.27	13.14	12.50	10.28	9.80	15.50	16.47	15.88	11.50	10.66	10.53	15.00	14.44	14.39	9.21	7.09	7.00
Manipur	0.37	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.05	0.04	0.04
Meghalaya	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Mizoram	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	4.50	3.79	3.73	2.00	1.67	1.52	4.50	4.59	4.40	2.30	0.93	0.80	4.50	3.63	3.58	0.86	0.80	0.75
Puducherry	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.03
Punjab	13.25	12.03	12.01	13.15	17.04	16.42	13.25	12.33	11.98	13.15	14.23	14.20	11.65	12.34	12.31	12.00	11.28	11.27
Rajasthan	6.75	6.28	6.27	10.50	12.64	12.19	7.00	7.28	7.07	11.00	11.44	11.38	7.00	6.47	6.43	10.03	9.67	9.60
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4.50	3.55	3.54	7.00	5.82	5.74	4.50	4.26	4.22	6.00	4.90	4.89	4.50	3.63	3.63	4.75	4.53	4.47
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92	5.79	6.15	4.80	3.49	3.47
Tripura	0.28	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.09	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.04
Uttar Pradesh	26.00	27.44	27.01	34.00	36.31	35.55	28.00	29.13	27.82	34.00	31.57	30.95	27.00	26.56	26.18	29.50	25.37	25.02
Uttarakhand	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.10	1.15	1.09	1.35	1.57	1.50	1.15	1.30	1.25	1.35	1.49	1.48	0.90	0.87	0.85
West Bengal	5.00	5.33	5.19	8.50	8.83	8.69	5.60	5.47	5.21	8.90	7.29	7.18	5.20	5.60	5.56	6.16	4.29	4.27
TOTAL	150.82	137.47	135.80	164.61	171.31	165.81	153.19	155.73	150.99	163.72	155.76	153.55	146.60	140.96	139.97	133.19	118.25	117.06

Prices of life saving medicines

513. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the sharp increase in prices of medicines, especially life saving medicines, if so, the details thereof and reasons for such price rise; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to control the prices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b): Life saving medicines are not defined under DPCO, 2013. As per the monitoring and enforcement activity carried out by the NPPA by way of sample purchase of medicines, sharp increase in prices of essential medicines has not come to the notice of the Government. Under DPCO, 2013, there are 680 essential medicines (net 628) specified in the NLEM-2011, categorized as scheduled formulations under DPCO, 2013 and are under price control. 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 of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price which prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are given as under:

% reduction with respect to Highest preavailing 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
TOTAL	509

Under DPCO, 2013 all the existing manufacturers producing essential medicines /

scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling prices so fixed and notified by the NPPA are required to maintain their existing 'maximum retail price' and annual increase in 'maximum retail price' is permissible as per the increase in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with respect to previous year. Further, no person is authorized to sell any scheduled formulations to any consumer at a price exceeding the price specified in current price list or maximum retail price indicated on the label of the container or pack thereof, whichever is less.

Import of fertilizes by State Governments

514 SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has issued instructions to State Governments to import DAP and other fertilizers directly;
- (b) if so, whether Central Government proposes to provide sufficient funds to the States for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether State Governments are facing problem in import of phosphatic fertilizers in time and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken in this regard; and
- (d) whether Central Government proposes to provide adequate quantity of DAP and other phosphatic fertilizers to States, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) At present no State Government has been found importing any subsidized Chemical Fertilizer into the country.
- (d) All subsidized fertilizers including DAP and Phosphatic fertilizers are being provided to States as per the assessments made in consultation with DAC and the State Agriculture authorities.

Losses to farmers due to use of spurious fertilizers

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

- (a) the names of the States where farmers have incurred losses due to duplicate and ineffective chemical fertilizers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether such cases have occurred in Chhattisgarh and any action has been taken against the manufacturing companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that 'Bhuramaho' and 'Katua' had adverse impact on paddy crop in Chhattisgarh, on which no insecticide was effective; and

(d) whether Government is paying special attention to ensure that farmers may adopt bio-pesticide measures instead of chemical pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) No such case has been reported by any State including Chhattisgarh.

(c) No Sir, there is no such report from the State Government of Chhattisgarh about adverse impact on paddy crop due to ineffectiveness of insecticides against these pests.

(d) Government is promoting use of bio-pesticides under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach which employs cultural, mechanical and biological methods of pest control along with judicious use of chemical pesticides through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) and various training programmes. Package of Practices for control of pests and diseases in 57 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides. The procedure for registration of bio-pesticides under the insecticides Act 1968 has been simplified to facilitate introduction and availability of the bio-pesticides.

Impact of deregulation on price of urea

516. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to deregulate urea, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has studied the likely impact on the price of urea, if deregulate, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure easy availability of urea at affordable price to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has no proposal to deregulate urea.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) On the basis of Month-wise and State-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizer 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 DAC, DoF and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through import.

Import of bulk drugs and API from China

517. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during the past four years India has imported bulk drugs and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) worth ₹ 38,186 crore from China;

(b) whether Government is also aware that this constitutes 80 per cent to 90 per cent of essential drugs;

(c) whether over dependence on China is causing huge drain on foreign exchange reserve at the cost of Indian pharmaceutical industries; and

(d) if so, by when India is expected to be self sufficient in production of bulk drugs and the steps taken by Government in this regard to reduce dependence on China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Boston Consulting Group report of 2013, in case of 12 essential drugs namely; Paracetamol, Metformin, Ranitidine, Amoxicillin, Ciprofloxacin, Cefixime, Acetyl salicylic acid, Ascorbic acid, Ofloxacin, Ibuprofen, Metronidazole and Ampicillin, there is significant dependence on imports for the drug ingredients. Approximately 80-90% of these imports are from China.

(c) The decision to import and the country of origin for such imports are based on economic considerations. Further, as per Industry Outlook Service of Centre for Monitoring of India Economy Pvt. Ltd. (CMIE), Indian Pharmaceutical Industry's total foreign exchange earning was ₹ 72,707.00 crores for the year 2013-14 against the total forex spending of ₹ 30,591 crores. Therefore, Pharma sector as a whole is net foreign exchange earner and not a drain on foreign exchange reserves.

(d) In a meeting chaired by the National Security Adviser and then Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, held in Prime Minister's Office on 08.10.2013, it was decided to set up a Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health Research to study and identify the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) of critical importance and to workout a package of interventions/concessions required to build domestic production capabilities, and examine the cost implication. In addition to the Chairman, the Committee comprises of Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Secretary, Department of Health, Secretary, Department of Commerce and Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is being examined.

Supply of fertilizers to State

†518. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not able to supply different types of fertilizers to the States commensurate with their demands due to which farmers have to purchase fertilizers at higher prices;

(b) the gap between the demand of the States and supply by the Centre;

(c) the rate of imported fertilizers along with the cost of fertilizers produced in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the steps taken to prevent the black marketing of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A Statement showing requirement, availability and sales of all the fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

It can be seen from statement that availability of fertilizers to all the States is adequate.

(c) P & K fertilizers are under Open General Licence for imports, on which Government of India provides a fixed subsidy for each grade under the Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme (NBS). The cost of imported and indigenous fertilizers is their Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) plus subsidy with reasonable margins. The subsidy rate and MRPs are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Import of Urea is under Government control and takes place through State Trading Enterprises under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). The rate/MRP of imported Urea for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is ₹ 5360/- (excluding countervailing duty, State VAT and other local taxes wherever levied). This MRP is fixed by Government of India. The cost of domestic production of Urea by each Urea plant is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The distribution of fertilizers to the farmers within the State at printed MRPs is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. State Governments are adequately empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In addition, Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to the States to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to take action in this regard.

Statement-I*Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Rabi 2014-15 (upto 25th February, 2015)*

States	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.42	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	761.61	860.08	831.92	172.32	166.75	129.79	122.32	145.50	105.06	601.71	716.39	595.40
Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	144.08	116.79	109.59	21.19	19.30	14.81	55.09	35.03	19.27	4.24	6.59	5.03
Bihar	899.29	864.64	846.36	273.93	233.89	202.54	94.46	108.07	82.12	143.93	199.22	156.06
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	156.25	88.30	76.52	68.93	51.33	32.17	24.29	31.23	8.75	46.36	26.82	9.80
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.12	0.41	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11
Daman and Diu	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	5.25	4.74	4.70	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	1.33	1.29	1.29	0.60	0.06	0.03	0.26	0.21	0.21	1.51	1.53	1.45
Gujarat	999.29	1050.04	1017.48	244.96	192.31	139.99	64.14	59.70	52.84	213.86	280.67	194.63
Haryana	1022.50	1049.06	1018.24	244.46	224.13	216.03	8.89	20.48	9.91	18.79	21.89	13.68
Himachal Pradesh	30.42	28.09	27.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.80	10.09	7.43	20.72	18.13	18.03
Jammu and Kashmir	57.09	31.71	23.09	29.74	20.05	19.06	15.13	6.82	5.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	96.46	61.78	60.96	29.73	6.72	5.90	6.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	11.30	3.38
Karnataka	536.43	509.34	466.82	156.57	143.72	93.67	102.54	152.48	96.89	425.89	469.89	348.84
Kerala	72.80	56.47	52.11	8.89	15.80	8.67	70.46	44.71	38.92	94.14	67.44	53.57

[illegible]

Statement-II*NBS Rates for 2014-15- Product Wise*

Sl. No.	Fertilizers: N-P-K-S	NBS/MT	MRP (₹)/MT
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	12350	24080
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	12009	NA
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	8592	NA
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	9300	17892
5.	16-20-0-13	7294	17940
6.	20-20-0-13	8129	19710
7.	10-26-26	10974	22260
8.	12-32-16	10962	22580
9.	14-28-14	10323	NA
10.	14-35-14	11630	23340
11.	15-15-15	8258	16894
12.	Ammonium Sulphate: 20. 3-0-0-23	4686	13020
13.	20-20-0	7911	16910
14.	28-28-0	11075	23100
15.	17-17-17	9359	23231
16.	19-19-19	10460	20915
17.	SSP: 0-16-0-11	3173	9600

NA means product is not available in the market.

*Quarter-wise Maximum Retail Price for 2014-15 in ₹/MT of P&K fertilizers
fixed by the fertilizers companies under the NBS Scheme.*

Grades of Fertilizers	I	II	III	IV
DAP : 18-46-0-0	24080	24080	25220	25100
MOP : 0-0-60-0	17892	17892	17892	16980
16-20-0-13	17940	17940	18560	18560

Grades of Fertilizers	I	II	III	IV
20-20-0-13	19710	22046	23124	19280
10-26-26-0	22260	22370	23729	23729
12-32-16-0	22580	22580	22801	22544
14-35-14-0	23340	23340	24380	24380
15-15-15-0	16894	17625	18100	18010
AS: 20.3-0-0-23	13020	13020	13550	13550
20-20-0-0	16910	16677	17920	17620
28-28-0-0	23100	23100	24380	24260
17-17-17-0	23231	23231	23231	23231
19-19-19-0	20915	0	22700	22700
SSP(0-16-0-11)	9600	10300	12435	10500
16-16-16-0	18000	18000	18000	18000
15-15-15-09	16618	16454	18214	—
24-24-0-0	20040	19840	0	NA
24-24-0-8	19960	21000	21100	21940

NA. Means Product is not available in the market.

Statement-III

Name of urea manufacturing units and their production cost

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cost of Production ₹/MT
1	2	3
1.	Braham Putra Velly Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd. - Namrup unit -II	15076
2.	Braham Putra Velly Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd. - Namrup unit -III	11832
3.	National Fertlizer Ltd.-Panipat unit	32840
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd.-Trombay unit	15036
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd.-Thal unit	13253
6.	National Fertlizer Ltd.-Vijaipur unit - I	13308
7.	National Fertlizer Ltd.-Vijaipur unit - II	13156

1	2	3
8.	National Fertilizer Ltd.-Nangal unit	32253
9.	National Fertilizer Ltd.-Bathinda unit	32774
10.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.- Madras unit	47978
11.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.- Kalol Unit -II	14787
12.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd - Hazira	11270
13.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.- Aonla Unit -I	13108
14.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.- Aonla Unit -II	13213
15.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.- Phulpur Unit -I	26214
16.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.- Phulpur Unit -II	25479
17.	Nagarujana Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd. - Kakinada unit -I	11268
18.	Nagarujana Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd - Kakinada unit -II	10593
19.	Zuari Industry Ltd-Goa	40675
20.	Manglore Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd. - Manglore unit	44836
21.	Chambal Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd. - Kota unit -I	18183
22.	Chambal Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd. - Kota unit -II	20302
23.	Sriram Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd. - Kota unit	15244
24.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd.-Tuticorin unit	45234
25.	INDOGULF-Jagdishpur	18149
26.	Tata Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd.	14365
27.	Kribhco Shayam Fertilizer Ltd.	13189
28.	Kanpur Fertilisers and Cement Ltd.	36785
29.	Gujarat Narmada Verlly Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd.- Bharuch	22100
30.	Gujarat State Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd.-Baroda	12415

Steps to boost domestic production of urea

519. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of steps taken by Government to boost production of urea domestically along with results achieved during the last three years and so far;

(b) the urea production targets set by Government for 2015-16 and next two years;

(c) by when Government intends to notify the New Investment Policy-2008 for urea sector with necessary amendments to address the concerns of urea manufacturers; and

(d) whether Government is aware that urea manufacturers are facing acute problems due to non-release of subsidy in time, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (c) The Government has notified the New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 and amendment thereof on 2nd January, 2013 and 7th October, 2014 respectively to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector to boost the indigenous production of urea and to reduce import dependency.

The Department of Fertilizers has taken initiative to amend the provision of Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS) – III and NIP – 2008 to incentivize production beyond re-assessed capacity and cut off quantity. The final Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) Note to amend the NIP-2008 and to establish a Unified Pricing Formula in order to incentivize and to protect the additional production of about 2 million MT of urea beyond re-assessed capacity from existing urea units which have taken revamp under NIP-2008 has been submitted to the Competent Authority for approval which will be placed before CCEA shortly.

(b) The unit-wise target production of urea is set for urea units on annual basis which is done before commencement of the next financial year. The target production of urea for the Financial Year 2015-16 has been estimated as 237.57 LMT.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the financial crunch of the urea manufacturers. Efforts are being made to get additional budget to pay to the urea manufacturers.

Drug prices

†520. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the determination of the prices of drugs is being done on the basis of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and not on the basis of cost price, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the cost price of drugs included in the list of essential drugs and the rate at which the said drugs are permitted by Government for sale; and

(c) the reasons for the wide gap between the cost price and the maximum retail price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Under DPCO, 2013, methodology for price fixation of drugs has been changed from 'Cost based pricing' to 'Market based pricing'. Therefore, under DPCO, 2013 examination of cost of medicines is not being done.

Rise in prices of essential and controlled drugs

†521. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rise in the prices of essential and controlled drugs during last five years;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the prices of essential drugs are beyond the reach of BPL families;

(c) whether Government is going to establish shops for free distribution of drugs to BPL families, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for the drug manufacturing companies to donate 15 per cent of their profit margin so that free drugs can be provided to the poor families, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 (NLEM) are included in the First Schedule of DPCO, 2013 issued on 15.05.2013 and thus are under price control. Out of total 680 essential medicines (628 net medicines) NPPA has already fixed/notified the ceiling prices in respect of 509 essential medicines till date under provision 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:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

% 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
TOTAL	509

No person is authorized to sell any such scheduled formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the NPPA. Also, the existing manufactures of these scheduled formulations selling at a price lower than the ceiling price so fixed by the NPPA are required to maintain their existing maximum retail price with the annual increase in maximum retail price as per the increase in the wholesale price index with respect to previous year.

(c) and (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 and 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.

Allocation of fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

522. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- the quantum of fertilizers earmarked for Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15;
- the quantum of fertilizers released to Andhra Pradesh till January, 2015;
- the gap, if any, between earmarked and released quantity; and
- the reasons, if any, for the deficient supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) to (c) The fertilizers-wise details of requirement availability and sales of Urea and Potassic and Phosphatic (P&K) fertilizers earmarked for Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15 are given below:-

(Figures in LMT)

Name of Fertilizers	Earmarked (Assessed) requirement for 2014-15	Assessed requirement for 2014-15 (April 2014 to January-2015)	Availability upto January, 2015	Sales upto January, 2015.
Urea	18.27	15.77	15.54	15.07
P & K Fertilizer	22.28	19.45	17.05	15.17

As can be seen from the above table that P & K fertilizers are not being lifted by the dealers/marketing federation of the State as per projected requirement, therefore the availability figures are lower than the projected requirement. However, availability of all the fertilizers has been adequate.

- Question does not arise.

Price-rise and availability of fertilizers

523. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture and agri-production in the country is affected by price-rise of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to control the prices of fertilizers and ensure their availability, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken following measures to keep the prices of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level:

- (i) Under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), the fertilizer companies are required to print the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on each bag of fertilizer. No fertilizer company or dealer is supposed to sell or offer for sale any fertilizers at a price exceeding printed MRP. Violation of this is punishable under Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions for violation of any of the provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 under Essential Commodities Act 1955. Overcharging is violation of EC Act.
- (ii) It has been made mandatory for the fertilizer companies to submit along with their subsidy claims, the cost data of their fertilizer products from 2012-13 onwards in prescribed format on six monthly basis. The Department has also appointed Cost Accountants/Firms to scrutinise the said cost data.
- (iii) It has also been stipulated in the provisions that in cases, where after scrutiny, unreasonableness of MRP is established or where there is no correlation between the cost of production or acquisition and the MRP printed on the bags, the subsidy would be restricted or denied even if the product is otherwise eligible for subsidy under NBS Scheme. In proven case of abuse of subsidy mechanism, the Department of Fertilizers, on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee may exclude any grade/grades of fertilizers of a particular company or the fertilizer company itself from the NBS Scheme.

To ensure availability of fertilizers in adequate quantity to the farmers following steps are taken by the Government:

- (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 Marked 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.

Deregulation of urea

524. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to deregulate urea;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how it will affect the farmers in the country;
- (c) the details of the production and demand for urea along with the production cost and MRP; and
- (d) the details of the subsidy given on urea during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. Department of Fertilizers has no proposal to deregulate urea.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) The details of the demand and production of urea for the year 2013-14 are as follows:-

	(Figures in 000 MT)
Requirement of urea	31690.15
Production of urea	22715.4

So far as MRP of urea is concerned, it is statutorily fixed by the Government of India. It has been increased to ₹ 5310/- per MT w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 (exclusive of the central excise duty for the domestically produced urea, countervailing duty for the imported urea, State VAT and other local taxes wherever levied) and ₹ 5360/- per MT w.e.f. 1st November, 2012 by including ₹50/- PMT as retailer margin which is paid to the retailers for acknowledging the receipt under m-FMS as an incentive.

Further, the company-wise details of the cost of production of urea is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The details of the subsidy given on indigenous urea and imported urea during the last three years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Indigenous Urea	Imported Urea
2011-12	20285.42	17475.00
2012-13	20000.00	20016.00
2013-14	26500.00	15353.30

Statement

The Company wise details of the cost of production of urea

Sl No.	Name of the Unit	Cost of Production ₹/MT
1	2	3
1.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) - Namrup-II	15076
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) - Namrup-III	11832
3.	National Fertilizers Limited - Panipat	32840
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Trombay	15036
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Thal	13253
6.	National Fertilizers Limited- Vijaipur -I	13308
7.	National Fertilizers Limited -Vijaipur -II	13156

1	2	3
8.	National Fertilizers Limited - Nangal	32253
9.	National Fertilizers Limited - Bhatinda	32774
10.	Madras Fertilizers Limited - Manali	47978
11.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited- Kalol	14787
12.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (Kribhco) - Hazira	11270
13.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)- Aonla I	13108
14.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)- Aonla II	13213
15.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)- Phulpur I	26214
16.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)- Phulpur II	25479
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemical Limited - Kakinada I	11268
18.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemical Limited - Kakinada II	10593
19.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (ZACL) - Goa	40675
20.	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Mangalore	44836
21.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited – Gadepan-I	18183
22.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited - Gadepan-II	20302
23.	Sriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (SFC) - Kota	15244
24.	Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC) - Tuticorin	45234
25.	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers Limited (IGFL) - Jagdishpur	18149
26.	Tata Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (TCL) - Barbala	14365
27.	Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Limited (KSFL) - Shahjahanpur	13189
28.	Kanpur Fertilizers and Cement Limited (KFCL) - Kanpur	36785
29.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited- Bharuch	22100
30.	Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited - Vadodara	12415

Compensation to Bhopal gas victims

525. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some human rights groups including Amnesty International have

recently represented to the Union Government to take measures to ensure adequate compensation to survivors of the Bhopal gas disaster, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response and reaction of Government in this regard and the measures taken to ensure adequate compensation by Dow Chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Amnesty International, United Kingdom made a representation requesting for adequate compensation for those affected in Bhopal Gas disaster; criminal prosecution of the responsible parties; medical care for survivors and clean-up of the factory site of former M/s Union Carbide India Ltd.

(b) The representative of Amnesty International met the Officer concerned in the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and he was briefed of the measures taken by the Government on the points raised in the representation.

Measures taken by the Government for adequate compensation to survivors of Bhopal Gas disaster:

Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victim, Bhopal has been established for payment of compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims in accordance with the provisions contained in the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. As reported by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, a total of 22,151 cases have been registered in Death Category but the award has been passed by the judicial officer in different categories after following due judicial process and scrutiny of relevant documents / certificates/ affidavits/ medical documents as per the Act, as detailed below:

Death	5474
Permanent Disability	1703
Temporary Disability	1783
Minor Injury	6382
Rejected	6809
TOTAL	22,151

The claimants who have not satisfied with the decision of Tribunals in the Office of the Welfare Commissioner may appeal against the order in the Addl. Welfare Commissioner's Appeal Court, Revision in the Welfare Commissioner's Revisional Court, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Supreme Court of India.

A Curative Petition was filed in the Supreme Court of India against Union Carbide Corporation, USA, The Dow Chemical Company, USA and others praying enhancement of the compensation amount earlier settled at US \$ 470 million. The death figures indicated in the Curative Petition are based on figures given by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner who is the registering and adjudicating authority of claims for compensation of Bhopal Gas victims.

The compensation has so far been awarded by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner under three different heads as under:

- (i) A total sum of ₹ 1548.59 crore has been awarded as original compensation in 5,74,386 cases.
- (ii) The unspent amount accumulated in the bank on account of exchange rate variation and interest accrued was disbursed in 5,62,983 cases on 1:1 basis of original compensation paid to gas victims. As on 31.1.2015, ₹ 1511.48 crore has been disbursed/awarded under pro-rata compensation.
- (iii) *Ex-gratia* was awarded to gas victims in death cases and in severe injuries and in additional two new categories Cancer and Total Renal Failure. An amount of ₹ 749.29 crore has been disbursed in 55,667 cases till 31/1/2015. Disbursal of *ex-gratia* is still continuing.

Criminal Prosecution of the responsible parties:

The Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Bhopal *vide* his order dated 07/6/2010 on criminal case No. 8460/1996 held all the accused persons guilty under section 304A, 336, 337, 338 and 35 of the IPC and awarded sentence of two years and fine for different amount to all accused persons, except Mr. Warren Anderson, Union Carbide Corporation, USA who did not appear before the trial court. Against the said order, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) filed Criminal Appeal No. 487/2010 in the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Bhopal for enhancement of sentence.

CBI also filed a Revision Petition in the Court of District and Session Judge against the order dated 07/6/2010 of CJM, Bhopal, praying the Appellate Court to reframe the charges under section 304 Part-II of IPC against the accused persons. The said Revision Petition was not admitted and hence the same was challenged in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. As reported by CBI, Chief Judicial Magistrate has issued notice /summon to the Dow Chemicals Company, USA to produce Union Carbide Corporation, USA.

Medical care for survivors:

Under Action Plan, six full-fledged Gas Relief hospitals and dispensaries for free treatment of Bhopal Gas Victims were established. A Specialty Hospital named Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) was established at Bhopal with super specialty facilities in 12 disciplines. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has established "National Institute of Research in Environmental Health (NIREH) at Bhopal in 2010, for conducting research studies in identified areas including respiratory diseases, cancer, total renal failure, genetic disorders, and second generation children related medical issues.

Clean-up of the factory site of former plant site of Union Carbide India Ltd.:

The activity of disposal of 350 MT stored toxic waste at the former Union Carbide India Ltd. plant site at Bhopal is being overseen and monitored by the Supreme Court of India. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change which is the nodal Ministry for execution of the work, is taking all remedial measures for expeditious disposal of toxic waste on the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

Government of India and State Government of Madhya Pradesh have implemented various Rehabilitation Measures for Bhopal Gas Victims.

Availability of low cost drugs

526. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has a proposal under consideration to make available low cost drugs to the people through medical shops other than the outlets under Jan Aushadhi Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and by when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Since the inception of Scheme (2008), only 176 Jan Aushadhi stores are opened across the country against which only 96 are functional as on date. Under the circumstances the scheme is being revisited to expand its reach out across the country.

Shortage of urea in Haryana and Punjab

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of urea in Haryana and Punjab and it is being sold on priority to influential farmers;

(b) whether private dealers force farmers to buy miscellaneous products along with urea;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the quantum of urea required to the farmers of Haryana and Punjab, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to make available requisite quantity of urea to farmers of Haryana and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of requirement, availability and sales of urea for the current year 2014-15 (upto January, 2015) for Haryana and Punjab are as follows:

(Figures in LMT)

Name of State	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Haryana	17.70	17.46	17.45
Punjab	23.65	23.59	23.58

As can be seen from the above table, the availability of urea in Haryana as well as in Punjab is adequate.

Regarding sales of urea to influential farmers on priority and forced selling of miscellaneous products along with urea, no such report has been received in this Department. It is also pertinent to mention here that Department of Fertilizers makes available fertilizers at State level and distribution within the State through cooperative sector or private sector or marketing federation is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

(c) The assessment of the demand of fertilizers for any State, for each season, is finalized by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in consultation with Department of Fertilizers, States, Railways, Fertilizer Association of India, and representatives of the fertilizer companies through biannual Zonal Conferences before start of each cropping season *i.e.* Kharif & Rabi. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has already assessed the requirement of urea for the ensuing Kharif Season. The assessed requirements of urea for Kharif 2015, for Haryana and Punjab, are 8.10 LMT and 12.50 LMT respectively.

(d) On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to all the States including Haryana and Punjab 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.

Protection of data of individuals

528. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the data pertaining to individuals and their privacy in the country in view of the increasing data thefts using malware, if so, details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) With the innovation of technology and rise in usage of cyber space for businesses, the cyber attacks such as spoofing, phishing and malicious software or malware are also on the rise. Such cyber attacks target users to trick them to divulge information such as online credentials and steal data from computers. Incidents of malware infections in Indian cyber space are reported to and tracked by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Some of the latest malware targeting computer systems and mobile devices include FakeInst, Android Opfake, Dyreza, Regin, Backoff POS, ZeroAccess, Zeus and Cridex.

Government has taken following steps for protecting data pertaining to individuals and their privacy:

- (i) Section 43, Section 43A and Section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides comprehensive legal framework for privacy and Security of data in digital form. Sections 43 and 43A of the Act provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. Section 43A also mandates that body corporate, who collect personal data or information must provide privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data or information on their websites. They are also required to implement reasonable security practices and procedures to protect the information. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has also empanelled auditors to facilitate body corporate to audit their information technology infrastructure and implementation of security best practices.
- (ii) CERT-In, Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY), has initiated action with active participation of Service Providers and Industry to set up a centre for detection of computer systems infected by malware and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end users to prevent further malware infections.
- (iii) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks for securing information and prevention of data theft.
- (iv) CERT-In is conducting mock cyber security drills to enable assessment of preparation of organizations including Banks and financial institutions to withstand cyber attacks.

- (v) CERT-In is working in coordination with Reserve Bank of India and banks to track and disable phishing websites.
 - (vi) Alerts and advisories about the malware threats are being issued regularly by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, tools to dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation are also being advised regularly to organizations and published on website “www.cert-in.org.in” for all users.
 - (vii) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) regularly conduct programs to generate information security awareness. Specific book, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like “secureyourpc.in” and “www.secureyourelectronics.in”.
- (b) Does not arise.

Free Wi-Fi connectivity in cities and towns

529. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to provide free Wi-Fi connectivity in cities and towns in the country, if so, the details thereof and the period of coverage;
- (b) the total amount required for implementing the scheme and the source of budgeting;
- (c) whether it will be 3G or 4G level connectivity; and
- (d) the number of Wi-Fi hot spots proposed to be set?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) No Sir. However the Department of Telecommunications has been working on the agenda set by the Government for providing Wi-Fi connectivity to tourist spots and public areas in cities with a population of more than 1 million. Further Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in process of setting up Wi-Fi hotspot on PAN India basis (except Delhi & Mumbai) through revenue share model.

Making available sufficient spectrum before holding auctions

530. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has directed

Government to make available sufficient spectrum before holding auctions of 900 and 1800 MHz band spectrum, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action Government is proposing to make adequate spectrum available to mobile operators to avert disruption in the services;

(c) whether Government intends to take back a portion of spectrum in 900 MHz band from BSNL which is unutilised; and

(d) whether any other method is contemplated for making more spectrum available, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The Government has decided to put 177.8 MHz spectrum in 900 MHz, 99.2 MHz spectrum in 1800 MHz band, 108.75 MHz spectrum in 800 MHz and 85.0 MHz spectrum in 2100 MHz bands, taking into account the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), for auction scheduled in March 2015.

(c) and (d) The issue related to taking back spectrum from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in 900 MHz band has been delinked from the forthcoming auction.

Shortage of airwaves

531. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a complaint regarding shortage of airwaves, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to Government the spectrum deficit is not a fact and it is quite adequate and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The representations have been received from the telecom service providers regarding shortage of spectrum. The total quantum of 470.75 MHz spectrum in different frequency bands, namely 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz has been put for auction scheduled in March, 2015.

Auction of 3G airwaves

532. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has paved the way for an over ₹ 82,000 crore spectrum sale by agreeing to auction of 3G airwaves, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that of the projected estimate of ₹ 82,000 crore Government will get ₹16,000 crore from 2G spectrum sale and ₹ 5,793 crore from 3G airwaves during the current financial year and the remainder will flow later; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) The revenue from the auction of spectrum will depend upon response of the bidders. However, as per Notice Inviting Application (NIA) dated 9.1.2015, bidders have the option of deferred payment in which case the upfront payment will be 33% of the final bid amount in case of 2100 MHz and 1800 MHz bands and 25% of the final bid amount in case of 900 MHz and 800 MHz bands.

Banking services in post offices

†533. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to entrust banking related services to the Department of Posts;
- (b) whether all post offices in the country would also function as a bank; and
- (c) if so, by when this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes Sir. The Department of Posts applied to the Reserve Bank of India for issuance of license for setting up of Payments Bank on 30.01.2015.

(b) No Sir. The Government does not propose to convert all post offices in the country to function as a bank. However, Department of Posts applied for license for setting up a Payments Bank on 30.01.2015, which may utilize a part of existing resources/ infrastructure of the Department.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Date of completion of the above work will be depended on the decision of the Reserve Bank of India.

Frequent call drops

534. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 20,000 less mobile towers in Delhi as against the requirement of 50,000 causing frequent call drops;

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

(c) whether the services of some private telecom operators are unsatisfactory and calls on these operators are of bad quality besides call drops and interrupted calls or not completed; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that these operators give better services to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The towers/Base Transmitter Station (BTS) are installed by the service providers as per their network design and various techno Commercial considerations. At present, none of the operators have reported that there is any shortage of towers in Delhi Service Area. As per TRAI's Performance Monitor Reports, all operators are in general meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in Delhi service area.

(c) As per TRAI's Performance Monitoring Report for the Quarter Ending (QE) December, 2014, the mobile service providers are in general meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by TRAI in Delhi Service Area.

(d) For ensuring Quality of Service (QoS) to consumers, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmark through Performance Monitoring Reports. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is also having regular interactions with service providers for improving quality of service. Further, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing quality of service and survey are being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the Customer Perception of Service. The results of the audit and assessment of quality of

service and surveys are being published for the information of stakeholders. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also been imposing financial disincentive on service providers for failure to comply with the quality of service benchmarks.

Licence for wireless operations in Lakshadweep

535. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Administration of Lakshadweep had sought spectrum and licence for wireless operations;
- (b) if so, whether spectrum facility and licence for wireless operations have been granted to Administration of Lakshadweep;
- (c) when was spectrum applied for, spectrum facility granted and wireless operations started;
- (d) whether there was any dispute related to the fees to be paid or any charges to be levied; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the details of concerned rules?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Administration of Lakshadweep had requested for frequency authorisation to operate radar transponder. Based on their request, Decision letter (DL) to grant Wireless Telegraphy (W/T) Licence was issued to them, indicating frequency spots, payable spectrum charges, comprising of Licence fee and Royalty and to provide copy of Siting clearance for the fixed station, copy of Invoice of equipment etc. for grant of Wireless Operating License (WOL).

(d) and (e) Administration of Lakshadweep requested for waiver of spectrum charges. They were informed that all wireless users were required to pay spectrum charges. The spectrum charges are levied as per Orders issued by the Government from time-to-time.

Wi-Fi services in 2500 cities and towns

536. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to roll out free high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity in 2500 cities and towns across the country over three years;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid plan will be implemented by Government owned BSNL and MTNL;

(c) whether BSNL and MTNL are suffering heavy losses;

(d) if so, whether these companies will be able to provide free access of Wi-Fi connectivity to the consumers; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government to make these companies profitable?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) No Sir, However the Department of Telecommunications has been working on the agenda set by the Government for providing Wi-Fi connectivity to tourist spots and public areas in cities with a population of more than 1 million. Further Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in process of setting up Wi-Fi hotspot on PAN India basis (except Delhi & Mumbai) through revenue share model.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has reported the losses during year 2011-12 of ₹ 8850.70(in crores), year 2012-13 of 7884.44(in crores) and in year 2013-14 of ₹ 7019.76 (in crores). Further Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has reported the losses during year 2011-12 of ₹ 4109.79(in crores), year 2012-13 of ₹ 5321.12 and it has profit in year 2013-14 of ₹ 7825.13 (in crores)

(d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in process of setting up Wi-Fi hotspot on PAN India basis (except Delhi & Mumbai) through revenue share model.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d).

Policy to censor content on internet

537. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of Communications and Information Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is formulating a policy to censor content on the Internet;

(b) if so, the kind of content Government is seeking to filter and/or block for access on the Internet; and

(c) the mechanism proposed to be used therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal with the Government to formulate the policy to censor the content on the Internet. However, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of Computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

An Advisory was issued on August 17, 2012 under Section 79 of Information Technology Act 2000 and Rules therein to all intermediaries asking them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their website on priority basis. Government is in regular dialog with intermediaries including social networking sites for effective disablement of such objectionable content.

As per section 69A of the IT Act 2000 and the rules published there in, Government takes action, whenever sites/ URL pages with objectionable contents infringing any Law of the country are brought to its notice by the law enforcement agencies or when Court issues direction to block any URL of websites.

Cyber Regulation Advisory Committee (CRAC) set up under Information Technology Act 2000, held consultations with stakeholders, industry associations and other experts in meeting to find solution for preventing availability of objectionable content on Internet. Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), an association of content providers, has been mandated to prepare list of objectionable sites particularly pornographic web sites available in Internet. The identified sites will then be considered for disabling. Further Government has proposed providing free Software filters to general public to filter pornography sites on the Internet.

Steps to equip DOT for responding to technological advancements

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

(a) the steps Government is taking to equip the DoT with the capacity to respond to Digital India objectives and fast changing disruptive nature of technological advancements; and

(b) whether Government believes that the DoT must play a significant role in creating changes to the digital environment, instead of being only a licence issuing

authority and mute witness to the transformation of the sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Adequate capacity is available with Government, including the Department of Telecommunications, for policy and regulatory changes in response to Digital India objectives and fast changing disruptive nature of technological advancements.

(b) Department of Telecommunications has an important role to play in its policy-making and regulatory functions for orderly growth of the telecommunication sector. The National Telecom Policy and initiatives taken from time-to-time on the Policy and regulatory front guide the emerging developments in the telecommunications sector to fulfil the objectives of Digital India.

Expiry of telecom licences

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

(a) whether in the recent past, consumers were affected after the expiry of telecom licences awarded to operators;

(b) whether TRAI or the Ministry has taken *suo-motu* cognisance of consumers being impacted at the end of the licence period; and

(c) the action taken against those operators who did not port affected consumers to other operators?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Sir, Due to expiry of its Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) license, M/s Loop Mobile (India) Ltd. closed its operation on 29th November, 2014. To protect the interest of consumers of M/s Loop Mobile and to provide advance information about closure of service of M/s Loop and facilitate subscribers to port their mobile number to other service provider of their choice without any hassle, M/s Loop Mobile (India) Ltd. was directed on 30th September, 2014, to inform the date of closure of its services in Mumbai LSA to all its existing subscribers in its aforesaid LSA either in writing or by sending SMS/E-mail, within ten days of the issue of the said direction and to every new subscriber at the time of his enrollment to its network.

Further, on 7th November, 2014, an additional service provider code was provided to M/s Loop so as to enable it to generate a large number of Unique Porting Codes in advance, for all of its subscriber base and also informed all subscribers of M/s Loop in Mumbai service area through a press release to port out from Loop's network before 29th November, 2014.

Public and private companies providing broadband services

540. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of public and private sector companies providing broadband internet services;
- (b) the details of definition of speed of internet broadband as per TRAI guidelines and broadband policy of the Ministry; and
- (c) the details of the speed provided by the companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Sir, list of 125 companies/group of companies that have reported Broadband Subscriber base to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) as on 31.12.2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) After consideration of the recommendation of the TRAI, Government has revised the definition of Broadband *vide* Gazette notification No. 04/04/2009-Policy-I dated 18.07.2013, as mentioned below:

“Broadband is a data connection that is able to support interactive services including Internet access and has the capability of the minimum download speed of 512 kbps to an individual subscriber from the Point of Presence (PoP) of the service provider intending to provide Broadband service.”

(c) TRAI monitors the performance of broadband service and wireless data service against the Quality of Service benchmarks laid down by TRAI through regulations, issued from time-to-time, through quarterly performance monitoring reports received from service providers.

As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending September, 2014, for broadband service (wireline) all the service providers are meeting the benchmark for the parameter Broadband Connection Speed available (download) from ISP node to user, the benchmark of which is more than 80%.

As regards wireless data service, the minimum download speed (kbps) and average throughput for packet data (kbps) reported by the service providers for the quarter ending December, 2014 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Broadband Service Providers who have reported Broadband subscriber base to TRAI as on 31st December 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Provider
1.	Bharti Airtel
2.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
3.	Vodafone
4.	Idea Cellular
5.	Reliance Communications
6.	Tata
7.	Aircel
8.	Sistema Shyam
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
10.	Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
11.	You Broadband India Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Tikona
14.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd.
15.	Asianet Satellite Communications Ltd.
16.	Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.
17.	D-Vois Broadband Pvt. Ltd.
18.	GTPL Hathway Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Five Network Solution (India) Ltd.
20.	Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Broadband Pacenet (I) Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Provider
22.	Ortel Communication Ltd.
23.	Citycom Networks Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Honesty Net Solutions (I) Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Siti Cable Network Ltd.
26.	Digital Network associates Pvt. Ltd.
27.	Indusind Media & Communications Ltd.
28.	Home Systems Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Chandra Net Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Wish Net Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Vasai Cable Pvt. Ltd.
32.	DEN Networks Ltd.
33.	R.K. Infratel Ltd.
34.	Rajesh Multi Channel Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Nextra Teleservices Pvt. Ltd.
36.	RailTel Corporation of India Ltd.
37.	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.
38.	Southern Online Bio Technologies Ltd.
39.	SmartLink Broadband Services
40.	Meghbela Cable & Broadband Servies (P) Ltd.
41.	North East Dataa Network Pvt. Ltd.
42.	Pioneerelabs
43.	Limras Eronet Broadband Service Pvt. Ltd.
44.	World Phone Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.
45.	Apna Telelink Ltd.
46.	City Online Services Ltd.
47.	Quest Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Provider
48.	Nettlinx Ltd.
49.	We Internet Ltd.
50.	Spacenet Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Yashash Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.
52.	CJ Online Pvt. Ltd.
53.	CJM Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.
54.	IKF Technologies Ltd.
55.	Geocity Network Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Hathway Bhawani Cabletel & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.
57.	Siliguri Internet & Cable TV Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Blazenet Ltd.
59.	Bhupati Hotels Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Intermedia Cable Communication Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Kaizen Infonet Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Rajesh Patel Net Services Pvt. Ltd.
63.	F/X Wireless Technology Services Pvt. Ltd.
64.	Sify Technologies Ltd.
65.	Narmada Cyberzone Pvt. Ltd.
66.	Swiftmail Communications Ltd.
67.	Shri Omkar Infocom Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Wan and Lan Internet Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Readylink Internet Services Pvt Ltd
70.	Kappa Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Speed Online.net Pvt. Ltd.
72.	United Telecoms Ltd.
73.	Star Broadband Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Provider
74.	Symbois Creations Pvt. Ltd.
75.	Capture Network Systems Pvt. Ltd.
76.	Hughes Communications India Ltd.
77.	Digital2Virtual ISP Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Multinet (Udaipur) Pvt. Ltd.
79.	Aeroway Networks Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Touch Net India Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Sikka Broadband (P) Ltd.
82.	S.S.Netcom Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Rajdhani Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
84.	delDSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.
85.	Primenet Global Ltd.
86.	Speedon Network Ltd.
87.	Sab Infotech
88.	Sphier Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Conjoinix Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Rida Communication Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Ishan Netsol Pvt. Ltd.
92.	QBC Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Microsense Pvt. Ltd.
94.	Gleam Worldwide Services Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Bhiwani Communications Pvt. Ltd.
96.	Harisree CableNet Pvt. Ltd.
97.	Khetan Cable Network (P) Ltd.
98.	Pulse Telesystems Pvt. Ltd.
99.	Convergent Telecom Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Provider
100.	Shri Vinayagaa Internet Pvt. Ltd.
101.	ERNET India
102.	Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.
103.	Kelnet Communication Services Pvt. Ltd.
104.	Tatanet Services Ltd.
105.	NetMagic Solutions(P) Ltd.
106.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
107.	Verizon Communications India Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Adya Tech One Services Pvt. Ltd.
109.	AT&T Global Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.
110.	STN Communication & Advertising Pvt. Ltd.
111.	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Ltd.
112.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corp. Ltd.
113.	Sanyog Networks Pvt. Ltd.
114.	Pipetel Communications Pvt. Ltd.
115.	Dream Plus Multi Services Pvt. Ltd.
116.	Nelco Ltd.
117.	Reach Network India Pvt. Ltd.
118.	Vcare Call Centres India Pvt. Ltd.
119.	VIVA Communications Pvt. Ltd.
120.	ABT Ltd.
121.	Maple PC & Peripherals Pvt. Ltd.
122.	Godrej Infotech Ltd.
123.	Opto Network Pvt. Ltd.
124.	Orange Business Services India Network Pvt. Ltd.
125.	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.

Statement-II

State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
Arunachal Pradesh	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	CDMA Plan 1				2177.00				
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			2G Plan 1	110.74	137.9		117.00				
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			3G Plan 1	2399.57	936.5						
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G Plans								
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	CDMA Plan 1				4200.00				
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			2G Plan 1	155.21	150.5		127.00				
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			3G Plan 1	4614.83	1227.6						
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G Plans								

State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
Assam	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	CDMA								
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			2G	146.32	118.4		79.00				
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			3G	2872.56	1986.3						
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G								
			Plans								
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	CDMA								
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			2G	161.25	167.1		119.00				
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
Bihar and Jharkhand			Plan 3								
			3G	3389.98	2807.3						
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G								
			Plans								
			CDMA								
			Plan 1								
	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported	Plan 2								
			Plan 3								

	to TRAI	2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	120.41	150.8	104.00
		3G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	2805.19	4375.8	
		4G	Plans			
Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	CDMA	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3			
		2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	164.41	195.5	140.00
		3G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	4001.73	4446	
		4G	Plans			
Chennai	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	CDMA	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3			
	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	133.91	125.8	
		3G	Plan 1 Plan 2	1966.08	1518.8	

State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
Delhi	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	Plan 3								
			4G Plans								
			CDMA Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			2G Plan 1	182.74	189.1						
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			3G Plan 1	3403.09	3212.7						
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G Plans								
			CDMA Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
Delhi	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	2G Plan 1	70.43	66.7		89.00			876.88	
			Plan 2							1355.37	
			Plan 3								
			2G Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			3G Plan 1		2054.5						
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G Plans								
			CDMA Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G Plans								
	Average	>75% of the	CDMA Plan 1								

[illegible]

Haryana	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	4G	Plan 3 Plans			
			CDMA	Plan 1		2644.00	
				Plan 2			
				Plan 3			
			2G	Plan 1	105.52	79.4	79.00
				Plan 2			
				Plan 3			
			3G	Plan 1			
				Plan 2			
				Plan 3			
			4G	Plans			
			CDMA	Plan 1		3654.00	
				Plan 2			
Jammu and	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.		Plan 3			
			2G	Plan 1	143.51	157.7	139.00
				Plan 2			
				Plan 3			
			3G	Plan 1			
				Plan 2			
				Plan 3			
			4G	Plans			
			CDMA	Plan 1			1963.00
				Plan 2			

State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
Kashmir	speed (Kbps)	and Reported to TRAI	2G								
				152.85	110.5		103.00				
			Plan 3								
			3G								
				2659.22	1262.9						
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
Kolkata	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	4G								
			Plans								
			CDMA				3043.00				
			Plan 1								
			2G								
				169.82	202.4		152.00				
			Plan 1								
			3G								
				3251.51	2324.1						
			Plan 1								
Kolkata	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to	4G								
			Plans								
			CDMA								
			Plan 1								
			2G								
				98.25	140.1		115.00			378.67	
										1072.33	
			Plan 1								

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State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
Karnataka	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	CDMA	Plan 1			3108.00				
				Plan 2							
				Plan 3							
			2G	Plan 1	195.37	133.6	129.00			1419.00	
				Plan 2						2585.00	
				Plan 3							
	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	3G	Plan 1	2150.40						
				Plan 2							
				Plan 3							
			4G	Plans							
				CDMA	Plan 1						
				Plan 2							
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	2G	Plan 1	152.77	76.8	118.00			580.54	
				Plan 2						1178.87	
				Plan 3							
			3G	Plan 1	5039.88	1074.3					
				Plan 2							
				Plan 3							
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	4G	Plans							
				CDMA	Plan 1						
				Plan 2							
			2G	Plan 3							
				Plan 1	179.10	120.5	154.00			1374.48	
				Plan 1							

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NE	speed (Kbps)	for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	Plan 3	63.10	110.3	76.00	30.61
			2G Plan 1				
			Plan 2				
			Plan 3				
			3G Plan 1		2956.9		514.96
			Plan 2				
			Plan 3				
			4G Plans				
	Average	>75% of the	CDMA Plan 1				
	Throughput	subscribed	Plan 2				
	for Packet	speed.	Plan 3				
	data (Kbps)		2G Plan 1	121.87	193.9	136.00	61.20
			Plan 2				
			Plan 3				
NE			3G Plan 1		5173.1		821.70
			Plan 2				
			Plan 3				
			4G Plans				
	Minimum	To be	CDMA Plan 1				
	download	measured	Plan 2				
	speed (Kbps)	for each	Plan 3				
		Plan and	2G Plan 1	119.73	156.3	78.00	
		Reported to	Plan 2				
		TRAI	Plan 3				
			3G Plan 1	1870.97	2387.7		

Punjab				
Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	CDMA	Plan 1	Plan 2
			Plan 3	
		2G	Plan 1	137.76
			Plan 2	151.9
			Plan 3	
		3G	Plan 1	3304.78
			Plan 2	
			Plan 3	
		4G	Plans	

Tamil Nadu	3G	Plan 3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
U.P. East	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	CDMA				2160.00				
			2G	124.67	120.7		102.00				
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	3G	1645.23							
			4G								
U.P. West	Minimum download speed (Kbps)	To be measured for each Plan and Reported	CDMA				3139.00				
			2G	188.67	152.4		120.00				
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)	>75% of the subscribed speed.	3G	4027.73							
			4G								

	to TRAI	2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	77.91	35.9	103.00	676.94 1311.80
		3G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3		424.1		
		4G	Plans				
		CDMA	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3			4630.00	
	Average Throughput for Packet data (Kbps)						
	>75% of the subscribed speed.	2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	129.84	129.7	126.00	1202.72 2050.85
		3G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3		2247.4		
		4G	Plans				
		CDMA	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3				
	To be measured for each Plan and Reported to TRAI	2G	Plan 1 Plan 2 Plan 3	72.92	120.8	91.00	798.13 844.67
		3G	Plan 1	1809.80	2658.1		
West Bengal	Minimum download speed (Kbps)						

State	Parameters	Benchmarks	Generations	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	Loop	MTNL	MTS	Quadrant
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G								
			CDMA								
	Average	>75% of the	Plan 1								
	Throughput	subscribed	Plan 2								
	for Packet	speed.	Plan 3								
	data (Kbps)		2G	132.43	164.5		143.00			1261.19	
			Plan 2							1868.33	
			Plan 3								
			3G	3940.32	3147.3						
			Plan 1								
			Plan 2								
			Plan 3								
			4G								
			Plans								

Delay in releasing guidelines on spectrum sharing

541. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is purposely delaying the release of guidelines on spectrum sharing by telecommunication companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

High-speed Wi-Fi connectivity in 2500 cities

542. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will provide free high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity in 2500 cities and towns across the country over three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said plan will cost Government a sum of ₹ 7,000 crore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said plan will be implemented by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) No Sir, However the Department of Telecommunications has been working on the agenda set by the Government for providing Wi-Fi connectivity to tourist spots and public areas in cities with a population of more than 1 million. Further Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has intimated for processing of setting Wi-Fi hotspot on PAN India basis (except Delhi & Mumbai) through revenue share model.

Mobile Number Portability

543. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

has issued draft regulations to facilitate full Mobile Number Portability from May, 2015, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the users can change service provider in any part of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a draft 6th amendment of the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulation, 2015 on 23.01.2015 for seeking comments of stakeholder on issues such as provisions to facilitate full Mobile Number Portability expected to be implemented from May, 2015, reduction in timelines for number return process, handling of non-payment disconnections.

(b) After implementation of full Mobile Number Portability, the subscriber shall also be able to change service provider and /or technology of his mobile number from one Licensed Service Area to another Licensed Service Area within the country.

Scrapping of Under Postal Certificate Facility

544. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the scrapping of Under Postal Certificate (UPC) facility has caused immense hardship to the people, cooperative societies and small charitable institutions;

(b) whether Government is taking or proposes to take measures to minimise their losses due to increased cost of registered posts; and

(c) if so, the details of the aforementioned measures along with the status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No instances of any inconvenience or hardship due to discontinuation of Under Certificate of Posting (UCP) have been noticed.

(b) The UCP service provided a proof of posting in case of ordinary letters and discontinuation of the service had no bearing on ordinary mail. Therefore, there is no question of any loss incurred by the people, cooperative societies or small charitable institutions.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

Installation of mobile towers in Uttarakhand

†545. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether installation of towers is under consideration at those places where signals of BSNL are not reaching in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the names of such places where towers would be installed; and
- (c) the reasons for not installing towers at other such places?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has reported that there are 15758 villages in Uttarakhand, out of these 10692 villages are already covered with mobile connectivity. Remaining 5066 villages are yet to be provided with mobile coverage by BSNL. Out of these 5066 uncovered villages, BSNL has planned to provide the mobile coverage in 1339 villages under Phase-VII GSM project which is targeted to be completed by June, 2015 by installing 320 number of BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations-2G) and 139 Node Bs (3G) out of which 260 BTSs and 105 Node Bs have been commissioned. Details of these 1339 villages are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Out of remaining uncovered 3727 villages where BSNL mobile signals are not available, 1891 villages have mobile coverage through other telecom service providers. However, 1836 villages do not have any mobile connectivity. These are to be provided with mobile services in a phased manner under USOF (Universal Service Obligation Fund) scheme. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Himalayan states (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) has been taken up under USOF scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	District	Number of sub-districts	Number of villages to be covered under GSM Phase-VII
1	2	3	4
1.	Almora	3	54
2.	Bageshwar	4	80

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Chamoli	4	77
4.	Champawat	3	54
5.	Garhwal	7	442
6.	Hardwar	3	86
7.	Nainital	6	171
8.	Pithoragarh	2	30
9.	Rudraprayag	3	111
10.	Tehri Garhwal	4	85
11.	Udham Singh Nagar	5	71
12.	Uttarkashi	3	78
TOTAL		47	1339

Telephone facility in all Gram Panchayats in Uttarakhand

†546. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone facility has been provided in every Gram Panchayat in Uttarakhand;

(b) if not, the block-wise list of those Gram Panchayats of the State which are yet to receive the benefit of telephone facility;

(c) the reasons for which the telephone facility could not be provided to Gram Panchayats; and

(d) by when the telephone service will be made available to the Gram Panchayats deprived of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. All the Gram Panchayats in Uttarakhand have been provided with telephone facility.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of posts entering into banking services

†547. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to establish Post Bank of India by converting the wide network of post offices spread across the country into commercial banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Department of Posts had expressed its intention before the Government of entering into banking services in the rural areas during a discussion on the suggestions of a task force constituted on India Post; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action plan made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Government does not propose to convert the wide network of post offices spread across the country into commercial banks. The proposed Post Bank of India is envisaged as an independent entity.

(b) During the discussions on the suggestions put forward by task force constituted for leveraging the Post Office Network, the Department of Posts expressed the view that it is ready to enter into the banking space with focus on rural areas.

(c) Based on a consideration of all relevant aspects, the Department of Posts has submitted an application to Reserve Bank of India seeking License for setting up a Payments Bank as an independent entity.

Subscribers base of MTNL, Delhi

548. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the subscribers base of MTNL in Delhi, both in landline and mobile network, in the last five years;

(b) whether the number of subscribers registered with MTNL Delhi is coming down; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and efforts made to increase the subscribers of MTNL?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The subscribers base of MTNL in Delhi, both in landline and mobile network, during the last five years is as under :

As on	MTNL Delhi	
	Landline subscriber base	Mobile subscriber base
31.03.2010	15,37,460	22,63,620
31.03.2011	15,46,432	25,05,841
31.03.2012	15,63,034	27,51,762
31.03.2013	15,93,551	25,09,030
31.03.2014	16,01,789	22,71,638
31.12.2014	16,05,117	23,02,742

(b) and (c) The number of landline subscribers registered with MTNL, Delhi has been increasing during the last five years. The number of mobile subscribers have decreased during the year 2012-13 & 2013-14. The main reasons for decline in number of subscribers of MTNL in mobile services are as follows:

- * Stiff competition in mobile sector
- * Aggressive marketing of services by the private telecom operators
- * The present operational network of MTNL in Delhi is lagging in terms of deployed BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) due to financial constraints faced by MTNL.

MTNL is taking various measures like addition to Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), capacity augmentation, upgradation and optimization of network.

In addition to above measures, MTNL is separately preparing a revival plan for increasing revenue potential, identifying business opportunities, organizational restructuring and training to enable human resource to grow into customer-centric companies with expertise in marketing and customer services delivery.

Reserve price for CDMA Spectrum

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

- (a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended a

reserve price of ₹ 3104 crore per MHz for CDMA Spectrum, which is 15 per cent more than the rate it had proposed earlier, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry had sent back TRAI's proposals on 900 and 1800 MHz bands on which TRAI had reiterated its earlier stand on all proposals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations dated 22nd February 2014 on Reserve Price for Auction of Spectrum in the 800 MHz band, recommended Pan India Reserve Price as ₹ 2685 crores per MHz and in its reconsidered recommendations dated 27th November 2014, TRAI has recommended Pan India Reserve Price as ₹ 3104 crores per MHz for auction of spectrum in 800 MHz.

(b) and (c) TRAI was requested to provide clarifications / reconsidered recommendations on some of the issues on its Recommendations on Valuation and Reserve price of Spectrum: Licences Expiring in 2015-2016 dated 15.10.2014 in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the TRAI Act 1997, as amended in 2000. The TRAI in its response dated 24.11.2014 reiterated its earlier recommendations.

Complaints regarding services of public sector telecom companies

550. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector telecom companies have failed to provide quality services to its consumers with increasing number of consumers complaining about frequent call drops, poor connectivity and less than promised broadband speed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the quality of services to its consumers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The telecom services in the country are provided by public sector companies that are Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) & Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). As per Telecom Regulatory

Authority of India (TRAI), Quality of Services (QoS) Performance Monitoring Reports for Quarter Ending (QE), December, 2014, MTNL is meeting Quality of Service (QoS) benchmark prescribed for mobile services. BSNL, too, in general, is meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmark prescribed for mobile services. However, non-compliance in respect of benchmark for network related parameters has been observed in Assam, Bihar, Kolkata, North East (NE) & West Bengal (WB) service areas.

MTNL & BSNL are meeting the TRAI's Quality of Service(QoS) benchmark prescribed for the Parameters Broadband Connection Speed Available (download) in respect of broadband services provided by them.

(b) For ensuring Quality of Service (QoS) to consumers, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmark through Performance Monitoring Reports. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is also having regular interactions with service providers for improving quality of service. Further, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing quality of service and survey are being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the Customer Perception of Service. The results of the audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys are being published for the information of stakeholders. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also been imposing financial disincentive on service providers for failure to comply with the quality of service benchmarks.

3G spectrum pricing issue

551. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to put forth the 3G spectrum pricing issue, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a disagreement between telecom company owners and Government over the prices of 3G spectrum, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the method being adopted by Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) The Government, after considering the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations

on “Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum: 2100 MHz Band” dated 31st December, 2014, has decided the reserve price for 2100 MHz band.

Leveraging India Post for financial inclusion and Digital India

552. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Ministry for leveraging India Post for financial inclusion and implementation of Digital India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Department of Posts has taken steps to leverage the Postal network for promoting financial inclusion through savings, remittances, life insurances and social disbursements. Further, Department of Posts is also implementing IT Modernization project to connect entire postal network and enabling it for its eventual integration with Digital India.

(b) Details of the saving schemes, remittances, life insurances and social disbursements are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Statement-I

(1) **Post Office Saving Bank:** At present Department of Posts is offering 9 Small Savings Schemes, named below, to the public on behalf of MoF (DEA).

- (i) Savings Account
- (ii) Recurring Deposit
- (iii) Time Deposit
- (iv) Monthly Income Account Scheme
- (v) Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme
- (vi) Public Provident Fund
- (vii) National Savings Certificates (VIII and IXth Issue)
- (viii) Kisan Vikas Patra (re-launched on 18.11.2014)
- (ix) Sukanya Samriddhi Account (launched on 22.01.2015)

In the above schemes, only mobilization of Small Savings through deposits is done and there is no provision of credit facility to the members of public. Core Banking is being implemented in the Post Offices. As on 23-02-2015, CBS facility is available in 2129 Post offices. ATMs have also been installed in 11 locations across the country.

(2) **Money Remittance Services through Post Offices :** Department of Posts is the largest provider of money remittance services in the country. As may be seen from the table below, the Post Office paid out a total of ₹ 12,000/- crores during 2013-14 to 9 crore recipients, under its domestic and international remittances.

Sl. No	Type	Services	Number of Transactions (in crores)	Amount Disbursed (in crores)
1.	Domestic remittances (Money orders)	e-MO & iMO	9,24,54,809	8297.24
2.	International Remittances	International Financial System, Western Union and Money Gram	17,46,921	3771.94
TOTAL			9,42,01,730	12,069.18

- (i) Domestic money remittance services: The domestic money transfer facility through post office is called Money Order. This service is available in all post offices, and is of two categories:
- (ii) Electronic Money Order (eMO): The eMO service introduced in 2008 has since replaced the manual money order service. It has modernised the transmission process of money orders by ensuring quick and secure electronic transmission. Time taken for Transmission is very less and amount is normally paid within a day of booking. The maximum amount that can be sent in a single eMO is ₹5000/- and the money is paid in cash at the door step of the payee. Customers also have the convenience of tracking the eMO through Indiapost website.
- (iii) Instant Money Order (iMO): DoP also provides an advance money order service under the brand instant Money Order. This is an instant, web based money transfer service. Amounts from ₹1000/- to ₹ 50000/- can be remitted through designated iMO post offices. The remitter has to fill-up prescribed

form at an iMO post office and produce valid photo identity. Money Order Commission varies based on the amount of remittance, and ranges from ₹ 100/- to ₹ 120/-. Payee has to visit the post office, fill up the prescribed form and produce the identity proof to receive the money. Amount received can also be credited to the post office savings account of the payee.

- (iv) International remittance services: The Department is also offering inward international money transfer, which is done through three different channels. First is the International Financial System, which is a post-to-post collaboration. The other two are third party services, in tie up with Western Union Money Transfer and Moneygram respectively. These channels are quick and easy ways of transferring personal remittance from abroad to beneficiaries in India. Together, they make it possible for post office customers to receive money from nearly 200 countries through identified post offices. Remittances play an important role in the local economies in large parts of the country. They contribute mostly to economic growth and to the livelihoods of less prosperous people, and are hence significant to the people of rural and inaccessible areas.

- (3) **Payment of Wages and Pensions under Social Security Schemes through Post Offices:** The Department has been entrusted with the task of disbursing wages and pensions under various Government sponsored Social Security Schemes like:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS),
- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

3.1. **Disbursement of MGNREGA wages through post offices:** The Scheme is operational through 96,735 post offices as on 31.03.2014. The MGNREGS payments for the year 2013-14 are as follows:-

Year	No. of MGNREGA accounts (in crore)	Amount disbursed (₹ in crore)
2013-14	6.42	11,403

3.2. **Payment of various social security pension schemes**

Department also undertakes payment of pensions under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). These include:

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

These payments for pension schemes are being effected either through Money Orders or Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) accounts depending upon the choice of implementing agency and beneficiaries. During the year 2013-14, ₹ 1494.47 crores have been disbursed through 3.95 crores accounts and more than ₹ 4085 crores have been paid through 5.38 crore money orders.

3.3. Cash Payment under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY Scheme): IGMSY, a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Maternity Benefit Scheme for addressing maternal under-nutrition, has been introduced in 52 identified districts through the platform of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The Scheme envisages providing cash directly to women during pregnancy and lactation subject to the individuals fulfilling specific conditions. Postal network in these districts is contributing to the success of the Scheme by opening POSB accounts for the beneficiaries and facilitating transfer of cash to them under the Scheme. More than 4.43 lakh such accounts have been opened so far through which ₹ 70.68 crore have been disbursed.

Through the above activities the postal network has succeeded in increasing the purchasing power of the people, thereby giving impetus to economic activities in the rural and backward areas of the country.

4. Life Insurance Scheme: Department of Posts provides Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) schemes to the citizens. The status of PLI/RPLI funds and the business procured during the last year are as under:

Year	No. of Policies procured during the year	Sum Assured of policies procured (in ₹ crore)	Aggregate No. of Policies in force	Aggregate Sum Assured (in ₹ crore)
2013-14	10,20,379	6850.17	2,32,32,236	99097.34

MTNL proposal to provide 125K, 128K and 512K SIMS to its users

553. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether MTNL has any proposal of providing 125K, 128K and 512K SIMs to its users, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is providing 64K capacity SIM Cards. MTNL has informed that presently sufficient inventory is available in stock.

Technical upgradation of 3G network of MTNL

554. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of technical upgradation of 3G network of MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai;
- (b) the details of upload and download speed provided to customers of MTNL 3G in Delhi and Mumbai;
- (c) whether there is any proposal for enhancement of uploading and downloading speed of MTNL 3G network; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has reported that its GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) Mobile Network (3G) has been expanded by 2 million capacity each in Delhi and Mumbai during 2005-08. It includes 750K capacity of 3G network in each city.

Presently, the customers of MTNL 3G network are provided upload speed upto 384 Kbps and download speed upto 3.6 Mbps in Delhi and Mumbai.

MTNL has reported that it has initiated the process of upgradation / expansion of its mobile network (3G) by taking up the following projects:

- (i) 3G Network Upgradation: The present HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access) enabled 3G network supporting download speeds up to 3.6 Mbps and uploads speed upto 384 Kbps is being upgraded to HSPA+ (High Speed Packet Access) supporting download speed upto 21.1 Mbps and upload speed upto 5.76 Mbps. For meeting the enhanced Data carrying requirement of 3G network, packet core capacity will be expanded to 10 Gbps and Microwave backhaul will be augmented / expanded through deployment of 100 / 200 Mbps (upgradable to 400 Mbps) Hybrid Microwave systems.
- (ii) Expansion of GSM / 3G RF (Radio Frequency) Network: For improving the network coverage MTNL will be adding 1080 Node-Bs (3G)& 800 BTSs (2G) in Delhi and 1080 Nodes-Bs (3G)& 566 BTSs (2G) in Mumbai.

Linking Aadhaar card number with SIM connections

555. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make it mandatory to link mobile SIM connections with Aadhaar card number to keep a check on SIM users and curb the misuse of mobile phones for any terrorist act, extortion or any other offence, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any fresh guidelines in this regard have been issued to the mobile operators in the country; and

(c) by when all mobile numbers would be linked with Aadhaar card numbers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) The Department of Telecommunications has issued instructions on 16.10.2014 & 29.12.2014 to the Telecom Service Providers for collecting 'Aadhaar' numbers alongwith mobile 'Customer Acquisition Form' and storing the same in the database alongwith other data by telecom service operators. These instructions have come into operation with immediate effect and are applicable for SIM connections to be sold after the issuance of instructions.

Usage of different kind of Hindi fonts

556. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons that different kind of Hindi fonts are being used at present in various offices of the Central Government;
- (b) whether Government is aware that due to this, significant resources is being wasted in the process; and
- (c) if so, the action Government proposes to take in devising and developing a single uniform Hindi font for official purposes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Various Hindi fonts are used in Central Government offices as these are available as part of the application software/operating system being used. Fonts are generally shipped as part of the application software/operating system, however, the users can also download additional fonts from the internet.

- (c) Government has facilitated development of a Unicode & Open Font Format based single font “SakalBharati” covering all scheduled 22 Indian languages including Hindi. This font maintains uniform height and width as well. This is available in public domain free of cost and can be downloaded from <http://www.tdil-dc.in>.

Auction of spectrum

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to auction 5 MHz of 3G spectrum along with 800, 900 and 1800 MHz bands used for 2G services in the immediate future;
- (b) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had earlier cautioned against holding an auction with insufficient spectrum; and
- (c) whether the Ministry of Defence has committed to give up 15 MHz of 3G spectrum and if so, the reasons for Government in restricting the forthcoming 3G auction only to 5 MHz?

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

(b) The Government has decided to put 177.8 MHz spectrum in 900 MHz, 99.2 MHz spectrum in 1800 MHz band, 108.75 MHz spectrum in 800 MHz and 85.0 MHz spectrum in 2100 MHz bands, taking into account the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), for auction scheduled in March 2015.

(c) Defence has released only 5 MHz spectrum in 2100 MHz band which has been put in the forthcoming auction. Further, Defence has agreed, in principle, to consider release of 15 MHz spectrum in 2100 MHz band in lieu of an equal amount of spectrum in 1900 MHz band.

Cyber crimes

558. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cyber crime in the country may double to 3 lakh in 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the increase in the use of smart phones and tablets, online banking and other financial transactions have added to such risks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A recent study report published by ASSOCHAM stated that Cyber crime in the country may double to 3 lakhs in 2015. However, the study is based on the cyber security incidents reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). These incidents include phishing, scanning, spam, malicious code, website intrusion etc. Information relating to cyber crime cases registered in the country is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). As per the data made available by NCRB, a total of 4356 cyber crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act 2000) during the year 2013 as compared to 2876 cases during 2012, thus showing an increase of 51.5 per cent in 2013 over 2012. The ASSOCHAM study has predicted figures based on the cyber security incidents reported to CERT-In. The details of mechanism adopted by ASSOCHAM are not shared and hence cannot be verified.

(c) and (d) With the introduction of new technologies, devices including smart phones/tablets and innovative applications, usage of cyber space has rapidly increased

by individuals and businesses for various activities including online banking and online financial transactions. With such increase and use of cyber space, cyber crimes and attacks are also on the rise worldwide as well as in the country. Such crimes and attacks include spoofing, phishing and malicious software or malware. Such cyber attacks target users to trick them to divulge information such as online credentials and steal data from computers. Incidents of malware infections in Indian cyber space are reported to and tracked by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Some of the latest malware targeting computer systems and mobile devices include Fakeinst, Android Opfake, Dyreza, Regin, Backoff POS, ZeroAccess, Zeus and Cridex.

Cyber attacks

559. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber space of India, particular training to the sensitive establishments, are prone to cyber attacks by cyber criminals of hostile nations;
- (b) if so, the up-to-date details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up a cyber intelligence body or cyber regulatory advisory committee, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the time-frame by which the said committee is likely to be functional; and
- (e) the strategy or cyber security policy of Government on cyber attacks ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The area of Information Technology (IT) is characterized by rapid developments and fast changing obsolescence. With every IT product introduced into the market, newer vulnerabilities are discovered, leaving scope for malicious actions. In tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology, continuous efforts are required to be made to prevent and recover from cyber attacks. As such, the protection of India's IT infrastructure in general and critical information infrastructure in particular is a dynamic activity and continuing process.

Government is aware of the nature of the threats in cyber space and accordingly, Government is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks in the country. Specific steps in this regard relate to actions such as periodic scanning of cyber space and a close watch on critical infrastructure networks

to date and variety of threats and imminent attacks; training of manpower engaged in operation of critical networks to protect their systems and networks; carrying out periodic security audits on sample basis; conducting mock cyber security drills involving critical sector organizations and providing a platform for the personnel of critical sector organizations to share their experience.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal with the Government to set up cyber intelligence body. However, realizing the need for real time situational awareness and rapid response to cyber security incidents, Government has initiated action to set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate near real time macroscopic views of the cyber security breaches and cyber security threats in the country. The centre will scan the cyber space in the country and will generate real time situational awareness and proactively cyber threat detection at national level. The centre will remain in touch on online basis with various organizations and entities in the country and will work with them to counter and mitigate attacks and cyber incidents on a near real time basis.

(e) A National Cyber Security Policy was put in place on 2 July, 2013 for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders. Its stated mission is “to protect information and information infrastructure in cyber space, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation”. It seeks to do so by creating a secure cyber ecosystem and an assurance framework, encouraging open standards, strengthening the regulatory framework, vulnerability management, promotion of research and development in cyber security and enhancing our technical skill sets and human resources. Action on the components of the Policy are to be taken by Government, public and private sector. Most of the actions have been initiated.

Allocation of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

560. 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 Union Territory Governments for distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities including edible oils through Public Distribution System (PDS), if so, the details thereof and the quantities of foodgrains, essential commodities supplied to various States/Union Territories during last five years;

(b) the measures taken by Government to provide free rice/wheat to BPL people and the quota of foodgrains allocated for Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to increase the quota of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu under PDS and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) 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 the Statement-I to IV (*See below*). 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).

Government had 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

(b) and (c) The Government provides (rice and wheat) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at highly subsidized Central Issue Prices (CIPs). Annual quota of foodgrains allocated to Tamil Nadu for Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families is 20.42 lakh tons. The Government has also been allocating additional foodgrains to Tamil Nadu for BPL families in addition to the normal quota under TPDS. During the current year a quantity of 3.78 lakh tons of foodgrains has been allocated to the State for distribution to additional BPL families.

Statement-I
Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the Year 2009-2010 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. Andhra Pradesh	3884.25	3526.692	3676.48	3433.137	3738.252	3065.474	3822.816	3130.234	3822.816	2688.167	2251.553	1381.985
2. Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589	101.556	98.376	101.556	100.162	84.63	80.514
3. Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1662.751	1886.856	1830.998	1886.856	1788.041	1564.796	1515.264
4. Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2757.35	3703.872	2639.407	3804.791	3195.481	4095.75	3141.27
5. Chhatisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	1085.194	1244.112	1178.578	1255.803	1232.282	1106.79	1099.025
6. Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295	598.92	566.777	554.894	521.49	301.512	309.165
7. Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421	63.036	62.909	63.036	64.063	52.274	46.638
8. Gujarat	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.88	2018.738	1242.799	2085.108	1265.504	2085.108	1505.321	1731.309	1543.56
9. Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431	756.012	465.415	632.504	486.102	662.5	655.528
10. Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663	527.94	524.927	517.968	502.905	423.33	414.723
11. Jammu and Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485	756.804	760.644	756.804	756.635	630.67	572.804
12. Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.28	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	1022.038	1358.652	977.751	1358.652	1022.392	1130.35	786.4
13. Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.04	2386.646	2234.612	2806.928	2304.402	2456.382	2467.432	2107.851	1887.255
14. Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1428.807	1472.688	1473.184	1472.688	1466.713	1223.359	1204.626
15. Madhya Pradesh	3030.87	2953.426	2610.454	2707.86	2680.736	2653.417	2736.426	3551.778	2743.016	2519.347	2633.801	2269.886

(In Thousand tons)

16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3539.245	4819.044	3724.189	4716.136	4307.369	3759.96	3313.769
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884	170.952	172.661	170.952	160.435	141.467	143.475
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.69	188.58	189.6	188.58	188.567	156.498	155.85
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.14	64.502	70.14	66.233	70.14	66.538	70.14	66.393	58.45	59.159
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094	126.876	135.953	126.876	125.048	105.73	114.92
21.	Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	2058.005	2194.266	2120.509	2191.872	2073.182	1823.953	1537.432
22.	Punjab	1213.92	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.1	686.355	827.976	613.964	781.044	587.37	725.1	191.147
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.14	2078.693	2179.5	2149.291	2485.536	2399.933	2326.31	2284.369
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.206	44.25	43	44.27	44.936	44.28	45.046	44.28	45.932	36.901	35.177
25.	Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3700.634	3722.832	3634.495	3722.832	3010.254	3102.36	2527.167
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	926.123	354.297
27.	Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.02	308.034	275.381	304.836	289.291	303.24	311.409	252.681	246.736
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.59	6645.333	7268.52	6568.015	7268.52	6755.502	6042.461	5027.276
29.	Uttarakhand	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876	617.992	596.557	511.992	511.274	425.115	434.292
30.	West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	3281.205	3857.196	3616.745	3857.196	3580.451	3205.481	3100.126
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.959	18.489	34.02	17.921	34.02	16.026	34.02	14.908	34.02	32.045	28.35	21.471
32.	Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.38	25.975	34.98	34.216	36.78	33.429	35.852	24.725	26.01	23.76
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.88	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247	10.464	10.499	10.464	13.192	8.702	11.355
34.	Daman and Diu	4.32	1.346	4.98	1.162	5.43	4.669	5.652	4.53	5.652	0.725	4.689	0.872
35.	Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.62	6.385	4.62	4.053	6.62	5.706	4.62	3.09	3.85	2.525
36.	Puducherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816	60.312	53.313	60.312	33.427	50.13	5.95
TOTAL		47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	43101.917	50468.564	44876.123	50102.990	44526.856	43210.796	36499.768

Statement showing allocation and off-take of foodgrains (Rice+Wheat) of special adhoc additional allocations made during 2009-10 to 2014-15 under TPDS

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15							
		Date of Allocation	Date of Allocation	APL Allocation	BPL Allocation	BPL Allocation	Allocation Made To	Allocation Made To	Allocation Made To	Allocation Made To	BPL Allocation	BPL Allocation							
		January 2010	19.5.2010	6.1.2011	7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011	16.8.2011	Poorest T Backward	Poorest T Backward	Poorest T Backward	Poorest T Backward	19.9.2013	31.3.2014 & 7.7.2014							
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake						
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	14.244	11.698	311.570	235.079	216.797	143.286
2.	Assam	4.840	0.000	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.737	0.307	0.118	7.592	0.000	7.703	5.795
3.	Bihar	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.340	14.544	190.794	184.495	26.273	19.739	140.794	97.900
4.	Chhattisgarh	237.580	0.000	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	474.756	596.511	312.511	500.213	368.367	595.395	267.211	500.213	256.181
5.	Delhi	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	135.836	143.784	132.080	307.274	275.102	143.784	0.000
6.	Goa	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0.000	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	6.400	0.000	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.849	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.734	2.239
8.	Haryana	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	163.038	51.502	51.886	321.472	256.034	21.455	13.508	162.572	153.925
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.391	60.504	59.606	7.164	3.969	60.504	0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	11.420	39.416	30.447	11.537	8.210	39.416	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.654	56.440	51.706	14.255	14.253	56.440	41.204
12.	Karnataka	87.120	0.000	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	117.540	183.584	133.165	131.781	108.183	183.584	106.167
13.	Kerala	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	31.370	239.946	239.006	31.395	30.182	239.946	49.716
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	119.092	5.068	5.068	306.104	264.199	1.232	1.232	119.168	51.010
15.	Odisha	194.060	0.000	164.951	13.322	121.0n	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963	316.324	0.000	206.620	0.000	316.324	1.189

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	501.059	272.404	0.000	0.000	501.059	0.000	0.000	0.000
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	12.730	12.730	0.381	0.374	12.730	9.120	12.914	11.714
18. Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.83	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	14.213	1.719	1.308	14.033	14.020	0.000	0.000	14.033	12.002	14.238	12.976
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	9.594	9.099	0.159	0.159	5.214	0.000	5.288	4.291
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	17.010	17.075	0.315	0.254	9.510	0.000	9.646	8.829
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	252.906	192.616	204.647	112.241	252.906	137.015	256.561	90.027
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	35.888	0.000	1.839	0.000	35.888	0.000	0.000	0.000
23. Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.82	99.054	70.182	186.420	174.464	81.278	81.481	186.420	0.000	0.000	0.000
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	3.298	3.297	0.440	0.441	3.298	0.475	3.346	2.992
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	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	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	99.273	36.729
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	34.071	34.487	1.746	1.746	22.622	22.624	22.951	20.792
28. Uttar Pradesh	522.530	0.000	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	299.744	818.879	740.242	159.556	97.642	818.879	71.989	830.707	492.843
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	38.188	35.279	1.681	1.681	38.188	0.000	38.736	4.676
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	397.152	383.272	259.315	36.713	397.152	85.182	402.889	214.480
31. Andaman and Nicobar 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	2.146	0.667	0.000	0.000	2.146	0.000	2.177	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	1.764	0.588	0.000	0.000	1.764	0.000	0.000	0.000
33. Dadra and Nagar 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	1.382	0.493	0.000	0.000	1.382	0.037	1.404	0.959
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	0.268	0.178	0.000	0.000	0.268	0.048	0.271	0.200
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	0.230	0.207	0.000	0.000	0.230	0.000	0.233	0.166
36. Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.509	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	10.711	8.492	0.000	0.000	6.442	3.835	0.000	0.000	6.442	0.000	6.536	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	5000.000#	4401.540	2121.237	1125.422	5000.000	1539.723	2985.827	1913.461

Statement-III

*State/UT 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	389	4668	74	4 7 4 2
31.	Chandigarh	62	744	112	856
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	576	14	590
33.	Daman and Diu	11	132	12	144
34.	Lakshadweep	115	1380	22	1402
35.	Puducherry	243	2916	88	3004
GRAND TOTAL		213255.5	2559066	99950	2659016

Statment-IV

PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs

(in Kl.)

States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6408	6912	7236	7248	7248	7272
2. Andhra Pradesh	320580	465996	465996	530808	595800	664476

States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
3. Arunachal Pradesh	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. Dadra and Nagar 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
15. Jammu and Kashmir*	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

States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
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. Uttaranchal	35916	36168	37932	107520	111060	115451
36. West Bengal	962580	963528	964464	964728	965388	965724
TOTAL	8975538	9086858	9480006	10365726	11254878	11698982

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

Wastage of foodgrains

561. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether significant measures are being taken to tackle the crisis of foodgrains wastage in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the present Government has come up with new measures to handle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) Government has taken various steps to minimize wastage of foodgrains, including augmentation of storage capacity, training of man power in scientific storage etc. Due to which the damage in central pools stocks has been brought down from 1.066% in 2000-2001 to 0.044% in 2014-15 (up to 31.1.2015). As against the revised buffer norms including strategic reserve of foodgrains of 214.10 lakh tons (76.1 lakh tons rice and 138 lakh tons wheat) the current central pool stock was 368.56 lakh tons of foodgrains (117.43 lakh tons rice and 251.13 lakh tons wheat), as on 1.1.2015. While we have 711.16 lakh tons of storage capacity as on 31.01.2015 [Covered 558.82 lakh tons and Covered and Plinth (CAP) 152.34 lakh tons]

Pendency of cases in consumer fora

562. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate infrastructure at consumer fora have affected their functioning;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 3.7 lakh cases are pending in consumer fora across the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of 473 district fora only 377 entities are regularly entering data; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any proposal to overcome above mentioned shortcoming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present status of pendency of consumer cases is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases pending	% of total disposal
1.	National Commission	93475	82236	11239	87.98%
2.	State Commissions	667149	575751	91398	86.30%
3.	District Forums	3503429	3233434	269995	92.29%
	TOTAL	4264053	3891421	372632	91.26%

(c) and (d) Out of 488 District Fora where online access has been given, 413 have been regularly entering data in online case monitoring system. Rest of the District Fora will be covered during 12th Plan (2012-17).

Corruption in PDS

563. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has criticized the Public Distribution System (PDS) as one of the most corrupt sectors, if so, whether corruption is all pervasive in the entire chain involved in the PDS;

(b) whether Government gives a whopping of ₹ 28,000 crore annually to States to subsidise food for the poor;

(c) the names of States where the system is found worst/unsatisfactory; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) in its various reports submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court has pointed towards corruption at various levels in the implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as well as referred to deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion and exclusion errors, prevalence of bogus/ineligible ration cards, diversion of foodgrains, beneficiaries not getting their entitled quota of foodgrains, etc. There have also been complaints about alleged irregularities in the functioning of the TPDS including corruption in some States/regions in the country.

(b) Under TPDS and National Food Security Act, 2013 foodgrain at subsidized rates are allocated to States/UTs. State/UTs participating in the Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), undertake procurement of foodgrains on behalf of Government of India and its distribution under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes. Difference between the State specific economic cost and the Central Issue Price is released to the DCP States as food subsidy. In the case of non-DCP States, they are provided foodgrains at subsidized rates by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the subsidy is paid to FCI. A Statement indicating the food subsidy released to DCP States during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Subsidy released to States
2011-2012	12845
2012-2013	12574
2013-2014	14240
2014-2015 (upto 20.02.2015)	16904

(c) No comparative assessment of States/UTs regarding implementation of TPDS, based on any recent evaluation study, is available.

(d) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for its implementation within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. 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 for inquiry and appropriate action.

For better targeting of food subsidies, removing bogus ration cards, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains, check on leakage/diversion of foodgrains, introducing public accountability, etc. Government has taken various steps in implementation of the TPDS in States/UTs. The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the States/UTs to take action for smooth functioning of TPDS. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 prescribes essential reforms in the TPDS. Government has taken up with States/UTs for implementing measures such as door-step delivery of foodgrains, correct identification of beneficiaries, improve foodgrains offtake, monitoring and vigilance, improving viability of fair price shop operations. Best Practices among States/UTs in TPDS implementation are shared for use by other States/UTs. With a view to modernize the system, the Government has initiated a Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS operations on cost sharing basis with States/UTs which would facilitate digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievances redressal mechanism.

Allocation of foodgrains under various schemes

564. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated/disbursed foodgrains including rice and

wheat to States, particularly Jharkhand and Gujarat under various foodgrains based schemes including Mid Day Meal during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of rice and wheat allocated, lifted and utilized along with the manner in which the remaining portion is proposed to be utilized, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to provide adequate quantity and ensure proper utilization of foodgrains under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) State-wise details of the quantum of foodgrains allocated and lifted during the last three years and the current year under various foodgrain based schemes such as Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Annapurna Scheme etc. are given in the Statement I and II (*See* below). The unlifted quantity of food grains by the States/UTs remains the part of the Central Pool.

(c) To ensure adequate availability of foodgrains to the people, Government is providing sufficient quantity of foodgrains under TPDSINFS and OWS. During the current year, Government has provided 612.91 lakh tons of foodgrains during the current year which includes normal TPDSINFS allocation, additional TPDS allocation and allocation under OWS. For ensuring proper utilization of foodgrains, Government has taken up with States/UTs for implementing measures such as End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations, door-step delivery of foodgrains, correct identification of beneficiaries, improve food grains offtake, monitoring and vigilance, improving viability of fair price shop operations etc.

Statement-I*Allocation and offtake of rice for the year 2011-2012 to 2014-15 under TPDS*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 @		2014-15*	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3696.524	3031.942	3779.352	3100.687	3539.352	2553.621	2121.445	1338.365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.124	75.963	92.124	90.132	96.840	93.572	84.630	80.514
3.	Assam	1440.962	1299.041	1492.776	1437.020	1362.492	1269.551	1255.093	1204.630
4.	Bihar	1885.318	1630.176	1885.392	1638.721	1974.021	1832.797	2457.450	1586.669
5.	Chhattisgarh	932.432	892.302	1036.356	1028.559	1099.986	1061.416	1106.790	1099.025
6.	Delhi	148.414	129.384	148.656	131.676	134.572	110.831	69.654	61.858
7.	Goa	51.358	51.562	53.580	53.519	53.580	54.489	46.137	40.692
8.	Gujarat	329.448	305.644	329.448	323.705	329.448	327.062	497.994	401.259
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.333	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	192.416	190.807	195.312	193.328	189.702	184.633	153.410	151.017
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	533.172	522.074	533.172	532.857	533.172	538.436	444.310	396.101
12.	Jharkhand	1172.262	1006.369	1182.072	976.959	1182.072	1022.305	1017.535	786.400
13.	Karnataka	2066.624	1925.849	2424.288	1992.980	2131.952	2178.759	1987.326	1758.310
14.	Kerala	1156.304	1155.661	1187.220	1189.910	1187.220	1194.108	1020.812	1002.520
15.	Madhya Pradesh	317.712	404.878	317.712	453.801	338.145	313.247	623.186	541.101
16.	Maharashtra	1647.566	1432.041	1887.624	1580.965	2196.672	2020.396	1650.149	1453.946
17.	Manipur	130.664	124.444	137.868	140.848	137.868	129.234	125.454	125.624
18.	Meghalaya	156.146	155.719	161.352	161.686	161.352	161.569	139.681	138.806

(In thousand tons)

19.	Mizoram	62.652	58.378	62.652	59.422	62.652	58.598	52.210	52.918
20.	Nagaland	94.284	106.512	94.284	101.123	110.580	101.996	84.002	94.724
21.	Odisha	1727.376	1685.706	1731.889	1706.013	1727.808	1717.718	1527.470	1299.110
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Sikkim	41.320	42.236	41.328	42.095	41.328	42.887	34.448	32.686
25.	Tamil Nadu	3557.436	3532.541	3557.436	3542.309	3557.436	2867.014	2964.530	2393.348
26.	Telangana							886.087	340.629
27.	Tripura	274.830	256.990	276.600	261.965	275.004	281.514	229.263	224.783
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2721.264	2824.555	2720.964	2706.651	2720.988	2779.858	2794.056	2432.627
29.	Uttarakhand	183.640	190.977	285.856	271.116	182.856	185.334	200.094	218.019
30.	West Bengal	1424.156	1222.344	1431.132	1435.257	1431.132	1362.203	1486.392	1434.292
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.424	10.873	23.424	10.426	23.474	22.467	19.353	15.435
32.	Chandigarh	3.852	3.353	3.852	3.363	3.680	3.230	4.255	3.890
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.432	9.219	9.588	9.638	9.588	10.480	8.056	9.579
34.	Daman and Diu	2.612	3.041	2.676	2.574	2.676	0.675	2.762	0.827
35.	Lakshadweep	4.620	4.053	6.620	5.706	4.620	3.090	3.850	2.525
36.	Puducherry	47.012	41.209	47.712	42.135	47.712	27.862	42.080	5.916
	TOTAL	26127.356	24325.843	27140.317	25227.146	26849.980	24515.285	25139.964	20728.145

* Offtake is against the allocation upto January, 2015.

@ AAY and APL allocation and Offtake includes NFSA and other than NFSA allocation and offtake.

Offtake Source: FCI

Allocation and offtake of wheat for the year 2011-2012 to 2014-15 under TPDS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 @		2014-15*	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
		(In thousand tons)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.728	33.532	43.464	29.547	283.464	134.546	130.108	43.620
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.432	7.626	9.432	8.244	4.716	6.590	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	365.794	363.710	394.080	393.978	524.364	518.490	309.703	310.634
4.	Bihar	1764.994	1127.174	1818.480	1000.686	1830.770	1362.684	1638.300	1554.601
5.	Chhattisgarh	286.320	192.892	207.756	150.019	155.817	170.866	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi	449.444	415.911	450.264	435.101	420.322	410.659	231.858	247.307
7.	Goa	8.958	8.859	9.456	9.390	9.456	9.574	6.137	5.946
8.	Gujarat	1689.290	937.155	1755.660	941.799	1755.660	1178.259	1233.315	1142.301
9.	Haryana	732.422	586.431	756.012	465.415	632.504	481.769	662.500	655.528
10.	Himachal Pradesh	326.730	321.856	332.628	331.599	328.266	318.272	269.920	263.706
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	223.632	221.411	223.632	227.787	223.632	218.199	186.360	176.703
12.	Jharkhand	166.770	15.669	176.580	0.792	176.580	0.087	112.815	0.000
13.	Karnataka	320.022	308.763	382.640	311.422	324.430	288.673	120.525	128.945
14.	Kerala	275.370	273.146	285.468	283.274	285.468	272.605	202.547	202.106
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2363.024	2248.539	2418.714	3097.977	2404.871	2206.100	2010.615	1728.785
16.	Maharashtra	2999.548	2107.204	2931.420	2143.224	2519.464	2286.973	2109.811	1859.823
17.	Manipur	29.782	20.440	33.084	31.813	33.084	31.201	16.013	17.851
18.	Meghalaya	25.550	26.971	27.228	27.914	27.228	26.998	16.817	17.044

19. Mizoram	7.488	7.855	7.488	7.116	7.488	7.795	6.240	6.241
20. Nagaland	32.592	33.582	32.592	34.830	16.296	23.052	21.728	20.196
21. Odisha	391.532	372.299	462.377	414.496	464.064	355.464	296.483	238.322
22. Punjab	814.100	686.355	827.976	613.964	781.044	587.370	725.100	191.147
23. Rajasthan	2115.140	2078.693	2179.500	2149.291	2485.536	2399.933	2326.310	2284.369
24. Sikkim	2.950	2.700	2.952	2.951	2.952	3.045	2.453	2.491
25. Tamil Nadu	165.396	168.093	165.396	92.186	165.396	143.240	137.830	133.819
26. Telangana							40.036	13.668
27. Tripura	33.204	18.391	28.236	27.326	28.236	29.895	23.418	21.953
28. Uttar Pradesh	4393.326	3820.778	4547.556	3861.364	4547.532	3975.644	3248.405	2594.649
29. Uttarakhand	318.062	265.899	332.136	325.441	329.136	325.940	225.021	216.273
30. West Bengal	2339.598	2058.861	2426.064	2181.488	2426.064	2198.248	1719.089	1665.834
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.596	5.153	10.596	4.482	10.546	9.578	8.997	6.036
32. Chandigarh	31.128	30.863	32.928	30.066	32.172	21.495	21.755	19.870
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.852	1.028	0.876	0.861	0.876	2.712	0.646	1.776
34. Daman and Diu	2.818	1.628	2.976	1.956	2.976	0.050	1.927	0.045
35. Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36. Puducherry	11.900	6.607	12.600	11.178	12.600	5.565	8.050	0.034
TOTAL	22749.492	18776.074	23328.247	19648.977	23253.010	20011.571	18070.832	15771.623

*Offtake is against the allocation upto January, 2015.
 @ AAY and APL allocation and Offtake includes NFSA and other than NFSA allocation and offtake.
 Offtake Source: FCI

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise allocation and offtake of foodgrains under various welfare schemes during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2011-12						2012-13						2013-14						2014-15					
		Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake			Allocation			Offtake (upto Dec., 14)		
		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.278	54.938	0.000	262.821	53.555	0	271.385	58.916	0.000	278.409	47.708	0.000	367.233	51.000	0.000	280.962	38.716	0.000	0.000	1.087	0.000	0.000	0.293	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.746	0.000	0.000	6.708	0	0	7.182	0.000	0.000	7.937	0.000	0.000	6.911	0.000	0.000	6.608	0.000	0.000	24.168	201.869	12.883	118.457		
3.	Assam	136.855	0.000	0.000	107.697	0	0	133.536	0.019	0.019	106.935	0.000	0.000	134.495	0.000	0.000	110.188	0.002	0.000	0.000	6.348	0.000	0.000	4.521	
4.	Bihar	252.990	12.091	198.886	6.369	380.021	15.720	380.021	15.720	242.135	8.707	348.677	6.929	371.315	3.773	0.000	371.315	3.773	0.000	8.000	130.082	0.000	71.352		
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.372	41.900	149.698	41.459	171.937	65.118	148.546	64.128	154.707	68.492	141.285	65.062	0.000	499.974	0.000	274.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	499.974	0.000	274.173		
6.	Delhi	17.557	17.693	15.391	15.440	16.203	16.328	13.805	13.999	14.749	14.663	14.333	14.229	1.383	1.259	0.145	0.560	0.145	0.560	1.383	1.259	0.145	0.560		
7.	Goa	4.635	4.384	2.913	2.751	3.668	3.291	2.891	2.907	3.670	3.307	12.558	3.201	65.394	136.205	50.793	106.005	3.201	106.005	65.394	136.205	50.793	106.005		
8.	Gujarat	53.960	135.033	51.258	139.204	57.171	153.118	54.385	150.413	62.046	110.571	61.274	109.505	0.085	1.332	0.035	0.848	0.085	1.332	0.085	1.332	0.035	0.848		
9.	Haryana	32.326	63.564	27.639	55.430	36.805	67.137	30.461	54.359	46.746	60.195	38.168	41.477	0.000	0.378	0.000	0.213	0.000	0.378	0.000	0.378	0.000	0.213		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24.915	7.084	24.800	6.823	22.936	10.547	22.730	10.820	24.685	10.460	24.133	9.969	18.099	19.507	11.884		9.969	18.099	19.507	11.884				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.451	3.000	26.878	0.000	33.550	3.000	28.082	0.181	32.192	3.000	25.574	2.255	1.963	7.918	1.476	3.364	1.963	7.918	1.963	7.918	1.476	3.364		
12.	Jharkhand	174.654	3.712	84.352	0.000	94.469	0.000	93.266	1.085	86.623	0.000	83.911	0.000	114.533	71.645	83.023	49.950	114.533	71.645	114.533	71.645	83.023	49.950		
13.	Karnataka	197.079	69.352	165.326	10.982	261.456	87.314	214.701	69.416	223.647	123.815	190.838	95.238	50.788	49.288	32.649	26.045	50.788	49.288	50.788	49.288	32.649	26.045		
14.	Kerala	75.407	25.777	68.382	10.962	71.586	15.272	73.117	9.694	71.731	17.320	68.291	8.874	9.955	21.774	8.326	17.351	9.955	21.774	9.955	21.774	8.326	17.351		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	138.121	337.811	121.182	321.939	164.360	286.322	140.069	236.967	145.436	289.036	103.930	251.988	3.000	27.304	0.000	14.892	3.000	27.304	3.000	27.304	0.000	14.892		

16. Maharashtra	316.460	111.021	267.704	83.470	330.566	128.016	286.744	92.576	314.125	108.458	291.194	80.342	27.420	68.332	5.243	51.521
17. Manipur	17.385	0.071	19.805	0.060	22.722	0.059	15.637	0.059	22.845	0.071	11.333	0.060	120.891	230.796	75.374	145.938
18. Meghalaya	34.705	0.000	14.902	0.000	14.440	0.000	14.426	0.000	16.450	0.000	14.860	0.000	14.185	65.701	9.127	47.542
19. Mizoram	6.042	2.215	5.909	2.216	6.945	2.220	6.520	2.221	6.815	1.816	6.841	1.816	0.000	0.253	0.000	0.134
20. Nagaland	25.552	2.792	21.945	2.793	22.480	2.792	22.434	2.792	27.866	2.792	27.826	2.792	327.107	129.381	179.267	86.731
21. Odisha	216.703	100.689	198.242	78.331	224.727	109.512	206.352	106.998	207.388	117.552	201.953	106.189	158.958	290.892	84.160	211.390
22. Punjab	37.555	39.669	30.809	32.101	38.856	39.934	25.809	33.942	37.730	38.374	27.919	27.075	0.000	24.330	0.000	19.204
23. Rajasthan	46.666	164.015	41.921	144.569	43.096	152.535	39.310	137.629	44.132	144.492	34.755	124.518	0.000	12.759	0.000	10.621
24. Sikkim	3.044	0.470	3.051	0.303	3.140	0.621	2.916	0.000	2.908	0.756	2.752	0.436	1.806	5.743	1.355	4.877
25. Tamil Nadu	162.631	55.785	134.356	111.014	168.416	58.267	138.911	55.890	199.380	58.640	167.693	59.589	2.257	24.136	1.692	18.882
26. Telengana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	109.406	175.248	88.138	121.471
27. Tripura	32.070	0.000	31.301	0.000	29.850	0.000	29.052	0.000	22.814	0.000	20.341	0.000	0.000	1.57~	0.000	0.643
28. Uttar Pradesh	174.800	351.423	170.994	322.098	219.074	371.280	192.157	353.782	230.594	324.919	215.119	316.041	40.227	36.757	22.462	21.097
29. Uttarakhand	23.751	18.948	21.656	0.000	24.235	22.552	22.999	0.000	25.608	9.210	21.445	4.941	90.951	26.143	75.043	20.004
30. West Bengal	267.087	1.439	185.096	0.993	323.405	8.399	221.005	0.544	402.486	12.147	204.031	0.584	0.900	2.340	0.574	1.793
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.378	0.113	1.260	0.073	1.408	0.011	1.307	0.011	1.132	0.011	0.128	0.011	57.914	209.874	46.897	127.169
32. Chandigarh	0.827	0.602	0.753	0.382	1.136	0.793	7.961	1.055	0.901	0.709	0.619	0.283	0.000	133.658	5.766	43.074
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.143	0.134	0.978	0.044	1.295	0.085	1.154	0.049	1.333	0.085	1.069	0.060	0.000	30.066	0.000	20.756
34. Daman and Diu	0.365	0.000	0.401	0	0.424	0.000	0.426	0.000	0.361	0.000	0.131	0.000	290.252	207.140	210.024	155.742
35. Lakshadweep	0.245	0.000	0.115	0	0.255	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.240	0.000	0.240	0.000	9.903	28.965	2.407	14.211
36. Puducherry	2.476	0.000	1.560	0	2.437	0.000	1.682	0.000	2.129	0.000	1.206	0.099	0.988	412.968	0.358	157.023
TOTAL	3038.231	1625.725	2466.689	1443.361	3205.172	1679.178	2694.354	1457.932	3290.785	1578.820	2784.823	1369.125	1550.534	3293.023	1009.154	1979.731

As on 12.01.2015.

Note: On the basis of information received from FCI.

Amendment in Consumer Protection Act

565. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has since finalized the proposed amendments in the Consumer Protection Act, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) by when the Consumer Protection Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) Amendment to the Consumer Protection Act is under consideration and once finalized, will be introduced in the Parliament for approval.

Outstanding dues of sugarcane growers

566. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of sugar cane produced in the country during 2012, 2013 and 2014, State-wise;
- (b) the quantum of outstanding payments to sugarcane growers by sugar mills, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to clear the payments dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) The details showing the quantum of sugarcane produced in the country during sugar season (Oct-Sept) 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details showing State-wise amount of outstanding sugarcane dues pending against the sugar mills, as on 15th February, 2015, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In order to facilitate clearance of cane price arrears of sugar season 2013-14 and previous sugar seasons, the Central Government on 03.01.2014 has notified a Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU-2014) envisaging interest free loans worth ₹ 6600 crores by bank as additional working capital to sugar mills. Further, the Central Government on 28.02.2014 has notified another scheme allowing incentives for marketing and promotion services for raw sugar production targeted for export market. The incentive available under the Scheme shall be utilized by the sugar mills for making payment to the farmers.

Statament-I

*State-wise sugarcane production from the sugar season (Oct-Sept)
2012-13 to 2013-14 and current sugar season 2014-15*

State/UTs	Production (1000 Tonnes)		
	Sugar Season		
	2012 -13	2013-14	2014-15#
Bihar	12741.4	12881.8	13239.1
Haryana	7437.0	7499.0	8418.0
Punjab	5919.0	6675.0	7200.0
Uttarakhand	6784.8	5939.8	6135.0
Uttar Pradesh	132427.7	134688.6	134689.3
Andhra Pradesh	15567.0	15385.0	13713.0
Gujarat	12690.0	12550.0	12610.0
Maharashtra	69648.1	76901.0	78159.6
Karnataka	35732.0	37905.0	39710.0
Tamil Nadu	33919.2	32454.1	30555.0
Chhattisgarh	37.3	22.1	33.9
Odisha	952.4	936.5	496.3
Madhya Pradesh	2641.9	3173.7	5060.0
Assam	1028.2	1075.2	1052.0
Kerala	165.7	221.5	119.1
Rajasthan	401.8	362.9	243.0
West Bengal	1617.0	1945.0	1950.0
Others	1489.2	1525.6	1568.9
ALL INDIA	341199.7	352141.8	354952.2

#2nd Advance Estimates 2014-15 as per DAC

Source:- Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation (Directorate of Economic & Statistics)

Statement-II

*Cane price arrears for 2014-15, 2013-14 and earlier sugar
seasons (position as on 15.02.2015)*

(₹ in crores)				
Sl. No.	State	Cane Price Arrears 2014 - 15	Cane Price Arrears 2013-14 & Earlier Seasons	Total Cane Price Arrears (2+3)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	462.58	0.00	462.58
2.	Haryana	491.58	0.00	491.58

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	7143.37	749.17	7892.54
4.	Uttarakhand	36.15	24.92	61.07
5.	Madhya Pradesh	129.70	13.39	143.09
6.	Gujarat	337.06	22.82	359.88
7.	Maharashtra	2461.28	89.60	2550.88
8.	Bihar	516.75	62.98	579.73
9.	Telangana	239.19	0.00	239.19
10.	Andhra Pradesh	343.02	46.19	389.21
11.	Karnataka	1849.36	1307.05	3156.41
12.	Tamil Nadu	496.72	355.85	852.57
13.	Odisha	8.99	2.93	11.92
14.	West Bengal	0.00	4.92	4.92
15.	Puducherry	0.00	15.97	15.97
16.	Goa	2.60	0.00	2.60
17.	Chhattisgarh	29.04	0.00	29.04
TOTAL		14547.39	2695.83	17243.20

Storage facility for foodgrains

567. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of storage facilities, open-air as well as closed ones, in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether open-air storage facilities adversely affect the storage of foodgrains, if so, the reduction in foodgrains which has resulted from open-air storage during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) The details of storage facilities with Food Corporation of India (FCI) for both open air (also called CAP) and closed (also called covered) for storage of Central Pool foodgrains are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The total storage capacity is 366.36 Lakh MT (28.32 LMT for CAP & 338.04 LMT for Covered) as on 31.01.2015. Besides, State agencies have a capacity of 344.80 Lakh MT (124.02 LMT CAP & 220.78 LMT Covered) for storage of central pool stocks.

(b) No Sir. CAP (Cover & Plinth) type of open air storage is a temporary but scientific method of storage for food grains. Due care is taken to ensure that health of the grain is monitored and maintained during storage. The following precautions are taken in CAP storage to protect the foodgrains from loss/damage:-

- (i) The site is so selected that it is above the adjoining ground and away from drains/streams to prevent any flooding during rainy season.
- (ii) Adequate damage is provided for all stacks and is disinfected either by fumigation or by treating with contact insecticides such as DDVP.
- (iii) In the CAP, stacks are built in the form of dome (inverted 'U') to facilitate easy flow of rain water and prevent accumulation of water on the top.
- (iv) Each stack is covered with a polythene cover, especially made for this purpose, and properly lashed by nylon ropes vertically to prevent damage to the covers due to high velocity winds, rains, dusts, storms etc.
- (v) Rodent control measures are also taken by fumigating the rat burrows with aluminium phosphide or by poisoning the rodents with Zinc Phosphide. Anti-termite measures are also taken.
- (vi) Stocks held in CAP are generally issued/moved on priority based on the principle of "First In First Out" (FIFO).

However, a very small quantity gets non-issuable due to rodents, pests, etc. The quantum of foodgrains reported damaged in CAP storage during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014- 15 (upto 01-02-15) is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) For augmentation of covered storage capacity in the country, the Government is implementing a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for construction of godowns through Private Entrepreneurs, as well as Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under this scheme, as on 31.01.2015, capacity of 153.71 lakh MT has been sanctioned for construction of godowns. Out of this, construction of 122.38 lakh MT capacity has already been completed. Besides this, a feasibility study is being done for setting up of steel silos in some places.

The Government is also implementing a Plan Scheme for construction of godowns with focus on the North Eastern States. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Plan funds are being released to FCI for constructing godowns of 3,68,950 MT capacity, which includes 2,92,730 MT in North-East & 76,220 MT in other States.

Statement-I*State-wise number of depots (owned & hired/covered & CAP) available with FCI as on 31st January, 2015*

State	Owned			Owned Total (1) + (2) + (3)	Hired			Grand Total (4)+(8)	
	Covered Depots	CAP Depots	Covered & CAP Depot including Silo		Covered Depots	CAP Depots	Covered & Cap Depot including Silo		
	Where only covered capacity is available	Where only CAP capacity is available	Where CAP Along With covered is available (Inc. Silo)		Where Only covered capacity is available (Including Aub)	Where only CAP capacity is available	Where CAP Along with Covered is available (Inc. Silo)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	13	0	0	13	35	0	0	35	48
Jharkhand	6	0	0	6	21	0	0	21	27
Odisha	23	0	0	23	32	0	0	32	55
West Bengal	23	0	0	23	8	0	1	9	32
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	4	8	0	0	8	12
Assam	18	0	0	18	21	0	0	21	39
Manipur	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
Nagaland	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	5

NEF	13	0	0	13	9	0	0	9	22
Delhi	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	6
Haryana	14	11	20	45	195	0	1	196	241
Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	6	13	0	0	13	19
Jammu and Kashmir	16	0	0	16	8	0	0	8	24
Punjab	12	0	107	119	308	12	4	324	443
Rajasthan	19	1	18	38	147	0	0	147	185
Uttar Pradesh	17	2	29	48	135	0	0	135	183
Uttaranchal	2	0	2	4	13	0	0	13	17
Andhra Pradesh	21	0	4	25	55	0	0	55	80
Karnataka	15	0	7	22	36	0	1	37	59
Kerala	18	0	5	23	1	0	0	1	24
Tamil Nadu	13	0	1	14	39	0	2	41	55
Telangana	7	0	4	11	37	0	0	37	48
Chhattisgarh	20	0	0	20	27	0	0	27	47
Gujarat	10	0	5	15	19	0	0	19	34
Madhya Pradesh	15	0	6	21	5	0	0	5	26
Maharashtra	8	0	4	12	84	0	1	85	97
COUNTRY TOTAL	323	14	216	553	1258	12	10	1280	1833

Statement-II***Accrual of damaged wheat in FCI in CAP storage***

Regions	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(Qty. in mts)
				2014-15 (upto 1.02.15)
Uttar Pradesh	15	0	222.43	159.803
Uttarakhand	0	0	244.34	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	8.94	0	25.544
Karnataka	0	21.54	0	666.472
Tamil Nadu	0	0	19.81	93.198
Gujarat	196	195	72.18	12.291
Maharashtra	1346	0	21	5.282
COUNTRY TOTAL	1557	225.48	579.76	962.59

Regulator for direct selling industries

568. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up an independent regulator to monitor and promote direct selling industries in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the incentives being offered for direct selling industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in framing new consumer policy

569. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that framing of New Consumer Policy is pending in the Ministry for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons for pendency of the policy for such a long period; and

(c) the efforts being made to frame the policy at the earliest and by when it will be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. It was decided to formulate the policy after amendment to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Since, the proposed amendment lapsed after dissolution of last Lok Sabha, the process has been started again. The policy will be finalized after detailed deliberations with all stakeholders.

PDS items not reaching intended beneficiaries

570. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly 25 million metric tonnes of wheat and rice released through PDS did not reach the intended beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any scheme to plug such PDS leakages and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that PDS items reach the intended beneficiaries timely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) 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.

(b) and (c) For better targeting of food subsidies, removing bogus ration cards, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains, check on leakage/diversion of foodgrains, introducing public accountability, etc. Government has taken various steps in implementation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in States/UTs. The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the States/UTs to take action for smooth functioning of TPDS. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 prescribes essential reforms in the TPDS. Government has taken up with States/UTs for implementing measures such as door-step delivery of foodgrains, correct identification of beneficiaries, improve foodgrains offtake, monitoring and vigilance, improving viability of fair price shop

operations. Best Practices among States/UTs in TPDS implementation are shared for use by other States/UTs. With a view to modernize the system, the Government has initiated a Plan Scheme on end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations on cost sharing basis with States/UTs which would facilitate digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievances redressal mechanism.

Selling of wheat from stock of FCI in open market

†571. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is deciding to sell wheat in open market from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in order to increase domestic supply of wheat and put a check on its prices; and

(b) if so, since when this wheat is to be sold in the market and the quantity and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has been selling wheat in open market from the godowns of Food Corporation of India from time to time since 1993 under Open Market Sale Scheme in order to increase domestic supply of wheat and put a check on its prices. During current year, a total quantity of 100 lakh MT of wheat has been allocated for sale to Bulk Consumers/Private Traders under Open Market Sale Scheme Domestic (OMSS) including sale through dedicated movement, up to 31.03.2015 (including delivery period).

Reserve price of wheat to be auctioned under this scheme has been fixed as under:

- (i) In the States of Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, the reserve price of wheat has been kept at ₹ 1500 per quintal for wheat stock of crop-years upto 2013-14 and ₹ 1570 per quintal for wheat stock of RMS 2014-15.
- (ii) For depots of FCI located outside Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, the depot-wise reserve price of wheat is to be arrived by adding railway freight from Ludhiana to the nearest railhead and road transportation cost from such railhead to the depot, to the crop year-wise reserve price for Punjab/Haryana/MP.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

By 3rd week of Feb' 15, a total of 38.67 Lakh MTs quantity has been sold under OMSS(D). The wheat has been sold at an average price ₹ 1614.40/- per Qtl.

Uncertainty in implementation of NFSA

†572. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uncertainty at various levels with regard to the full implementation of the existing National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Shanta Kumar Committee has given many suggestions in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) No, Sir. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has already come into force and allocation of foodgrains under the Act has started to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs). Remaining 25 States/UTs have not completed the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act. Implementation of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required.

(b) The High Level Committee (HLC) set up by Government of India on restructuring of Food Corporation of India under the chairmanship of Shri Shanta Kumar, in its report gave certain recommendations on Public Distribution System (PDS) and NFSA. These recommendations include deferment of implementation of NFSA in States that have not done end to end computerization, have not put the list of beneficiaries online, and have not set up vigilance committees; reduction in coverage of population under NFSA from current 67% to around 40%; increase in entitlement of foodgrains for priority households from 5 Kg. to 7 Kg. per person; linking of issue price for priority households to Minimum Support Price (MSP); giving 6 months ration to beneficiaries under NFSA or TPDS; and gradual introduction of cash transfers in PDS.

Beneficiaries of National Food Security Act

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Food Security Act, 2013 has been implemented by Government, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of households benefited from this Act in Assam; and

(c) the measures/steps taken by Government to include the eligible households not included under this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :

(a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. Allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs) namely, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has started under the Act based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act, reported by them.

(b) Implementation of the Act has not started in the State of Assam.

(c) The NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population of the country for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), corresponding to which State-wise coverage has been determined by the Planning Commission. This Coverage has been delinked from poverty estimates and is large enough to include all the needy households. Within the coverage determined for each State/Union Territory (UT), identification of priority households is to be done by States/UTs in accordance with criteria to be evolved by them. State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to identify the eligible households in a fair and transparent manner.

Study on leakage of foodgrains under PDS

574. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent comparative study of the data of the household grains purchases contained in the National Sample Survey with the figures of off take of grains from Central pool has updated the percentage of grains leakages taking place in different States;

(b) if so, whether Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have recorded highest improvement among all States, measured by the extent of grains leakages taking place under PDS; and

(c) whether the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) had sponsored a similar study recently and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) :
(a) and (b) In a recent paper by Prof. Jean Dreze and Ms. Reetika Khera in the Economic & Political Weekly, extent of leakage from Public Distribution System (PDS) has been inferred based on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data on household consumption and foodgrains off-take data under PDS, which are only indicative in nature. As per the study, percentage reduction in leakages during 2004-05 to 2011-12 has been highest in Jammu & Kashmir (116%), Chhattisgarh (82%), Bihar (73%), and Odisha (67%).

(c) In a similar study conducted by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), it has been inferred that at the all-India level 46.7 per cent of the off-taken grain did not reach the intended PDS beneficiaries in 2011-12. Further, the per cent share of total leakage increased with States where greater per cent of India's poor resided.

Rise in prices of food items

575. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of food items, particularly vegetables, pulses and fruits have increased relentlessly from 50 per cent to 100 per cent during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details of the price variation of vegetables, common fruits and pulses between January, 2014 and January, 2015; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the uncontrolled prices of these essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) As per the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the period January 2014 to January 2015, the increase in prices of only a few vegetables such as tomato, brinjal and cabbage touched 50 percent and above. The details are given in the Statement I (*See below*).

(c) The recent steps initiated by the Government to contain prices of essential food items including fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement-II

Statement- I*Price trends of major food items based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI)*

Commodity	Index		% of variation
	January, 2014	January, 2015	
I. Food Articles	233.7	252.4	8.00
(a) Cereals	229.9	233.7	1.65
1. Rice	230.0	239.2	4.00
2. Wheat	220.2	216.6	-1.63
(b) Pulses	226.9	254.9	12.34
1. Gram	208.0	203.1	-2.36
2. Arhar	214.4	240.9	12.36
3. Moong	305.4	398.8	30.58
4. Masur	223.1	283.5	27.07
5. Urad	243.3	308.2	26.67
(c) Fruits and Vegetables	209.0	247.3	18.33
(d) Vegetables	216.8	259.6	19.74
1. Potato	198.6	202.8	2.11
2. Onion	341.6	335.1	-1.90
3. Tomato	181.8	273.2	50.28
4. Cauliflower	145.7	181.9	24.85
5. Brinjal	134.3	224.8	67.39
6. Cabbage	213.1	382.7	79.59
(e) Fruits	202.4	237.2	17.19
1. Banana	254.9	275.7	8.16
2. Apple	209.1	224.8	7.51
3. Orange	196.8	234.4	19.11
4. Papaya	139.8	148.1	5.94
(f) Milk	225.7	246.3	9.13
II. Food Products	168.5	171.6	1.84
(a) Sugar	184.5	182.2	-1.25
(b) Edible oils	147.1	145.8	-0.88

Source: Dept. of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP).

Statement-II

*Recent steps taken by the Government to improve the availability
and to contain prices of essential food items:*

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) fixed for potatoes at USD 450 per M.T. w.e.f. 26.06.2014 (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.
- 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 & 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.

Recommendations of the committee for restructuring FCI

576. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level committee headed by Shri Shanta Kumar for restructuring of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Committee has submitted its report on 21.01.2015

(b) Major recommendations of committee are given in the Statement-I. Government is examining the recommendations made by committee and a decision to implement the acceptable recommendations of the Committee will be taken shortly.

Statement-I

Major observations/recommendations of committee

- FCI to outsource all procurement operations to States that have gained sufficient experience.
- FCI to move to the Eastern U.P., Bihar, W.B., Assam etc. where small and marginal farmers suffer most from distress sale.
- Quality check through transparent and mechanical process.
- Outsourcing of stocking operations to CWC, SWCs, private sector under PEG scheme on competitive basis.

- Convert old conventional storages to Silos.
- Gradually phase out cover and plinth (CAP) with no gram stocks remaining in CAP for more than three months.
- Mechanization of operations in Food Storage Depots.
- Introduce a pro-active liquidation policy to off-load stocks in the market whenever they are in excess of buffer norms. Greater flexibility to FCI needed to operate in OMSS and export markets.
- De-notification of depots, fixing ceiling on incentives per worker and VRS to Departmental Labour.
- Condition of contract labour should be improved by giving them better facility.
- FCI to reorient into an agency for innovation in foodgrain management system.
- Use of HDPE rather than jute bags for packaging.
- End to End Computerization of food management system - Automation of FCI Operations

Rise in price of fruits and vegetables

577. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of fruits and vegetables and other essential items in the country have risen by upto 100 per cent between 31 January, 2014 to 30 January, 2015, if so, the item-wise details thereof, and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the concrete and fresh efforts Government would take to check the price rise of essential items during 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The details based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 575 (Part (a) and (b))].

Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to several factors such as adverse weather conditions, rise in transportation costs, supply constraints like storage facilities

for fruits and vegetables and artificial shortages due to hoarding and black-marketing.

The recent steps initiated by the Government to contain price rise of essential food items including fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement-II. [*Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 575 (Part c)*].

Coverage of NFSA

578. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to reduce the coverage of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that NFSA has not been implemented in all the States as yet; and

(c) if so, the States which have not implemented the NFSA, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) No Sir. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is already in force and there is no proposal for any amendment to the Act.

(b) and (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has deemed to have come into force on 05.07.2013. It *inter alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for identification of eligible households for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Allocation of foodgrains to 11 States/Union Territories (UTs) namely, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has started under the Act based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the Act, reported by them.

Remaining 25 States/UTs have not completed all the preparatory measures required for implementation of the Act. Implementation of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis and necessary advisories are issued to States/UTs, wherever required. As Period of 365 days for identification of eligible households got over on 04.07.2014, an additional three months time was given to these States/UTs to complete the identification exercise and other preparatory measures, and start implementation of the Act, which has been further extended by another six months, *i.e.* till 04.04.2015.

Pendency of consumer cases

579. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any efforts towards filling up of vacancies in consumer courts;

(b) whether any measures is being taken by Government to reduce pendency of cases despite the legal limit for disposal of cases being 90 days, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to establish more consumer courts in proportion to the population requirement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE) : (a) As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to fill up the vacancies in the District Fora and State Consumer Redressal Commissions. However, the Government regularly advises the State Governments to take measure in this regard.

(b) The various steps taken to clear the pendency of cases in time bound manner are as under:

- (1) State Governments have been requested from time-to-time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delay in appointments.
- (2) Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States.
- (3) Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.

- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.
- (c) No, Sir.

Modern food processing centres

580. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified centres for modern food processing industries in various States, and whether the Saansad Adarsh Grama Yojana adopted villages, such as Maravamangalam in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu are included in such focused area centres so that the villagers and other investors get the quick funding and establishment; and

(b) if so, the financial institutions involved in it for creating food processing centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Targets achieved under Vision 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for FPIs

581. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state whether Government was able to achieve its targets fixed under Vision - 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India, 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) : In order to promote food processing industries, increase level of processing and exploit the potential of domestic and international market for processed food products, Vision Document 2015 was prepared by the Ministry, which envisaged trebling the size of investment in the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. To achieve these

targets, an investment of ₹ 100,000 crore was required by the year 2015. Out of which, the share of Government was ₹10,000 crore.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, against the proposal for allocation of ₹ 4816 crore for the Ministry, a plan outlay of ₹ 4041 crore only was made for various schemes of the Ministry. The budget allocation for various schemes of the Ministry during the Eleventh Plan was ₹ 1672 crore, but the actual expenditure incurred was ₹1596.88 crore only. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, against the proposal for allocation of ₹14604 crore for the Ministry, a plan outlay of ₹ 5990 crore only was made for various schemes of the Ministry. The budget allocation for various schemes of the Ministry during the first three years of Twelfth Plan was ₹ 1810 crore only. The actual expenditure incurred so far is ₹ 1721.12 crore only.

Speedy delivery of Justice

582. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than two crore cases are pending in subordinate courts due to poor judge-population ratio, prolonged and costly litigation caused by procedures and lawyers' interests, poor infrastructure, shortage of judicial personnel and weak alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, etc;

(b) whether there is any proposal to fix time-limit for deciding a case to reduce pendency and to speed up the delivery of justice; and

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of qualified lawyers, if so, whether there is any proposal to start correspondence LLB courses to enable more number of students studying law, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There were about 2.64 crore cases pending in 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.

(b) The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable

rules of procedure. As such it is difficult to fix a specific time-frame for disposal of various categories of cases.

(c) As per information provided by the Bar Council of India, there is no shortage of qualified lawyers in the country and that LLB being a professional course cannot be run as a correspondence course.

Appointment of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

583. SHRI H.K. DUA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped further appointment of Judges to fill up the vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts;

(b) whether Government has decided not to appoint National Judicial Appointments Commission for the time being, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts at present?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) and (b) After assent by the President, the Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the accompanying National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 have been published in the Gazette of India on 31.12.2014. They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint. The process of setting up the National Judicial Appointments Commission has been initiated. Till such time the Acts are brought into force, the existing system of appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts is being continued.

(c) The details showing the number of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 20.02.2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Number of vacancies as on 20.02.2015
1	2	3
A. Supreme Court of India		03
B. High Court		
1.	Allahabad	76
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	20
3.	Bombay	09
4.	Kolkata	21

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	08
6.	Delhi	19
7.	Gauhati	07
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	07
11.	Jharkhand	11
12.	Karnataka	27
13.	Kerala	07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19
15.	Madras	18
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Odisha	08
19.	Patna	11
20.	Punjab and Haryana	30
21.	Rajasthan	20
22.	Sikkim	01
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttarakhand	05
TOTAL		343

Women judges

584. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the 33 per cent reservation policy for appointment of women judges in the courts;

(b) the present strength of women judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts; and

(c) the strength of women judges in Odisha?

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

(a) 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.

(b) and (c) The details showing the number of women Judges working in Supreme Court and the High Courts, including Orissa High Court, as on 20.02.2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Number of women Judges working as on 20.02.2015
1	2	3
A. Supreme Court of India		01
B. High Court		
1.	Allahabad	05
2.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	01
3.	Bombay	10
4.	Calcutta	05
5.	Chhattisgarh	--
6.	Delhi	09
7.	Gauhati	02
8.	Gujarat	03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	--
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	--
11.	Jharkhand	--
12.	Karnataka	03
13.	Kerala	01

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02
15.	Madras	06
16.	Manipur	--
17.	Meghalaya	--
18.	Orissa	01
19.	Patna	02
20.	Punjab & Haryana	09
21.	Rajasthan	04
22.	Sikkim	--
23.	Tripura	--
24.	Uttarakhand	--
TOTAL		63

Fast Track Courts

585. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge backlog of cases pending in various courts of the country, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government is considering setting up of Fast Track Courts for disposing of the cases expeditiously, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to reduce the backlog of cases?

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

(a) As per the information received from High Courts, 31.16 lakh civil cases and 10.37 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2014 in various High Courts. In District and Subordinate Courts, 82.34 lakh civil cases and 182.53 lakh criminal cases were pending as on 31.12.2014

(b) Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall,

in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing them. Government has requested the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts to implement this decision.

(c) The Government has taken major initiatives for pendency reduction. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in 2010 to 19,518 in 2013. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,132 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last four years. Under the e-Courts Project 13,323 courts have been computerized by 31st January, 2015. Computerization of courts would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers. In order to reduce Government litigation in courts the Central Government has encouraged the States to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms. The Government has also identified the areas prone to excessive litigation for adopting suitable policy and legislative measures to curb such litigation.

Bringing talented lawyers in judicial services

586. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to bring in talented/experienced lawyers in the judicial services as it has been witnessed that eminent lawyers are not inclined to opt for it;

(b) whether Government has approached State Governments, Supreme Court and High Courts in this regard, if so, their views in this regard and if not, by when such an exercise would be carried out in the interests of judicial system of the country; and

(c) whether Government would move forward to create special judicial cadre for the purpose, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in

November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. 15 State Governments and 18 High Courts have furnished their views. Divergence of opinion among the State Governments and High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service still persists.

Constitution of NJAC

587. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC);
- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay in its constitution;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken for appointment of two eminent persons in NJAC; and
- (d) whether the judicial appointments would continue through collegium system until NJAC becomes operational?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
(a) to (d) After assent by the President, the Constitution (Ninety Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the accompanying National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 have been published in the Gazette of India on 31.12.2014. They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint. The process of setting up the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) including fixing of criteria for nomination of two eminent persons in NJAC has been initiated. Till such time Acts are brought into force, the existing system of appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts is being continued.

Amending the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

588. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recently recommended amendments to the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made, particularly with regard to maintenance provisions;

- (c) the manner in which proposed recommendations would help women; and
- (d) by when amendment to the above Act would be placed before Parliament ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The 20th Law Commission of India in its 252nd Report titled “Right of the Hindu Wife to Maintenance: A relook at Section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956” has recommended to amend section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (78 of 1956) to protect the right of a Hindu woman, whose husband is unable to provide maintenance to her. The details of the recommendations are accessible on the website of Law Commission www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in. Since the subject matter of the report is relatable to a concurrent field subject, namely, Entry 5 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, comments/views of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being solicited in the matter.

Review of archaic laws

589. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to review archaic laws that are hindering efficient governance, if so, the progress made in this regard;
- (b) the details of such laws identified;
- (c) whether the Law Commission has submitted a report in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Report?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 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 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 was 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. On receipt of the Report of the Hon'ble Committee necessary action will be taken.

2. 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 Legislative Department.

3. 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 Legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action. The final decision will be taken only after receiving the comments from the Ministries/Departments and State Governments in this regard.

4. 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 Legislative Department. 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 the Ministries/Departments and State Governments in this regard.

Expediting the ongoing projects

590. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is expediting completion of ongoing railway projects;
- (b) if so, whether doubling and electrification of Villuppuram-Trichi railway track and over bridge in Sivaganga Town in Tamil Nadu are in a fast track mode; and

- (c) the date of completion fixed for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Railways are expediting completion of ongoing projects. However, due to huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds, it is not possible to provide adequate funds to all the projects on regular basis. Therefore, projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

(b) and (c) Doubling & electrification of Villupuram to Tiruchchirapalli (Trichy) is part of Villupuram-Dindigul doubling project. This project has been taken up at an anticipated cost of ₹1281 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 906 crore has been incurred upto 31.03.2014, with an outlay of ₹ 265 crore in 2014-15. Ariyalur-Valadi (49 Km) section has been completed. Track linking in Tiruvennainallur Road-Vriddhachalam (39 Km), Ottakovil-Ariyalur (8 Km), Punggudi-Manaparai (27 Km) and Ayyalur-Dindigul (25 Km) sections have been completed. Earthwork, bridges, ballast supply work in the remaining sections have been taken up. Problems in land acquisition preclude Railways from fixing targets for this project.

In regard to Road Over Bridge in Sivaganga Town, work of railway portion has been completed. The work of approaches has been taken up by Government of Tamil Nadu. Target for completion of this project has not been fixed.

Expediting the bullet train project

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

- (a) whether Government is planning to expedite Bullet train project connecting the four major metropolitan cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount earmarked for the project;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to garner investments for the project through 100 per cent FDI in Railways and for the technology transfer from China, Japan and European countries;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to create indigenous manufacturing companies and system integrators to facilitate the huge gamut of works involved for the Bullet train project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is undertaking a feasibility study for Diamond

Quadrilateral Network of High Speed trains comprising of four sides *i.e.* (i) Delhi-Mumbai, (ii) Mumbai-Chennai, (iii) Chennai-Kolkata, (iv) Kolkata-Delhi; and both diagonals *i.e.* (v) Delhi-Chennai and (vi) Mumbai-Kolkata. The total length of network will be approx. 10,000 km. Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL)/High Speed Rail Corporation Ltd. (HSRC) has been instructed to go ahead for Feasibility Study. An amount of ₹ 33 crore has been allocated for the feasibility studies on High Speed Rail Corridors in the Budget 2014-2015.

(c) The High Speed Rail project will have to be taken up through an appropriate mix of Government support, multilateral / bilateral funding and by alternative means of resource mobilization, including Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). However, at present, feasibility studies are underway.

(d) The High Speed Train projects are highly capital intensive projects and, at present, feasibility studies are underway. No project of High Speed Rail Corridor has been sanctioned.

(e) Does not arise.

Modernization of railway stations

592. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have implemented any scheme for modernization/upgradation of all railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the railway stations modernized/upgraded since inception of the said scheme including funds spent for the purpose, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken by Railways to expedite the modernization/upgradation of pending railway stations within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Stations' is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities. 1052 stations have been identified under Adarsh Station scheme in the States including Karnataka. Out of these, 925 stations have been developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. The State-wise list of 1052 stations is as under:-

State-wise names of developed and yet to be developed Adarsh Stations

State	Developed	Yet to be Developed
Andhra Pradesh Identified-29 Developed-20 Yet to be Developed-09	Anantapur, Bapatla, Chittoor, Dwarapudi, Gudur, Guntakal, Guntur, Hindupur, Kakinada Town, Kurnool Town, Macherla, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Piduguralla, Renigunta, Sattenapalli, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Vinukonda and Vizianagram.	Adoni, Bobbili, Duvvada, Machilipatnam, Naupada, Palasa, Parvathipuram, Sri Satya Sai Prasanthi Nilayamand and Visakhapatnam (Vizag).
Assam Identified-23 Developed-23 Yet to be Developed-0	Badarpur, Barpeta Road, Basugaon, Bijni, Fakiragram Jn., Goreswar, Gosaigaonhat, Hojai, Jakhlabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., Kokrajhar, New Bongaigaon, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur Assam, Tangla, Tihu, Tiptkai and Udalguri.	-
Bihar Identified-51 Developed-26 Yet to be Developed-25	Abhaipur, Anugraha Narayan Road, Arariya, Arariya Court, Barsoi Jn., Bhagalpur, Biharsharif, Chhapra Jn., Forbessganj, Ghogha, Jamalpur, Jehanabad, Jiradai, Joghani, Kahalgaoon, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Nalgachia, Patna Sahib Jn., Rafiganj, Shivnarayanpur, Sasaram Jn., Simraha, Sitamarhi, Sultanganj and Thakurganj.	Ara, Bairania, Bajpatti, Barauni, Begusarai, Dumra, Dumraon, Garhpura, Ghora Sahan, Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Janakpur Road, Kharik, Maheshkhut, Mansi, Narainpur, Nawadah, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sheikhpura, Simribakhtiyarpur, Supaul, Tehta, Thanabihpur and Warsaliganj.

Chhattisgarh Identified-12 Developed-11 Yet to be Developed-01	Ambikapur, Bhilai Power House, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Korba, Mahasamund, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon.	Balpur
Delhi Identified-02 Developed-02 Yet to be Developed-0	Delhi Kishanganj and Subzi Mandi.	-
Goa Identified-01 Developed-01 Yet to be Developed-0	Vasco-da-gama.	-
Gujarat Identified-27 Developed-25 Yet to be Developed-02	Bechrapi, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Dahod, Gandhigram, Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Kadi, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha, Palanpur, Sabarmati, Siddhpur, Udhna, Una, Unja, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar and Vyara.	Ambli Road and Bhaktinagar.
Haryana Identified-13 Developed-11 Yet to be Developed-02	Ambala Cantt. Jn., Bahadurgarh, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kalanour, Kosli, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa and Sonipat.	Karnal and Palwal
Himachal Pradesh Identified-01	Jwalaji (Jawala Mukhi Road)	-

State	Developed	Yet to be Developed
Developed-01 Yet to be Developed-0		
Jammu & Kashmir Identified-03 Developed-01 Yet to be Developed-02	Udhampur.	Hira Nagar and Kathua
Jharkhand Identified-22 Developed-19 Yet to be Developed-03	Bokaro, Chakradharpur, Chandrapura, Chittarajan, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa Road Jn., Gomoh Jn., Jagadishpur, Jasidih, Madhupur, Pakur, Parasnath, Phusro, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Silli & Tatanagar.	Chakulia, Daltonganj and Lohardaga.
Karnataka Identified-26 Developed-22 Yet to be Developed-04	Bidar, Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Londa, Wadi, Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Doddballapur, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Hubli, Kolar, Koppal, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta and Srinivasapura.	Almati, Badami, Kabakaputtur and Yelahanka Jn.
Kerala Identified-64 Developed-55 Yet to be Developed-09	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamali for Kaladi, Auvaneeswaram, Badagara, Chalakudi, Changanacheri, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chingavanam, Dhanuvachapuram, Etakkot, Ettumanur, Feroke, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannur, Karunagapalli, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam jn, Kochuveli, Kotikulam, Kottarakara, Kozhikkode, Kuruppantara, Manjeswaram, Mavelikara, Nilambur Road, Ochira, Kottayam, Mararikulam, Mulanturutti,	Charvathur, Guruvayur, Irinjalakuda, Kanhangad, Kannapuram, Kazhakuttom, Kollam (Quilon jn), Nileswar and Tripunittura.

	Pappinisseri, Payyanur, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Pattikkadu, Payangadi, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri (Tellicherry), Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha, Trichur (Trisur), Vaikam Road, Valapattanam, Vayalar, Vellarakkad & Wadakancheri.	
Madhya Pradesh Identified-36 Developed-32 Yet to be Developed-04	Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Bina, Biora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Ghatra, Gwalior, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Kareli, Katni, Murwara, Khajuraho, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Meghnagar, Parasasia, Patharia, Ratlam, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain & Umaria.	Dabra, Gadarwara, Junnerdeo (Jamai) and Pipariya.
Maharashtra Identified-92 Developed-85 Yet to be Developed-07	Ahmednagar, Ajni, Amalher, Ambarnath, Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Charni Road, Chembur, Chinchwad, Churchgate, Currey Road, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahanu Road, Dahisar, Devlali, Diva, Dock Yard, Dombivli, Gangakhed, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, Hingoli, Itwari, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jayasinghpur, Kamptee, Kandivli, Karad, Karjat, Kasara, Katol, Khadki, Khopoli, King's Circle, Kopergaon, Kurla, Latur, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Marine Lines, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Mulund, Mumbai Central (Local), Nagarsol, Nahur, Naigaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Nasik Road, Nimbhora, Panvel, Parbhani, Parli Vajinath, Pokarni Narsimha, Purna, Ramtek, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphale, Savda, Sewri, Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tiliaknagar, Turbhe, Udgir, Ulhasnagar, Umrer, Vangaon, Varangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambaug and Wardha.	Dhule, Kalmeshwar, Kolhapur, Multai, Narkher, Pandhurna and Puntamba.
Nagaland Identified-01	Dimapur.	-

State	Developed	Yet to be Developed
Developed-01 Yet to be Developed-0		
Orissa Identified-33 Developed-25 Yet to be Developed-08	Angul, Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Banspani, Bargarh Road, Baripada, Belpahar, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Muniguda, Paradeep, Rayagada, Rourkela and Titlagarh Jn.	Bhadrak, Jakhapura, Meramandoli, Raghunathpur, Rairangpur, Rengali, Soro and Talcher.
Puducherry Identified-02 Developed-02 Yet to be Developed-0	Mahe & Puducherry.	-
Punjab Identified-25 Developed-18 Yet to be Developed-07	Abohar, Bareta, Barnala, Dera Baba Nanak, Dhuri Jn., Fazilka, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Lehragaga, Maur, Moga, Muktsar, Phagwara, Sangrur, Sunam, Tapa and Taran Taran.	Anandpur Sahib, Bathinda, Giddarbaha, Khanna, Malerkotla, Mansa and Rajpura.
Rajasthan Identified-31 Developed-26 Yet to be Developed-05	Abu Road, Alwar, Anupgarh, Balotra, Barmer, Chittorgarh Jn., Choti Khatu, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Lalgarh, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Rajgarh, Raisingh Nagar, Ratangarh, Sadulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Dungar Garh and Sujan Garh.	Ladnun, Nohar, Ringus, Sardar Sahar and Tehsil Bhadra.

Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur, Avadi, Chennai Beach, Chennai Chetpet, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Coimbatore Jn., Hosur, Korukkupet, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Perambur Carriage Works, Pudukottai, Rajapalayam, Salem, Sankarankoil, Senji Panambakkam, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Teni, Tenkasi Jn, Thiruverumbur, Tiruchchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin, Virudunagar Jn. and Vridhdhachalam Jn.	Arakkonam, Kanniyakumari, Kudalnagar, Pamban, Peelamudu and Royapuram.
Yet to be Developed-06		
Telangana	Adilabad, Aler, Bhongir, Ghanpur, Jammikunta, Jangaon, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Lingampalli, Mahbubnagar, Malkajgiri, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Tandur, Vikarabad, Warangal and Zahirabad (Medak).	Shankarpalli.
Identified-22		
Developed-21		
Yet to be Developed-01		
Uttar Pradesh	Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Aligarh, Amethi, Atarra, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Bani, Barabanki, Baragaon, Barhni, Basti, Bhadaivan, Bharat Kund, Bharwari, Bhuteshwar, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Bilhar Ghat, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Chouri-Choura, Dapsaura, Daraganj, Daryabad, Jaunpur, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gaura, Gonda Jn., Haider Garh, Hapur, Hardoi, Jaunpur City, Jhusi, Kalpi, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Kunda Hamam Ganj, Lalitpur, Maghar, Manikpur, Mau Jn., Meerut Cantt., Meerut City, Mirzapur, Moth, Mughalsarai Jn., Munderwa, Naimisharanya, Naini, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Orai, Padrauna, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur,	Amroha, Babhan, Bijnor, Chandpur Siau, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Jais, Jakhania, Kulpahar, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Musafir Khana, Muzaffarnagar, Nautanwa, Rurah, Sadat, Shaml, Shohratgarh, Sitapur Cantt. and Vrindaban Road.
Identified-108		
Developed-85		
Yet to be Developed-23		

State	Developed	Yet to be Developed
Uttarakhand Identified-05 Developed-04 Yet to be Developed-01	Pilibhit Jn., Pokhrayan, Pratapgarh, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Salempur Jn., Sandila, Shahganj, Sikohabad, Sirathu, Sitapur, Sohawal, Sultanpur, Tundla and Unchahar. Kathgodam, Kotdwara, Ramnagar and Rishikesh.	Doiwala.
West Bengal Identified-381 Developed-373 Yet to be Developed-08	Adisaptagram, Adra, Agrapara, Ahmedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambalgram, Ambari falakata, Ambikakalna (Kalna), Amta, Anara, Andar, Andul, Aranghata, Asansol, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj City, Azimganj Jn., Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baghdogra, Bagnan, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Baidyabati, Bakhrabad, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Balichak, Ballalpur, Bally, Ballyganj Jn., Ballyghat, Balurghat, Bamangachhi, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Bandel, Baneswar, Banka pasi, Bankura, Banpur, Bansbaria, Banstala, Barabhum, Barakar, Baranagar, Barasat Jn., Bardhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur Jn., Basirhat, Basuldanga, Batasi, Bauria, BBD Bag, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Beldanga, Belerhat, Belgharia, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Belur, Belur Math, Berhampur Court, Betberia ghola, Bethuadaheri, Bhadreswar, Bhagwangola, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhingarh, Bidhannagar, Bidyadharpur,	Bankimnagar, Basudevpur, Bathnakkritiba, Dasnagar, Deulti, Durgachak, Ghoragata and Shalimar.

Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur, Bishnupur, Bisorepara
Kodalia, Boinchi, Bolpur, Bongaon, Brace-Bridge, Brindabanpur,
Budgebudge, Buniyadpur, Burnpur, Burobazar, Canning, Chakdaha,
Chamagram, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chanchai, Chandannagar,
Chandarapur, Chandpara, Chandrakona Rd., Changrabandha, Chas
Road, Chatra, Chatterhat, Chengail, Chhatna, Chowrigacha, Chuchura,
Contai Rd. (Belda), Cooch behar, Dainhat, Dakhineswar, Dalkolha,
Dankuni, Dantan, Darjeeling, Debagram, Deula, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali,
Dhapdhopi, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Diamond
Harbour Rd., Dinhata, Domjur, Dubrajpur, Dumdum Cantt, Dumdum Jn.,
Dumurdaha, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Eklakhi,
Falakata, Fuleswar, Gadadharpur, Galsi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia,
Gazole, Gede, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Ghutiarisharif, Gidhni, Girimaidan,
Gobordanga, Gobra, Gokulpur, Gopalnagar, Gourinathdham, Guma,
Guptipara, Gurap, Gushkora, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar,
Haripal, Harishchandrapur, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hasnabad, Haur,
Harua Road, Hijli, Hindmotor, Hooghly, Hotar, Hridaypur, Ichhapur,
Jadavpur, Jagaddal, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamuria, Janai road,
Jangipur Road, Jessore road, Jhantipahari, Jhargram, Jiaganj, Jirat,
Joychandipahar, Joynagar, Mojilpur, Kaikala, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda,
Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalinagar, Kalinarayanpur Jn., Kaliyagani, Kalyani,
Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaaguri,
Kamarkundu, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kanthi, Kashinagar, Katwa,
Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khana, Khardah, Khemasuli, Khidirpur,
Kirmahar, Kolaghat, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kulgachia,

State	Developed	Yet to be Developed
	Kulpi, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Garden, Lakshmi Kantapur, Lalgola, Lilluah, Lohapur, Loknath, Madanpur, Madarihath, Madhusudanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhdia, Majher Gram, Malatipur, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manigram, Mankundu, Masagram, Maslandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mollarpur, Mourigram, Muragacha, Murarai, Murshidabad, Nabadwip ghat, Nabadwipdham, Nabagram, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn., Nalhati, Nalikul, Namkhana, Nandakumar, Narayangarh, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Narendrapur, Nasibpur, Nekurseni, Netra, New Alipore, New Alipurduar, New Barakpore, New Cooch Behar, New Domohani, New Farakka, New Mainaguri, Nischindpur, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palassy, Palla road, Palpara, Palsit, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panduah, Panjipara, Panskura, Park Circus, Patipukur, Patuli, Phulia, Pirtala, Prantik, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Purulia, Radhamohanpur, Raiganj, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Rampurhat, Ramrajatala, Ranaghat, Raniganj, Remount road, Rishra, Rupnarayanpur, Rusulpur, Sagardighi, Sainthia, Saktigarh, Salanpur, Salar, Salboni, Samsi (Chanchol), Samudragarh, Sangrampur, Sankrail, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Sardiha, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli, Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn., Simlagarh, Simurahi, Singur, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sivok, Sodpur, Sonada, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur, Sondalia, Srirampur, Subhasgram, Sukna, Surjyapur, Taki Road, Tala, Taldi, Talit, Tamruk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd., Thakurnagar, Tikiapara, Tildanga, Titagarh, Tollygange, Tribeni, Uluberia and Uttarpara.	

Modernisation/upgradation of railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon need, volume of the passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority subject to availability of funds. State-wise/Station-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The expenditure on works of modernisation of stations including development of stations identified under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head – 'Passenger Amenities'.

The zone-wise allocation/expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' since 2009-10 on Indian Railways, also covering stations falling on Central Railway, Southern Railway, South Central Railway and South Western Railway which cover the State of Karnataka is as under:

Plan Head-53 Passenger Amenities

Railway	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central	83.36	82.80	60.67	65.00	55.62	54.77	29.00	30.85	58.60	59.68	77.00	48.31
Eastern	135.49	122.71	160.68	157.72	113.59	130.26	126.69	125.02	113.30	98.96	91.42	40.93
Northern	87.06	80.46	115.97	121.52	69.94	72.09	54.30	60.59	71.45	75.91	125.80	57.52
North Eastern	27.34	25.58	22.95	23.77	16.66	17.24	14.14	15.36	18.59	19.44	41.96	7.05
North East Frontier	36.61	35.84	57.07	59.13	47.11	53.90	67.23	64.74	45.00	42.39	50.48	27.17
Southern	80.05	80.73	61.50	61.90	59.00	58.71	69.81	71.61	68.12	67.56	62.58	53.41
South Central	157.24	155.57	106.92	110.47	81.46	94.76	85.98	87.82	97.12	95.57	104.24	51.30
South Eastern	35.43	33.54	55.64	66.19	39.90	43.15	57.80	56.91	45.97	47.60	56.37	35.97
Western	80.01	90.10	58.00	60.70	67.98	64.69	49.91	47.54	50.74	48.08	58.61	29.24

(₹ in crores)

Revised
Expenditure
Jan '15)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
East Central	29.04	31.26	39.80	38.72	39.02	35.82	41.91	36.03	53.39	46.07	55.17	35.59
East Coast	28.70	31.14	20.01	25.70	18.48	18.52	33.38	25.37	35.94	33.57	55.00	30.80
North Central	38.48	37.70	35.19	32.68	46.00	50.44	72.36	62.19	74.97	62.47	90.23	56.14
North Western	20.60	20.23	19.14	18.41	13.96	15.94	18.94	22.47	28.38	30.15	42.18	25.99
South East Central	17.21	15.75	21.60	22.60	44.10	49.65	65.80	60.46	42.87	45.43	39.57	28.50
South Western	35.95	36.37	12.85	12.56	32.98	36.07	37.59	37.53	28.02	29.48	35.81	23.86
West Central	24.40	23.83	23.80	26.82	26.98	27.18	30.76	31.32	53.58	47.82	49.92	37.45
Metro	2.87	2.77	11.15	6.93	12.50	11.24	6.46	6.33	7.95	7.55	11.56	4.91
TOTAL	919.84	906.38	882.94	910.82	785.28	834.43	862.06	842.14	893.99	857.73	1047.90	594.14

The progress of development of stations as Adarsh Stations is monitored at Zonal Railway and Apex level.

Filling up of vacancies by railways

593. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways introduce hundreds of new trains every year;

(b) if so, whether Government has been able to recruit the required number of employees to match the new train services; and

(c) if not, whether any steps have been taken to fill up the vacancies by introducing aggressive recruitment drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) In the last three years *i.e.* in 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14, 149 pairs of new Mail/Express trains, 118 pairs of new Mail/Express trains & 194 pairs of new Mail/Express trains respectively have been introduced on Indian Railways. However, introduction of new train services on Indian Railways is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc.

(b) and (c) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The requirement for various Group 'C' posts is assessed by the Zonal Railway(s)/Production Unit(s), which accordingly place indents on concerned Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs). RRBs, in turn, make recruitment on the basis of these indents. The total number of persons empanelled for various Group 'C' posts through RRBs during the last three years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Candidates Empanelled
1.	2011-12	23292
2.	2012-13	28467
3.	2013-14	31805
TOTAL		83564

Further, as an outcome of recruitment drive during 2014-15, panels of 8329 candidates have already been supplied to the indenting Zonal Railway(s)/Production Unit(s) during the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014.

Also, prompt action is taken by the Railways in regard to filling of vacancies in posts in Pay Band-2 (Grade Pay: ₹ 1800/-) by timely placement of indents with the recruitment agencies. During the last three cycles of open market recruitment resorted to

by the Railways from the year 2006-08 to 2012, around 1.86 lakh candidates have been empanelled on the Railways.

Inclusion of railway sector in 'Make in India' campaign

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

(a) whether Government plans to extend the 'Make in India' campaign to the railway sector, particularly in areas like high-speed trains, locomotives, signalling systems and integrated urban transit systems such as metro, light rail vehicles (trams) or monorail projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Currently, locomotives, wagons, coaches, rails and track components, signalling, electrical and telecom equipments are already being manufactured in India. Government of India in August 2014 has already permitted Foreign Direct Investment in Rail Transportation which could further encourage manufacturing in India.

Railway projects for Odisha

595. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Projects that have been approved for the State of Odisha;

(b) the present status of each of the project; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for each of such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Railway projects are not approved State-wise. However, the details of ongoing major projects of New Lines, Gauge Conversions, Doublings, Electrification and Workshops, falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha along with present status and details of funds allocated are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Cost (2014-15) (₹ in crore)	Expr. upto Mar.14 (₹ in crore)	Out-lay for 2014-15 (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Lines						
1.	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 km.)	1996-97	639	272	100	Work on important bridge over Brahmani river and 3 major bridges has been taken up. Combined diversion proposal for 141.87 hectares of forest land has been submitted to State Govt.
2.	Daitari-Banspani (155 km.) with MM for 3rd line between Jakhapura-Haridaspur (25Km.)	1992-93	1327	1050	12	Daitari-Bansapani new line completed & commissioned, and Jakhapura-Haridaspur 3rd line work has been taken up.
3.	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km.) with new MM for Digha-Egra (31 km.)	2010-11	651	8	5	Preparation of land acquisition plan has been taken up.
4.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 km.)	1996-97	1012	283	187	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. 1348 acres of land out of 1693 acres has been acquired. Earthwork & bridge work in the stretches where land is available, have been taken up. Work is frequently obstructed by agitating land losers for more compensation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km.)	1994-95	1995	298	100	Khurda Road-Begunia (32.5 km.) has been completed. Earthwork & bridge work in Begunia-Dasapalla (80 Km.) section have been taken up. In the remaining section land acquisition has been taken up.
6.	Raipur-Jharsuguda (310 km.)	2013-14	2161	0.1	0.1	Project included in Budget 2013-14 subject to clearance from CCEA. However, Planning Commission has refused 'In Principle' approval.
7.	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 km.)	2003-04	811	126	100	231 acres of land has been acquired. Earthwork & bridge work have been taken up for first 25 Km. from Talcher end.
Gauge Conversion						
8.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (90 km.) with MM for new line from Buramara-Chakulia(50Km.) with Upgrading of Rupsa-Buramara (75 Km.)	1995-96	647.24	176.59	2.65	Rupsa-Bangriposi Gauge Conversion completed & Commissioned. Buramara-Chakulia (50 Km.) with Upgrading of Rupsa-Buramara(75 Km.) has been entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd (RVNL) through Special Purpose

Vehicle (SPV). Bankability study report of RVNL has been taken up for examination.

Doubling

9.	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 km.)	2009-10	942	161	198	Track-linking in Sukinda Road-Tomka (17 km.), Chilikdara-Nilakantheswar (22 km.) and Kendujhargarh-Goaldih (11 km.) has been completed. Earthwork & bridge works in the remaining section have been taken up.
10.	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km.)	2012-13	837	2	1	Preliminary activities like preparation of design, plans have been taken up.
11.	Brundamal-Jharsuguda - flyover connection for joining DN Line (6.6 Km.)	2009-10	94	1	1	Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Tender opened for earthwork and minor bridges where land is available.
12.	Champajharan-Bimlagarh (21 km.)	2010-11	177	55	8	Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Track-linking in Bimlagarh-Patasahi (8 km.) has been completed. Earthwork & Bridge work in remaining section have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 km.)	2008-09	1014	144	50	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Earthwork, bridges and ballast supply works have been taken up.
14.	Cuttack-Barang (12 km.)	2003-04	200	188	9	11.50 Km. track-linking out of 12 Km. has been completed.
15.	Delang-Puri (28.7 km.)	2010-11	167	75	70	Delang-Sakhigopal (12.4 km.) Section completed and commissioned. Track-linking work in Sakhigopal-Puri (16.3 km.) has been taken up.
16.	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km.)	2005-06	213	195	10	Rengali-Lepanga (10 Km.) and Brundamal-Jharsuguda Road (5km.) sections have been completed. Track-linking in balance section has been taken up.
17.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 km.)	2003-04	240	212	9.5	Khurda-Bhubaneswar (19 km.) section has been completed. Track-linking in balance section has been taken up.
18.	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km.)	2012-13	258.2	1.19	5	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Preliminary activities like preparation of design, plans have been taken up.

19.	Raipur-Titlagarh (203 km.) incl. NL MandirHasaud-Naya Raipur (20 km) & new MM for conversion of Raipur(Kendri)- Dhamtari & Abhanpur-Rajimbranch (67.20 km.) (Total 290.2 Km.)	2007-08	692	164	161	Earthwork, bridges and ballast works have been taken up in Raipur-Titlagarh section. In the remaining section, preliminary activities like Final Location Survey, land acquisition, etc. have been taken up.
20.	Rajatgarh-Barang (25 km.)	1999-00	276	261	12	Rajathgarh-Ghantikal (11 km) has been completed. Ghantikal-Barang section track-linking has been taken up.
21.	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km.)	2010-11	679	50	52	Earthwork and bridge works in Boinda- Sargipalli (22 km) have been taken up.
22.	Sambalpur-Titlagarh (182 km.)	2006-07	951	174	106	Earthwork, bridge and ballast supply works have been taken up.
Electrification						
1.	Vizianagaram-Rayagada- Titlagarh-Raipur (465 Km)	2011-12	642	139.26	90	Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Work has been entrusted to Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE) & Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL).
2.	Jharsuguda-Sambalpur-Titlagarh Section including Jharsuguda-Ib (Bypass line)(238 Km)	2012-13	281	0.95	27	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work Entrusted to Central Organisation for Railway Electrification.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Sambalpur-Angul (156 Km.)	2012-13	238	10.10	25	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work entrusted to Construction Organisation of East Coast Railway.
4.	Singapur Road-Damanjodi (152 Km.)	2013-14	129	0.01	2.05	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Work has been entrusted to Central Organisation for Railway Electrification.
Workshop						
1.	Augmentation of infrastructural facilities of coaching depot.	2006-07	12.89	6.52	1.83	Work has been taken up.
2.	Augmentation of coaching infrastructure.	2006-07	17.12	10.03	1.83	Construction of pit lines completed. Other works also taken up.
3.	Maintenance facilities for main line electrical multiple units (15 rakes).	2007-08	9.71	6.53	0.50	Work has been taken up.
4.	Augmentation of periodical overhauling capacity for outturn of 150 coaches per month.	2008-09	38.62	16.87	1.98	Work has been taken up.
5.	Second electric loco shed to home	2012-13	111.92	1.00	5.00	Detailed estimate has been sanctioned.

	200 electric locos.						Work has been taken up.
6.	Extension of washing pit line to cater 26-coach length trains.	2012-13	8.60	0.04	0.00		Detailed estimate has been sanctioned.
7.	Integrated washing pit lines (2 Nos).	2010-11	15.24	0.72	0.00		Detailed Estimate sanctioned.
8.	Electric loco shed - Augmentation of holding capacity from 100 AC locos to 150.	2011-12	22.14	1.57	2.50		Work has been taken up.
9.	Satellite depot for maintenance of track machines.	2012-13	2.61	0.05	0.49		Work has been taken up.
10.	Coaching Depot - Conversion of pit line No.16 to integrated washing pit line.	2012-13	4.33	0.00	0.00		Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned.
11.	Setting up of wagon manufacturing factory at Sitapali.	2012-13	176.73	0.00	2.00		The project has not been taken up.

Fuel adjustment component in passenger fare

596. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce variable Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC) in passenger fare;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with percentage component of FAC in passenger fare; and

(c) the time by which the Rail Tariff Authority is likely to be constituted in order to take an independent call at fixed intervals on increasing passenger fare and freight charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) As announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14, Fare and Freight revision linked to fuel cost are being done twice a year, in sync with movement in fuel cost, in either direction.

(b) So far, revision in passenger fares has been carried out two times. The first revision was done in October 2013 wherein passenger fares were revised by 2 percent. The last revision was done in June 2014 wherein passenger fares were revised by 4.2 per cent.

(c) Government has already approved setting up of Rail Tariff Authority (RTA) which will advise the Ministry of Railways on all matters related to fixation of tariffs. A Government Resolution dated 27.01.2014 to this effect was issued.

On 22.09.2014, Ministry of Railways has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Bibek Debroy which will, *inter-alia*, examine and suggest modalities of implementing the existing Cabinet decision on setting up a Rail Tariff Authority and give recommendation, within one year.

Deaths of elephants and other wild animals

597. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deaths of elephants and other wild animals under running trains/ rail tracks has been mounting up in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Supreme Court has asked Government for evolving suitable measures to control such deaths, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. The number of deaths caused to elephants and other wild animals on rail tracks was nine (5+4) in the year 2014 as against 26 in the year 2013. In the current year (upto Feb. 2015), only two elephants have reportedly died on railway tracks.

(b) The measures highlighted by the Supreme Court to control incidences of deaths of elephants on rail tracks are identification of path/corridors, which the elephants take to cross the railway tracks, by Ministry of Environment and Forest in coordination with Railways, provision of trenches and underpasses on the identified corridors, identification of areas where trains could be directed to move at low speeds.

Use of Modern Wireless Animal tracking devices to track the movement of elephants, Satellite Space Navigation Systems to pre warn drivers and Battlefield Surveillance Radar System to avoid accidents have also been advised.

Railway track from Bhagat-Ki-Kothi to Fedusar in Rajasthan

†598. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway tracks have been laid from Bhagat-Ki-Kothi to Fedusar at Jodhpur city in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether that railway track and railway land has been illegally encroached upon; and

(c) if so, by when that railway track will be put to use, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) There existed a Metre Gauge line from Bhagat-Ki-Kothi to Fedusar which was closed in the year 1997. Some of the Railway land & track has been encroached upon for which action has been initiated under Public Premises Eviction (PPE) Act, 1971.

The line is not proposed to be reopened.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Proposals from North Western Railway

†599. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals sent by General Manager, North Western Railway for the expansion of railway and for upgradation of railway stations;
- (b) by when those proposals will be approved; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) No proposal of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects has been received from North Western Railway for inclusion in Works Programme of Railway Budget 2015-16.

Seven proposals regarding upgradation of passenger amenities at railway stations have been received from North Western Railway for inclusion in Works Programme of Railway Budget 2015-16. Such proposals are examined and considered for approval on their merit keeping in view the *inter-se*-priority of works and availability of funds. The approved works are shown in Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways.

New railway lines

600. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new railway lines planned to be taken up by the Ministry in the next two years, State-wise, and in the State of Odisha in particular;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Odisha is below national average with regard to coverage of railway line; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will connect Kesinga to Bhawanipatna on priority during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Decision for taking up new lines is made in Railway Budget only which is an yearly exercise. Therefore, projects to be taken up in the next two years cannot be decided beforehand.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In terms of population, the Rail network density of Odisha is 6 route km per lakh of population against the all India average of 5.44. In terms of area, Odisha has 1.62 route km per 100 sq. km of area against the all India average of 2.

(c) Kesinga and Bhawanipatna are already connected by rail *via* Lanjigarh Road.

New broad gauge line in Chhattisgarh

†601. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new broad gauge rail line is being laid in the Mandir-Hasaud - Naya Raipur-Kendri route in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the South-Eastern Central Railway requires 150 hectares of land, free of cost from the State for the work and the Chhattisgarh Government is ready to give 80 hectares of land for converting the narrow gauge rail line into the broad gauge from Raipur to Kendri; and

(c) if so, whether the Railway Board will accord sanction for this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The work for new Broad Gauge line between Mandir-Hasaud- Naya Raipur (20 Km) and Raipur (Kendri) - Dhamtari has already been sanctioned in 2010-11 as Material Modification to Raipur-Titlagarh Doubling project. This work requires 111 hectares of land, which the State Govt. of Chhattisgarh has agreed to provide on lease to Railways. Out of this, 54 hectares of land has already been handed over to the Railways.

Train from Ambikapur to New Delhi

602. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for starting a train from Ambikapur to New Delhi since long; and

(b) if so, by when the train will be started for convenience of the people of northern Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations from public representatives regarding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

introduction of train services from Ambikapur to Delhi have been received. They have been examined but not found feasible for implementation due to operational and resource constraints, at present.

Inadequacy of Ambulances

†603. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequacy of ambulances is being felt in view of the number of train passengers in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to increase their number; and

(c) if so, the details of those steps and by when it would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. The services of Centralized Accident Trauma Services (CATS) Ambulances and Ambulances of Delhi Government Hospitals are utilized for transportation of seriously ill / injured train passengers in Delhi. In addition, the ambulances of Railway Hospitals and Dispensaries are utilized to transport passengers in emergencies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Tapping the full potential of trains by railways

†604. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the full potential of trains is not being tapped by Railways;

(b) if so, whether Railways are now considering to tap the full potential of trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) The overall occupancy in all classes and all categories of reserved trains during the period 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 (upto January) has been more than 100%.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, with a view to ensure optimum utilization of available reserved accommodation, Zonal Railways have been empowered to review the different reservation quotas in trains on periodical basis and make adjustments wherever required to maximize the potential of trains.

Projects through PPP mode

605. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build new railway projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (b) if so, the details of policy laid down for such PPP mode;
- (c) the number of approved projects pending with the Ministry, the details thereof, project-wise and when they were announced;
- (d) whether such projects will be completed through PPP mode; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Participative Policy for rail connectivity and capacity augmentation was issued on 10.12.2012 which provides five models for building rail connectivities. These models are: (i) Non-Government Private Line Model (ii) Joint Venture model (iii) Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model (iv) Capacity augmentation with funding provided by customers (v) Capacity augmentation through annuity model.

(c) to (e) The following projects have been approved by Government and are under implementation through PPP mode:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Km.	Cost ₹ cr.	Year of sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Roha- Dighi Port New Line, Maharashtra	34	724	2014-15
2.	Digni -Jaigarh Port New line, Maharashtra	35	771	2014-15
3.	Gevra Road- Pendra Road New line	122	838	2013-14
4.	Kharasia- Dharamjaigarh-Donga-Mahua New line	104	1647	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Balgona- Katwa (GC)	25	112	2007-08
6.	Bhaktiyarpur Flyover including 3rd Line	-	250	2007-08
7.	Hotgi- Kudgi section (Doubling)	134	946	2014-15
8.	Manpur- Tilaiya Bakhityarpur (Electrification)	135	140	2014-15
9.	Gandhidham-Tuna port New line	17	142	2014-15

Payment to examination centres

†606. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of examination centres selected by the North Eastern Railway for conducting recruitment examinations during the last three years along with the details of the payment made to these examination centres;

(b) whether it is a fact that payment has been made in cash by the North Eastern Railway to the examination centres for getting the examinations conducted; and

(c) if so, the details and amount paid in cash to the examination centres during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (c) Number of examination centres *vis-à-vis* payments made during the recruitment examination held by Railway Recruitment Cell, North Eastern Railway is as under:-

Year	No. of Exam Centres	No. of Exam Shifts	Total payment to Exam Centre (in ₹)	Details (in ₹)	
1	2	3	4	5	
2012	383 (in 6 exam dates)	12	87,96,118	Rentals	20,00,268
				Honorarium	62,22,100
				Generator	2,86,500
				Sundry expenses	2,87,250
2013	288 (in 5 exam dates)	10	99,90,735	Rentals	19,85,777

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
				Honorarium 75,00,958
				Generator 2,16,000
				Sundry expenses 2,88,000
2014	236 (in 5 exam dates)	10	93,88,995	Rentals 20,80,320
				Honorarium 68,95,675
				Generator 1,77,000
				Sundry expenses 2,36,000
2015	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(b) Yes, Sir. Honorarium to invigilators, rentals of School building, sundry expenses Generators are only paid in cash only.

Privatisation of railways through FDI

607. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to privatise Railways inspite of the Prime Minister ruling out it's possibility;

(b) whether Government has notified rules allowing 100 per cent FDI in Railways; and

(c) if so, whether Government is effecting privatisation in Railways through stealth by notifying rules and allowing 100 per cent FDI in Railways and the factual status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has issued Sectoral Guidelines for Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in November, 2014.

(c) No, Sir. The emphasis of the Government is to attract investment, both domestic and foreign into the rail sector. This will strengthen and enable expansion of the rail infrastructure without privatising the Railways.

Delegation of financial powers

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

(a) whether Railways have decided to delegate more financial powers to General

Managers of zonal railways, Director General of production units, Executive Directors and Additional Members of the Railway Board to take a call on the tendering process;

(b) whether this was taken on the basis of the report of the E. Sreedharan Committee on delegating powers to General Managers with regard to tenders and commercial matters; and

(c) whether for tenders valued over ₹ 500 crore, the tender committee will be at additional member level and tender accepting authority will be the Board Member concerned, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. For tenders which are invited in Board's Office and valuing more than ₹500 crores, Tender Committee will be at Additional Member level and Tender Accepting Authority will be the concerned Board Member.

Vacant safety related posts

609. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant safety related posts in Railways;

(b) whether Government has any plans to fill up these vacant posts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) The total number of safety related vacant posts in Zonal Railways as on 01.04.2014 are 1,29,152 (Provisional).

(b) and (c) During the Financial Year 2013-14, total 73,005 persons/panels were provided to the Zonal Railways. Further, new indents for 81,000 posts have been placed on the Recruitment Agencies.

Electrification of railway line

†610. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to electrify the railway line from Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur in Rajasthan and if so, by when; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the amount provided for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Survey-cum- feasibility study for electrification of Jaipur - Sawai Madhopur section (131 Route Kilometres) was conducted in 2009-10 and proposal was not found operationally viable.

- (b) Does not arise.

New rail lines in Rajasthan

†611. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of new rail lines, in kilometers, laid in Rajasthan in the year 2012-13;
- (b) the number of metre gauge lines that were converted into broad gauge lines; and
- (c) by when the Udaipur to Ahmedabad rail line would be converted into broad gauge line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Details for the year 2012-13, in respect of Gauge Conversion and New Lines falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan are as under:-

- (i) Gauge Conversion: 140 Km track laid
- (ii) New Lines: Nil Km
- (c) No target of completion has been fixed at present.

Improving facilities in general bogies

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the over-crowding of general compartments of mail/express and passenger trains;
- (b) whether Government has estimated the number of passengers travelling in general compartments in trains;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the number of general bogies as well as to improve the facilities in general bogies to facilitate easy travel by general public; and

(d) the funds allotted for improvement of general bogies in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) As the overall demand for travel surges especially during the peak season, the demand for general second class coaches in trains also increases giving rise to overcrowding.

(b) The number of passengers travelling in unreserved (general) compartments in trains mentioned in part (a) above were estimated at 2352 million in ordinary trains and 917 million (approximate) in Mail/Express during 2013-14.

(c) Indian 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. Besides, to cater to the travelling needs of General Class passengers, 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 four pairs of Jan Sadaharan train services, but have also augmented existing train services utilizing 100 General Class coaches during 2014-15 (up to January, 2015). Cushioned seats have been provided in General second class coaches.

(d) Since 2011-12, funds have been provided for manufacture of more than 150 LHB design general coaches (costing about rupees 1.6 crores each), which provide greater passengers safety and comfort and have higher speed potential. Consolidated funds are allotted for maintenance of all coaches including general second class coaches and no separate funds specifically for general second class coaches are assigned.

Railway lines along the Indo-China border

613. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed final location survey and detailed geo-technical studies for four proposed strategic railway lines along the Indo-China border;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

- (c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Since these are strategic lines, Ministry of Defence has been requested to convey approval and deposit requisite funds amounting to ₹ 345 crore for carrying out Final Location Survey/Detailed Project Report (DPR).

- (c) As none of the projects has been sanctioned, no time-frame for their completion can be given.

Train services from Goa to religious places

614. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any trains available from Goa to Velankanni and Tirupati; and

- (b) if not, the reasons for not providing train services to go to these religious places despite the fact that Goa is an international tourist destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Goa is presently connected to Velankanni by 17315/17316 Velankanni-Vasco-Da-Gama Express (weekly) but there is no direct train between Goa and Tirupati. Introduction of a train from Goa to Tirupati is not feasible, at present, due to operational and resource constraints. However, introduction of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification and availability of resources.

Policy on FDI in railways

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

- (a) the Government's policy on FDI in railways;
- (b) the response of foreign investors and foreign railway companies to the opening up of the railway infrastructure for investment;
- (c) whether with focus on big ticket investments, Railways are neglecting short haul routes which can be money spinners, if properly handled, if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) if not, the steps underway to develop rail corridors between small towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Government of India in August 2014 has permitted 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through Automatic Route. FDI is permitted in construction, operation and maintenance of following:

(i) Suburban corridors through Public Private Partnership (PPP); (ii) High speed train projects; (iii) Dedicated freight lines; (iv) Rolling stock including trains sets and locomotive/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities; (v) Railway electrification; (vi) Signaling system; (vii) Freight terminal; (viii) Passenger terminal; (ix) Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/siding; (x) Mass Rapid Transport System.

(b) No specific investment proposal has been received since the opening of FDI in Rail Transport.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Development of Indian Railway Network including small town connectivity is a continuous exercise whereby investments are made in New line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects subject to availability of fund.

Criminal cases in railways

†616. DR. VIJAY LAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of crime like murder, theft and Jahar Khurani in trains is on the rise during the recent years;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers face difficulty in lodging FIRs at the stations; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of cases of crimes like murder and Jahar Khurani (drugging) in trains have decreased in the year 2014 in comparison to the previous year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the number of cases of theft of personal belongings over Indian Railways has increased. The details of cases of theft, murder and Jahar Khurani in trains over Indian Railways during the last three years and the current year (upto January) zone-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Such information is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise.

(c) and (d) 'Policing' on Railways being a State Subject, FIRs on crime against passengers are lodged with, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police of the concerned State.

Ministry of Railways have ensured that TIEs and Escort parties of Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force on board trains carry FIR forms to enable passengers to file complaints without breaking their journey.

Statement

(a) and (b) *The number of cases of theft, murder and jaharkhurani reported in trains over Indian Railway during the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto January) zone-wise is as under:*

Railway	Year	Number of cases of theft of personal belongings	Number of cases of murder	Number of cases of drugging
1	2	3	4	5
Central	2012	1244	2	26
	2013	1241	1	34
	2014	1936	4	29
	2015	173	0	3
Eastern	2012	424	4	100
	2013	487	4	66
	2014	451	2	60
	2015	35	1	2
East Central	2012	496	2	130
	2013	570	2	114
	2014	738	3	43
	2015	63	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
East Coast	2012	426	2	23
	2013	336	1	26
	2014	393	0	44
	2015	59	0	1
Northern	2012	897	5	71
	2013	883	1	39
	2014	1165	5	48
	2015	92	0	4
North Central	2012	444	1	39
	2013	417	1	8
	2014	332	1	16
	2015	40	0	1
North Eastern	2012	25	2	39
	2013	102	6	19
	2014	189	3	20
	2015	12	0	1
North East	2012	131	2	87
Frontier	2013	144	2	82
	2014	160	2	60
	2015	11	0	2
North	2012	418	2	13
Western	2013	480	4	9
	2014	525	1	4
	2015	53	0	2
Southern	2012	319	0	2
	2013	416	1	5
	2014	483	3	12
	2015	53	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
South Central	2012	1082	1	11
	2013	970	1	13
	2014	1382	1	19
	2015	96	0	0
South Eastern	2012	172	1	36
	2013	255	3	20
	2014	366	0	25
	2015	11	0	1
South East	2012	222	0	13
Central	2013	249	1	13
	2014	243	1	7
	2015	13	0	2
South	2012	143	0	5
Western	2013	229	0	5
	2014	342	0	6
	2015	35	0	0
Western	2012	694	3	29
	2013	825	3	9
	2014	1244	3	20
	2015	103	1	1
West Central	2012	1088	2	28
	2013	1587	1	11
	2014	1511	1	24
	2015	117	0	3
TOTAL	2012	8225	29	652
	2013	9191	32	473
	2014	11460	30	437
	2015	966	3	24

Foreign participation in infrastructure segment

617. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed 100 per cent foreign participation in crucial infrastructure segments of Railways, if so, the areas identified for this purpose;

(b) whether any blue print has been drawn to facilitate foreign investment in these areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made on the impact of foreign investment on employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel in Railways, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government in November, 2014 has issued Sectoral guidelines which includes 17 sectors which permits 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in construction, operation and maintenance in the following identified areas:

(i) Suburban corridors through Public Private Partnership (PPP); (ii) High speed train projects; (iii) Dedicated freight lines; (iv) Rolling stock including trains sets and locomotive/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities; (v) Railway electrification; (vi) Signaling system; (vii) Freight terminals; (viii) Passenger terminals; (ix) Testing facilities and laboratories; (x) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy; (xi) Railway Technical Training Institutes; (xii) Concessioning of standalone passenger corridors (branch lines, hill railways etc.); (xiii) Mechanized Laundry; (xiv) Rolling stock procurement; (xv) Bio-toilets; (xvi) Technological solutions for manned and unmanned level crossings; (xvii) Technological solutions to improve Safety and reduce accidents.

The Sectoral guidelines include permitted activity, salient features and limit to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in each of the above identified sectors.

(c) No assessment has been made.

Investment for pending railway projects

618. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many railway projects are pending for completion;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for bringing more investments for timely completion of such projects;

(c) the amount of private or foreign investment required for completion of these projects; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing more investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Railway projects are highly capital intensive and are financed mainly through Capital as Budgetary Support from General exchequer. There has been constant endeavour on the part of Railways to augment resources for Plan financing. Currently, Indian Railways require ₹ 4,91,510 crore to complete the ongoing sanctioned projects, which could be funded through General Budgetary Support or Extra Budgetary Resources including Private/Foreign funding. Indian Railways are progressively seeking enhanced Gross Budgetary Support for its projects. In order to invest in rolling stock, Railways borrow funds from market through Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). In recent past, new line works have been sanctioned with financial contribution from State Governments. In December, 2014, Ministry of Railways had sent request to all State Governments for formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for railway projects. Government is encouraging investments through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for generating financing to build/strengthen rail infrastructure and for modernising the same. A Participative policy was notified in December 2012 and Sectoral guidelines for Domestic/Foreign Direct Investment have been notified in November 2014. Model Concession Agreements for three models Private line model, Joint Venture model and Build Operate Transfer (BOT) model have been issued to facilitate the investors.

Survey for construction of new railway lines in Telangana

619. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of eight surveys have been conducted in the last three years in Telangana for construction of new railway line, if so, the details of such surveys; and

- (b) the reasons for not taking up the projects even after lapse of three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, details of eight surveys for new lines falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana conducted during the last three financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15 are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of Survey	Length (in Kms)	Cost (in crores)
1.	Kacheguda-Chityal New Line (87 Km)	87	1067
2.	Krishna-Vikarabad New Line (122 Km)	122	788
3.	Zaheerabad- Secunderabad New Line (64 Km)	64	456
4.	Gadchandur to Adilabad New Line (70 Km)	70	448
5.	Jaggayapeta- Miryalaguda New Line (37 Km)	37	222
6.	Karimnagar - Hassanparthi New Line project (62 Km)	62	464
7.	Hyderabad- Srisailam New line project (104 Km)	104	1253
8.	Pagidipalli-Shankarapalli New Line project (105 Km)	105	1189

Due to huge throw forward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of resources, the projects have not been sanctioned.

Provision of II AC coach in Ranchi-Dumka Express

620. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether train No. 18619/18620 Ranchi-Dumka Express is not having II AC coach, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Railways have any plan for providing II AC coach in this express train;
- (c) whether any recommendation from the Government of Jharkhand has been received to this effect; and
- (d) by when, II AC coach would be provided in this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) At present, 18619/18620 Ranchi-Dumka Express is not having AC-II tier coach in its regular composition. However, to cater to the need of upper class passengers, one AC-III tier coach is available.

(b) to (d) Request for provision of a composite AC coach in 18619/18620 Ranchi-Dumka Express has been received from the Government of Jharkhand, which has been examined but not found feasible for implementation due to lack of commercial justification.

Stopping manual scavenging in railways

621. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking any efforts to stop manual scavenging in Railways.

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is undertaking any programme to find alternate employment for the people affected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No manual scavenging is practiced on Indian Railways.

In order to have effective waste disposal system, concrete washable aprons on platform tracks with jet cleaning arrangements is being provided. Mechanical cleaning and cleaning with protective gear is adopted for ensuring sanitation at stations.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Report of the GRP on crimes in moving trains

†622. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report of the Government Railway Police (GRP) which has pointed out that the criminals who commit crimes on the moving trains have connection with Pointmen, Gangmen, Vendors, Coolies or other Railway officials;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the safety of passengers in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No report has been received from Government Railway Police (GRP) pointing out connection of criminals who commit crime on moving trains with Pointsmen, Gangmen, Vendors, Coolies or other Railway Officials.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases and their investigation in Railway premises as well as on running trains including creation of secure environment for women passengers are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. However, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following steps are being taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to check incident of crimes occurred in trains:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/ sections, 1300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. All the ladies special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.
3. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive Railway stations.
4. An All India Security Helpline '1800-111-322' has been operational from August, 2014 at Railway Board to enable passengers to seek security related assistance round the clock.
5. To create a more effective security mechanism over Indian Railways, a

proposal for amendment in the RPF Act has been moved by the Ministry of Railways with the approval of the Ministries of Law and Justice and Home Affairs. This will empower the RPF to deal with serious crimes in passenger areas.

Use of water meant for cleaning toilets in pantry car

†623. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the media report dated 20 January, 2015 that the water meant for cleaning toilets and trains is being used by the pantry car staff for cooking food at some railway stations;
- (b) if so, response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that good quality food is served to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint regarding use of unhygienic water for preparation of meals in the panty car of train number 18478 Haridwar Puri Kalinga Utkal Express was forwarded to zonal railway for taking necessary action. A fine to the tune of ₹ 50,000/- has been imposed on the licensee.

(c) Steps taken/being taken to ensure 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 Pre-cooked Food (ready to eat meals) to improve the quality, hygiene and to provide variety of options of meals to the passengers. (iii) Introduction of E-Catering so that passengers can book the food of their choice while booking the ticket through internet. (iv) Standardization of cooking and services of food through setting up of modern and mechanized state of the art base kitchens. (v) A pilot project for feedback of the passengers

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) has been launched on some trains. (vi) Mechanism for monitoring and supervision through regular, surprise and periodical inspections including setting up of a Catering Services Monitoring Cell with a toll free number 1800-111-321 at national level for real time redressal of complaints. (vii) Imposition of stringent punitive action including heavy penalties in case of deficiencies in services.

Supply of packaged water

†624. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of companies authorized by Government to supply packaged water in trains;
- (b) whether Government is considering to ensure availability of Rail Neer to passengers in trains;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the bottles of different packaged water selling companies have labels of 'Only for Railway Supply';
- (d) if so, the guidelines issued therefor; and
- (e) if not, the action being contemplated by Government against such companies and sellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) The names of the companies permitted to sell Packaged Drinking Water other than Rail Neer in trains and at stations under various Railway zones are as under:-

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
Central	M/s Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Sanjeevan Food & Beverages
	M/s Prathmesh Aqua Products
	M/s S.P. Beverages
	M/s Pepsico India Holding Private Limited
	M/s Bisleri International Private Limited
	M/s Sahyadri Food and Agro Industries

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
	M/s Gaggar Enterprises Private Limited
	M/s Om Sai Beverges
	M/s Jivika Minerals Private Limited
	M/s B.G. Aqua Private Limited
	M/s Dhariwal Industries Private Limited
East Coast	Coca Cola Company
	Pepsi Foods
	Bislery Private Limited
	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited
East Central	M/s Kaimur Packaged Private Limited
	Bohar Sales & Trading Limited
	Ishwar Raj Beverages Private Limited
	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	Acer Engineers Private Limited, Kaweri Hills
	P N Industries
	Lumbini Beverages Private Limited
	Perfect Aqua Private Limited
	Prakash Udyog
	Radiance Food & Beverages
	Bharat Aqua Enterprises
	Vaibhav Aqua Industries
Eastern	Pepsi Foods Private Limited
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	Bisleri International Private Limited
	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited
	Swachha Beverages Private Limited

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
North Central	Parley Agro Private Limited
	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages
	M/s Sunrich Foods & Beverages Private Limited Amba (Morena)
	M/s Axiss International, Lucknow
	M/s Durga Beverage, Jhansi
North Eastern	M/s Acer Engineers Private Limited
North East	Silver Drop food & Beverages Private Limited
Frontier	K.K. Beverages Private Limited
	Udayak Agro Products Private Limited
	Sureka Projects Private Limited
	Udayak Agro Products Private Limited
	Ma Kamakhya Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	Matri Wate Products Private Limited
	Varun Beverages Limited
	Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd.
	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd.
Northern	Parley Agro Private Limited
	Pepsico India Holding Private Limited
	Uno Food India Private Limited
	ACER Engineering Private Limited
	Iceberg Food Limited
	Axis International
	M.K. Peacock Mineral Water Private Limited
	Durga Beverages
	Sizzling Beverages Private Limited

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
North Western	M/s Parle Agro Ltd.
	Varun Beverages Ltd. (Pepsi)
	M/s Uno Food Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	Bohra Sales & Trading
	M/s Nimbus Foods
	Ice berg Food Ltd.
	M/s Vinyak Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s Gaggar Enterprises Private Limited
	M/s P.N. Industries
South Central	M/s Pepsi Food Private Limited
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Dhariwal Industrial Limited
	M/s Bisleri International Private limited
	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited
	M/s Acer Engineers Private Limited
South East Central	M/s Khalsa Beverages (India)
	M/s Mab Gold Forms, Bilaspur
	M/s Gautam Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Durga Beverages, Jhansi
	M/s P.N. Industries, Bikaner
South Eastern	M/s Pepsico India Holding Private Limited
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Dhariwal Industrial Limited
	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited
	M/s Bisleri International Private Limited

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
Southern	M/s Acer Engineers Private Limited
	M/s Eureka Forbes Private Limited
	M/s S V Enterprises
	M/s Sonali Aqua Products
	M/s Akshaya Aqua Firms
	M/s Golden Threads
	M/s Five Star Aqua Minerals
	M/s Nest Food & Beverages
	Sri Amman Mineral Waters (P) Limited
	Shree Gokulam Food & Beverages (P) Limited
	M/s Harvinkey Aqua
	M/s Manasaroba Spring
	M/s Jyothi Manufacturing Industry
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Vision Enterprises
South Western	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Parle Agro Ltd.
	M/s Dhariwal Industrial Limited
	M/s Bisleri International
	M/s Pepsi Food Private Limited
	M/s Acer Engineers Private Limited
West Central	M/s Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s Parle Agro Ltd.
	M/s Uno Food Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s P.N. Industries

Zonal Railway	Name of the Company
	M/s Nimbus Foods
	M/s Bisleri International
	M/s Vinyak Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s Sunrich Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd.
	M/s Kaimur Packaged Drinking Water (P) Ltd.
	M/s Maa Gayatri Aqua Minerals
Western	Uno Food (India) Private Limited
	M/s Pepsico India Holding Private Limited
	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Bisleri International Private Limited
	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited
	M/s Gaggar Enterprises Private Limited
	M/s Kleanzone System (I) Private Limited
	M/s Patel Beverages Private imited
	M/s Sanjivani Foods & Beverages
	M/s Shree Beverages Private Limited
	M/s Darshan Products

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) No such instruction has been issued in regard to bottles of different packaged water selling companies have labels of 'only for railway supply'. However instructions have been issued *vide* Commercial Circular No. 20/2001 to the Zonal Railways that the following particulars shall be marked legibly and indelibly on the label of the bottle/container.-

“Packaged Drinking Water”

Packed for Indian Railways as per IS 14543:1998

MRP:- ₹ 15/- for 1000 ml

High speed trains in Jharkhand

625. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to run high speed trains in Jharkhand; and
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal to run high speed trains between Dhanbad/Ranchi to Kolkata?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government is undertaking a feasibility study for Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High Speed trains comprising of four sides *i.e.* (i) Delhi-Mumbai, (ii) Mumbai-Chennai, (iii) Chennai-Kolkata, (iv) Kolkata-Delhi and both diagonals *i.e.* (v) Delhi-Chennai and (vi) Mumbai-Kolkata. The alignment has not been decided.

Construction of over bridge in Dhanbad

626. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal for construction of an over bridge at Pradhankanta railway station in Dhanbad, Jharkhand is under consideration, if so, the details of the said project; and
- (b) the time-frame by which the work of this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of level crossing 15/Spl/T near Pradhankanta station at km 260/27-29 has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with the State Government. The work could not be taken up because State Government could not finalise the alignment of approaches. Now, State Government desires to construct the ROB on a diverted alignment with minimal land acquisition. Accordingly, work of finalization of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has been taken up.

- (b) In view of uncertainties involved in land acquisition, no time-frame for completion of ROB can be fixed.

Irregularities in procurement of railway coaches

627. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the media report dated 9 February, 2015,

regarding irregularities in procurement/purchase of railway coaches recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities and has fixed responsibility in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One advertised tender for procurement of 500 Nos. of General Second Class (GS) coaches has been opened and this tender is still under consideration. As tender is still under consideration, any complaint would receive due attention under extant rules.

(b) and (c) Do not arise as any contract is yet to be awarded.

Broad gauge work between Narkatiaganj and Sitamarhi stations

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

(a) whether the broad gauge work on the stretch between Narkatiaganj station and Sitamarhi station of Bihar has been completed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) by when broad gauge train would be operated on this route; and

(c) whether Government proposes to run express trains on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. So far gauge conversion work from Sitamarhi to Raxaul (82 km) has been completed and commissioned. Earthwork, major/minor bridge works have been taken up on remaining section of the project *i.e.* from Raxaul to Narkatiaganj (42 km).

(b) Broad Gauge Trains are in operation on Sitamarhi-Raxaul section.

(c) To cater to the needs of Sitamarhi-Raxaul-Narkatiaganj section, a portion of which is under gauge conversion, two pairs of services have been announced:

(i) 15217/15218 Darbhanga-Ajmer Express (weekly), announced in Railway Budget 2012-13, serving the entire stretch of Sitamarhi-Raxaul-Narkatiaganj section.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) 15655/15656 Kamakhya-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express (weekly), announced in Railway Budget 2014-15, serving Sitamarhi-Raxaul portion of the said sector. This is routed *via* Sitamarhi-Raxaul-Sagauli-Narkatiaganj.

New broad gauge rail track between Ahmedabad and Udaipur

629. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has a proposal to construct a new broad gauge rail-track between Ahmedabad and Udaipur *via* Himatnagar so as to introduce a short distance direct rail service between Ahmedabad and Delhi; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is also a proposal to convert the Modasa-Shamlaji rail section falling on the route into broad gauge line, if so, the provision made for this purpose; and
- (c) if not, the details of routes proposed to be connected with the Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Delhi section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299 km) along with Modasa-Shamlaji (23 km) new line has been taken up at an anticipated cost of ₹ 1215 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 343 crore has been incurred upto March, 2014, with an outlay of ₹ 40 crore for the year 2014-15. In view of huge throwforward of ongoing projects, execution of this project has been taken up in phases. On Himmatnagar-Udaipur section, earthwork, bridge work, blanketing, etc. have been taken up. On Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar section, tender for building for signalling equipment has been awarded.

- (c) Does not arise.

Funds for various projects in Himachal Pradesh

630. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds sanctioned/released for Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line, Chandigarh-Baddi new line and completion of Nangaldam-Talwara new line to connect to Mukerian and to provide alternative line to Pathankot through Sirhind-Nangaldam-Talwara-Mukerian route projects in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether Railways propose to allocate additional funds for successful completion of these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Details of funds allotted in the year 2014-15 in respect of these 3 projects are as under:

Projects	Outlay 2014-15 (₹ in crores)
Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line	10
Chandigarh-Baddi new line	4
Nangaldam-Talwara new broad gauge line and taking over siding Mukerian-Talwara	20

(b) and (c) Indian Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited overall availability of funds. To ameliorate the position, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been persuaded to partner with Railways in funding the projects. As a result, the State Government has agreed to bear (i) 50% cost of Chandigarh-Baddi new line and (ii) 25% cost of Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line alongwith increased cost of land, if any.

Permission for water supply lines to cross railway tracks

631. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has sent several proposals for various water supply lines to cross railway tracks, specially in Patan and Banaskantha districts for necessary permission; and

(b) if so, the details of latest development in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposals for water supply pipeline to cross Railway tracks are regularly received from the State of Gujarat. 22 proposals for water supply pipeline crossings have been received from Patan and Banaskantha Districts of Gujarat since 2010. All these 22 cases have already been finalised by Railways.

Train frequency from Gandhinagar

632. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhinagar is the only State capital in the country served by negligible train frequency or to some extent its importance is ignored by the Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of train connectivity of Gandhinagar with rest of the country;

(c) whether the Ministry has examined the situation and importance of the State capital for rail connectivity at the high level; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry intends to provide more long distance trains and eliminate discrimination to the State capital of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (d) Presently, Gandhinagar is being served by 5 pairs of trains including 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains and 2 pairs of MEMU trains, which are as under:

1. 19309/19310 Gandhinagar Capital-Indore Express (daily)
2. 12215/12216 Bandra (T)- Delhi Sarai Rohilla Garib Rath Express *via* Jaipur (4 days a week)
3. 19031/19032 Ahmedabad-Haridwar Mail *via* Delhi (daily)
4. 69131/69132 Gandhinagar Capital-Ahmedabad MEMU (daily)
5. 69191/69192 Gandhinagar Capital-Anand MEMU (daily)

Although, at present, there is no proposal to introduce additional trains to Gandhinagar, however, introduction of train services on Indian Railways is an ongoing process, subject to traffic demand, operational feasibility and availability of resources etc. Further, Gandhinagar Capital is well connected to Ahmedabad by road, from where a large number of Mail/Express and Passenger trains are available providing connection to various parts of the country.

Performance of SITP

633. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme titled “Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks” (SITP) is under operation, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) how the scheme has performed in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether an allocation of ₹ 300 crores was made for the Scheme in 2013-14; and
- (d) whether this amount was reduced to ₹ 140 crores later, if so the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since Tenth Five Year Plan to provide required infrastructure facilities for development of the textile industry. The scheme has been scaled up in Twelfth Five Year Plan with total outlay of 1900 crores. The project envisages provisions for common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the ITP with total financial support of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 40 crores.

So far 63 parks are sanctioned with an estimated project cost of ₹ 6553 crores and Government of India assistance under the scheme would be ₹ 2306 crore. An amount of ₹ 1410.58 crores has been released under SITP. Sixteen parks have been completed and production has started in 27 parks.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra, 14 parks are sanctioned so far out of which three parks have been completed. ₹ 495 crores have been provided as financial assistance for these parks.

(c) and (d) ₹ 300 crores was provided in Budget estimates for this scheme for the year 2013-14, which was reduced following revision in revised estimate, trend of expenditure and other factors.

Ban on export of cotton

†634. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed ban on the export of cotton to benefit the yarn industry;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the farmers of Madhya Pradesh are not getting appropriate rates for cotton crop due to incorrect assessment of the cotton yield as a result of imposition of ban on the export of cotton and imposition of cess;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the per quintal rate of cotton in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year along with the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the details of action being taken by Government to ensure that farmers get proper price for cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The per quintal rate of cotton paid by Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI) in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year is as given below:-

Crop Year	Progressive average rate paid by CCI (FAQ grade Kapas) in ₹./ Qtl.
2011-12	4151
2012-13	3900
2013-14	4737
2014-15	4030

Source: Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Ltd.

(d) For the Cotton Season 2014-15, CCI has been mandated to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. CCI is operating more than 340 procurement centres in 92 districts across 11 cotton growing States in the country. Apart from CCI, in Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Limited (MSCCGMFL) has also been assigned the role of MSP procurement of cotton. Directions have been issued to CCI for the smooth conduct of MSP operations during the Cotton Season 2014-15, which include giving wide publicity of MSP of cotton fixed and the details of procurement centres opened by CCI for MSP operations, opening of additional purchase centres as per requirement, online payment to farmers and constant monitoring of the operations in each centre on a daily basis by the CCI.

New textile policy

635. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a new Textile Policy with a view to boost export, if so, the details along with the results thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to revamp this policy with a view to create new jobs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which Government has succeeded in its mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Textiles had constituted an Expert Committee headed by Shri Ajay Shankar, Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council for reviewing/revamping the Textile Policy 2000. The Expert Committee has since submitted a draft Vision, Strategy and Action Plan. The New National Textile Policy 2015 is currently under process.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Closing down of NTC mills

636. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees currently on pay roll of National Textile Corporation (NTC);

(b) the number of people laid off by NTC due to closure of 78 mills, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria for selection of revival/closure of sick textile mills;

(d) the steps taken by NTC to provide compensation to those who lost jobs due to closing down of mills in the private, PSU and Corporate sectors and expenditure incurred for the same, State-wise, if no steps taken, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether NTC further plans to revive/modernize any sick textile mill, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) 7,920 employees are on the pay roll of National Textile Corporation as on 31.01.2015.

(b) Due to closure of the 78 NTC mills, 46,150 employees availed Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(c) The revival/closure of sick textile mills was based on the mill-wise Techno-Economic Viability studies conducted by Textile Research Associations.

(d) As per approved Revival Scheme of NTC by BIFR, NTC has closed down 78 unviable mills and paid compensation package under Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme to 46,150 employees at a cost of ₹ 1574.83 crores. Details is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) NTC has no plan to revive any sick textile mills closed under ID Act. NTC is modernizing its 23 mills, which were considered viable in the study conducted by Technical Research Association.

Statement

List of 78 mills closed under I.D. Act and MVRS amount paid to them

State	Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Place	MVRS	
				Nos.	Amount (Lakhs ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal	455	1586.51
	2.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	59	223.27
	3.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	104	348.57
	4.	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	126	273.13
	5.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Ananthapur	294	827.76
		SUB TOTAL		1038	3259.24
Assam	6.	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	177	761.73
		SUB TOTAL		177	761.73
Bihar	7.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	165	538.58
	8.	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	409	1603.46
		SUB TOTAL		574	2142.04
Gujarat	9.	Ahmedbad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	794	2797.00
	10.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	1115	4107.00
	11.	Mahalaxmi Tex.Mills	Bhavnagar	725	2348.00
	12.	New Manekchowk Tex.Mill	Ahmedabad	778	2743.00
	13.	Petlad Tex.Mills	Petlad	376	1125

1	2	3	4	5	6
	14.	Rajkot Tex.Mills	Rajkot	307	949
	15.	Viramgam Tex.Mills	Viramgam	732	2243
	16.	Rajnagar II	Ahmedabad	1484	6054
	17.	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	515	1943
	18.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	1231	4681
		SUB TOTAL		8057	28990.00
Karnataka	19.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	752	2179.46
	20&21	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills & Minerva Mills	Bangalore	1941	7690.56
	22.	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	313	963.63
		SUB TOTAL		3006	10833.65
Chhattisgarh	23.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	1224	3169.00
		SUB TOTAL		1224	3169.00
Madhya Pradesh	24.	Hira Mills	Ujjain	879	2301.00
	25.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	1860	4500.00
	26.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	1446	3713.00
	27.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	618	1706.00
		SUB TOTAL		4803	12220.00
Maharashtra	28.	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	813	3966.00
	29.	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	490	2384.00
	30.	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	592	3041.00
	31.	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	83	395.00
	32.	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	16	67.00
	33.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	702	3656.00
	34.	Model Mills	Nagpur	1306	4742.00
	35.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	621	1739.00
	36.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	292	1309.00
	37.	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	528	1563.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	38.	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	809	3329.00
	39.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	869	4192.00
	40.	Elphinstone Spg & WVG Mills	Mumbai	702	3349.00
	41.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	739	3663.00
	42.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	805	3736.00
	43.	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	889	4073.00
	44.	Podar Processors	Mumbai	431	1909.00
	45.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	512	2163.00
	46.	India United Mills No.6 (Dye Works)	Mumbai	321	1511.00
	47.	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	510	2279.00
	48.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	1077	4099.00
		SUB TOTAL		13107	57165.00
Punjab	49.	Dayalbagh Spg & WVG Mills	Amritsar	505	1112.00
	50.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	631	1486.00
	51.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	648	1673.00
	52.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	557	1309.00
		SUB TOTAL		2341	5580.00
Rajasthan	53.	Edward Mills	Beawar	280	689.00
	54.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijianagar	552	1080.00
		SUB TOTAL		832	1769.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	983	2714.00
	56.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	116	345.00
	57.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	1148	3235.00
	58.	Lord Krishna Tex.Mills	Saharanpur	514	1383.00
	59.	Muir Mills	Kanpur	1249	3625.00
	60.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	1277	3614.00
	61.	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	164	441.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	62.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	479	1316.00
	63.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	1120	3478.00
	64.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	933	2315.00
		SUB TOTAL		7983	22466.00
West Bengal	65.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	75	279.08
	66.	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.II Kataganj		52	191.16
	67.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	109	442.25
	68.	Jyoti WVG. Factory	Patipukur	101	397.41
	69.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	288	1069.94
	70.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta	152	619.44
	71.	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.II Konnagar		175	602.21
	72.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	192	652.6
	73.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	207	722.39
		SUB TOTAL		1351	4976.48
Tamil Nadu	74.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	292	640.17
	75.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	223	599.22
	76.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	284	738.69
	77.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	642	1597.46
	78.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	216	575.35
		SUB TOTAL		1657	4150.89
		GRAND TOTAL		46150	157483.03

Purchase of cotton by CCIL

637. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) in Maharashtra and other cotton growing parts of the country during the recent crop season, State-wise;

- (b) the rates at which cotton was purchased by CCIL in different States; and
- (c) the present policy of Government for exporting the cotton purchased by CCIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The State-wise details of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) and progressive average rate paid by them as on 18.02.2015 are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	CCI Purchases in Quintals	Progressive average rate paid by CCI (Fair Average Quality Grade Kapas) in ₹ /Quintals
1.	Maharashtra	7990678	4008
2.	Gujarat	2905734	3982
3.	Odisha	485716	4041
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1277334	4030
5.	Telangana	17557228	4033
6.	Andhra Pradesh	7847635	4037
7.	Punjab	637618	3954
8.	Haryana	378712	3948
9.	Rajasthan	431933	3946
10.	Karnataka	477951	4033
TOTAL		39990539	

(c) Cotton exports are currently under Open General License (OGL) and registration requirement for export of cotton has also been dispensed with effect from 8th December, 2014.

Contract farming of cotton

638. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) is presently engaged in encouraging contract farming of cotton; and

(b) if so, the details of such contracts for the farming of cotton entered into by CCIL with farmers and/or farmers' groups and associations?

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

(b) The details of contract farming with Field Level Demonstration (FLD) programme by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) are given below:-

State/Branch	No. of FLD	Area (in hac)	Name of villages	Number of Farmers	Implementing Agency
Karnataka (Hubli)	300	120	Harti of Gadag District	300	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hulkoti
Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore)	300	120	Perambalur and Madukkarai block	300	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Perambalur & Farmers leader, Madukkarai
West Bengal (Kolkata)	100	40	Kalikapara	100	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nimpith

Protection of domestic silk cocoon growers

639. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state: (a) whether Government is aware that availability of Chinese silk yarn in abundance in the Indian market has made it difficult for domestic silk cocoon growers to cover up production cost, let alone make a profit; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of domestic silk cocoon growers as also to ensure remunerative prices to them for their product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) There are some reports of Silk yarn being imported from China for use by weavers. Anti-dumping duty was imposed on raw silk and silk fabric imported from China in order to safeguard the interest of the domestic raw silk producers. The anti-dumping duty so imposed on silk fabric will be in force till December, 2016 with a reference price of US\$ 2.05 - 7.59/metre for a fabric weight ranging from 20-100 grams/metre. Similarly, the anti-dumping duty imposed on import of raw silk with a reference price of US\$ 37.32/kg was in force till January, 2014.

Based on request of silk reelers associations, etc. Central Silk Board has filed an application/petition before the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 8th May, 2014. This matter will be processed by the statutory authority as per procedure.

Custom Duty on import of raw silk was increased from 5% to 15% in the year 2013-14 to protect the interest of domestic silk industry, especially the farmers and reelers.

Revival of sick textile units

640. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to revive the sick textile units in the country and make them operational by next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount earmarked for the same;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to provide adequate technological and financial support to revive these sick textile units; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to create Textile Parks and Textile Hubs in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Textiles provide assistance for promotion of the Textile Industry through various schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Scheme for development of Technical Textiles, Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector etc. Matters relating to sick units including sick textile units are dealt by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act with a view to arranging timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies including closed mills. The reliefs/concessions etc. to be given to sick units/companies as revival packages are decided by BIFR

(d) In the Twelfth Plan, there is an outlay of ₹ 1900 crores for establishment of textile parks. 13 new parks have been sanctioned during 2014-15. As of date there are nine textile parks in Tamil Nadu, two in Karnataka, fourteen in Maharashtra, twelve in Gujarat and six in Rajasthan and more proposals from any of the States are considered as

1.00 P.M.

per guidelines/ budget provisions. Entrepreneurs are encouraged to form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and submit proposals. The State Governments have been advised to extend necessary support /assistance in this regard.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

Economic Survey (2014-15)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2014-15 (Volumes – I & II).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.1836/16/15]

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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-one minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction. The Compulsory Imparting of Moral Education in Educational Institutions Bill, 2014; Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

**The Compulsory Imparting of Moral Education in
Educational Institutions Bill, 2014**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश में शिक्षा के प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर अनिवार्य नैतिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने और उनसे संबंधित तथा उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (amendment of article 31A); Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Amendment of Article 31A)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Beggars (Empowerment, Skill Development and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2014; Shri Vivek Gupta.

The Beggars (Empowerment, Skill Development and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2014

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for beggars to lead a life with dignity through skill development by imparting them compulsory vocational training and programmes for their rehabilitation and to enable them towards self sustainable livelihood and the prevention of begging and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Compulsory Promotion, Utilization, Supply and Access of Renewable Energy Bill, 2014; Shri Vivek Gupta.

The Compulsory Promotion, Utilization, Supply and Access of Renewable Energy Bill, 2014

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formulation of a comprehensive renewable policy in the country and taking stock of energy resources of the country to facilitate sustainable and affordable energy planning ensuring access to rural and urban areas, at district, State and national level, by building a strong institutional structure for renewable energy projects and to set up strong financial and infrastructural systems that enable investments and mandating public and private sector companies to compulsorily use or promote renewable energy and for all matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Cow and Other Milch Animals (Prohibition of Slaughter, Cruelty and Other Provisions) Bill, 2015; Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. Next Bill is also of Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present. Next Bill is also of Shri Rajkumar Dhoot - not present.

Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2015 (amendment of article 58); Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya - not present. Next Bill is also of Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya; not present

Now, the Child Development Programme Coordination Agency Bill, 2015; Shri Prabhat Jha - not present. Next Bill is also of Shri Prabhat Jha; not present.

**The Prevention and Management of Conflict
of Interest Bill, 2015**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Institution for prevention and management of conflict of interest and to realize the rights and duties of every citizen in a welfare state like India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next item is Bills for Consideration and Passing. We shall now take up The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013. On 12th December, 2014, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan had not concluded his speech while participating in this. He is not present here. So, it is presumed that his speech is over. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Private Member Bill proposed by Shri Balagopal. As you know, this Bill addresses the issue of corruption and the penalties that need to go along with it. Every law must keep up with the times, and today the law is lagging behind when it comes to the scale of corruption, when it comes to the incentives against corruption. It is extraordinarily important that the law is updated to ensure adequate deterrence, appropriate punishment and restitution. Sir, while the attention of the country is on various kinds of

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

crimes against people and property, the other tragedy of modern India is that financial crimes, what we call 'white collar crimes', are increasing many fold. Even worse, that kind of crime is not being punished adequately because the law is toothless. What Mr. Balagopal's Bill attempts to do is to restore teeth to the legal establishment to ensure that rule of law will prevail. It rectifies and strengthens the law in this context.

Sir, it is a shame that today corruption has become a badge of honour. Society no longer looks down on the corrupt any more. It is an even bigger shame that some of the corrupt try and enter our own Houses of Parliament and Houses of Legislature. Thankfully, after Shri Rahul Gandhi tore up that Ordinance, we have found a way to ensure that those who are corrupt and convicted are sent to jail, lose their seats and do not taint the body politic with their presence.

But those who are caught are just the tip of the iceberg. The level, the pervasive nature, the scale of corruption is extraordinary and we must take decisive action against that. We have to take action against people who have the resources, ill-gotten resources, to create a web of deceit that makes it extraordinarily difficult to go after those who are corrupt, those who have evaded the principles on which the country has been built. They have the professionals to help them hide money in India and abroad. We need to go after that web, we need to break every strand in that web, we need to go after their accomplices and ensure that any *benami* property is restored to whoever it rightfully belongs.

How do we do that? We do that by changing the incentives. We change the incentives by changing the nature of the punishment, and that is what this bill seeks to do. It seeks to attach the properties of those who have indulged in corruption and been caught. This is an extraordinary improvement in the nature of the legal system in this context. I can tell you, Sir, in my own apartment in Bengaluru, I do not have a neighbour across the hall because his apartment has been attached many years ago by the Government and the tax authorities for creating one of India's biggest stock market scams. That is just an indication that such kinds of legal punishments are available under different legal provisions. There are such provisions under the COFEPOSA law, there are such provisions under the SAFEMA law. Even when we look at the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Shri Veerappa Moily, in the context of corrupt public servants and forfeiture of property, suggested that the Commission is of the view that for confiscation of the property of a public servant convicted for possession of disproportionate assets, the law should shift the burden of proof to the public servant who is convicted.

That is what we need, Sir. Let us go ahead and attach their properties and let them prove that it is not corruptly acquired by them. That will ensure that we will change the nature of the environment. The law will be given very, very strong teeth. It will ensure that the levels of scams, the brazenness with which scams go forth, will also come down.

If we adopt this law and make the changes, we will set in motion a virtuous cycle. It will bring back trust in the political domain, in the financial domain, in the bureaucratic domain and in the institutions that are vital for building a modern India. It will ensure that all kinds of scams that cheat the poor out of their savings, do not occur and that restitution is brought in. Ill-gotten wealth will be taken away. The web of corruption will be destroyed. Sir, if there is any meaning to the term "Swachh Bharat", it is this kind of law that will bring about that goal by eliminating the corrupt and sending them to jail and ensuring that their properties are attached. Let us go forth and I urge the House to support and the Government to support the Bill proposed by Shri Balagopal and I commend it to the House for passage. Thank you.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल के माध्यम से सदन में "भारतीय दंड संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013" में संशोधन का जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, निश्चित तौर पर इसका समर्थन किया जाना और इस पर सरकार का संज्ञान लेना बहुत जरूरी लगता है। क्योंकि जिस तरह से पिछले करीब दो दशक में हमारे देश के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार की घटनाओं को बढ़ावा मिला है और खास तौर से कुछ ऐसे लोग, कुछ ऐसी कंपनियाँ, जिन्होंने आम लोगों को झूठे झांसे में फंसाकर लूटने का एक लंबा सिलसिला, एक लंबा क्रम हमारे देश में शुरू किया है, उससे लाखों लोगों की आर्थिक तौर पर बड़ी हानि की घटनाएं हमारे देश में हुई हैं।

महोदय, हमने ग्रामीण जीवन और शहरी जीवन में भी यह देखा कि बहुत सारी ऐसी कंपनियाँ फ़र्जी नाम से आती हैं, शहरों में अपने ऑफिस बनाती हैं और प्रचार करती हैं कि हम आधे रेट पर फ्रिज देंगे, आधे रेट पर बेड देंगे। ये लोग जनता के बीच प्रलोभन देकर कुछ चीजों को सस्ते दाम पर देने का प्रचार करके लोगों को ठगने की कोशिश करते हैं, लोगों से पैसा वसूलने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज समाज में एक और प्रथा चली है कि हर गली-मुहल्ले में, हर शहर में कुछ लोग मिलकर प्राइवेट तरीके से कमेटी डालते हैं। जिसमें पच्चीस-पचास मेम्बर्स इकट्ठा होते हैं, उसमें प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति शामिल हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जब सबका पैसा इकट्ठा हो जाता है, तो पैसा लौटाना न पड़े, इसलिए उसको लेकर फरार हो जाते हैं। हमारे देश में हजारों ऐसी घटनाएँ, ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि बहुत सारे प्रभावशाली जालसाज लोग बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आए, अपने ऑफिस खोले, बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार किया और जब लोग उनके चंगुल में फँस गए, पैसे का अर्जन हो गया, तो रातों-रात अपने ऑफिस बंद करके फरार हो गए। सच यह है कि ऐसे शांतिर अपराधियों के खिलाफ जब भी कोई एफआईआर होती है, कोई आपराधिक गतिविधि सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई बढ़ाई जाती है, तो उनका कोई परमानेंट ठिकाना नहीं होता। उनके खिलाफ पुलिस को कार्रवाई करने में भी दिक्कत आती है, जिसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

हजारों लोग, जो अपनी मेहनत की कमाई इकट्ठा करके अपने धन के अर्जन के लिए, धन की बढ़ोतरी के लिए, ऐसा सामान या सामग्री लेने के लिए अपना पैसा लगाते हैं, वे बेचारे हाथ पर हाथ मलते रहते हैं। महोदय, मुझे गाजियाबाद की एक घटना याद है। गाजियाबाद में एक कंपनी आई, नेहरू नगर में ऑफिस के लिए एक बड़ी सी कोठी किराए पर ली और तमाम अखबारों में यह प्रचार करा दिया कि जो जितनी जल्दी हमारे ऑफिस में आकर अपनी बुकिंग कराएगा, हम उसको साइकिल आधे दाम पर देंगे, हम उसको टीवी आधे दाम पर देंगे। अंत में उसने बड़ी गाड़ियाँ भी आधे दाम पर देने का ऐलान कर दिया। लोग झ्रॉसे में आ गए। बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपना फंड निकाल कर, बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपना मकान गिरवी रख कर इस लालच में कि हमको आधे दाम पर एसी, टीवी या गाड़ी मिलने वाली है, उन्होंने अपना पैसा लगा दिया। जब एक महीने के बाद उसके पास कई करोड़ रुपए का एडवांस आ गया, वह कंपनी रातों-रात अपना ऑफिस बंद करके फरार हो गई। आज तक उन लोगों को, जिन्होंने अपना पैसा लगाया, अपना पैसा वापस नहीं मिल सका।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल में जो भावना व्यक्त की है, जो विचार व्यक्त किया है, हम समझते हैं कि आज के भारतीय समाज के हिसाब से इस बिल में वे तमाम भावनाएँ समाहित हैं, जिन पर सरकार को सख्त कानून बना कर कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हालाँकी इंडियन पीनल कोड में और बहुत सारे प्रोविजंस हैं, हमारे सेक्शंस में धारा 420 भी है; 467-468, तमाम तरह के प्रोविजंस हैं, लेकिन जो शातिर लोग हैं, वे अपनी जालसाजी से लोगों को लूट कर चले जाते हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। चूँकि इस बिल के माध्यम से जिस खास बात पर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश की गई है, इस बिल के माध्यम से इस बात को उठाया गया है कि जिन लोगों ने कपटपूर्ण तरीके से धन का अर्जन किया है, इस बिल में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि उनके खिलाफ आईपीसी में कोई कार्रवाई की जाती है, तो गलत तरीके से अर्जित की गई सम्पत्ति भी सरकार को अपने कब्जे में लेनी चाहिए, **(समय की घंटी)** ताकि बेईमानी और कपटपूर्ण तरीके से अर्जित की गई सम्पत्ति सरकार के खाते में आ सके और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह बिल आज की जरूरत है, खास तौर से जो चार सौ बीसी, जालसाजी करने वाले लोग हैं, **(समय की घंटी)** उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो और देश के लोगों को राहत मिल सके। इसलिए सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और इस पर विचार करे। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013. I support the Bill moved by my colleague and comrade, Mr. K.N. Balagopal, to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Sir, it is the duty of Parliament to update the existing legislation considering the prevailing objective and realities in the country. From 1991 onwards the Government had initiated the neo-liberal policies, that is, liberalisation of the economy. Then, we are hearing and seeing several big scams in the country. The major threats to the economy are: corruption, black money and NPAs. NPAs are not considered as an offence, but it is a serious threat to the economy. Now, we should consider whether the existing legislations are sufficient to deal with serious threat to the economy. In this Bill, our colleague, Mr. Balagopal tried to strengthen the existing legislation, through an amendment to bring back the black money which belongs to the common man in this country.

Sir, the BJP and Modiji have stated in the rallies that when they come to power they would bring back the black money to this country. We have seen several Ordinances. The Government promulgated an Ordinance to amend the Insurance Act to enhance the FDI from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. We have seen another Ordinance to amend the existing Land Acquisition Act against the interest of the farmers in order to protect the interests of the corporates. We have seen another Ordinance to amend the existing Coal Act to denationalise the coal sector. But we never heard about an Ordinance or any initiative to bring in a legislation to bring back the black money to our country. That was their election promise. Before the Parliament session began, we expected that the Government would come forward with an Ordinance to strengthen our system to bring back black money to the country. But that has not happened.

As per the Statement of Objections and Reasons of the Bill, Mr. Balagopal has rightly said that the existing system should be strengthened for attachment or recovery of the property amassed by use of unfair means along with the punishment specified in the law. Most of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code deal with corruption and scam. It is pre-1991. Like B.C. and A.D. we can divide the economy of the country before 1991 and after 1991. Before 1991 there is one scenario, and after 1991 it was neo-liberalism regime. The provisions of the IPC are before 1991. The corruption and big scams are the child of the neo-liberal policy of the Government. Yes, that is true, it was there before 1991, but the big scams involving huge amounts are the product of the neo-liberal policies. The policies have given enough space for the culprits to commit all the evil acts. For example, the Satyam scam and the Sharada scam involve more than ₹ 50,000 crores but it is only a tip of the iceberg. The non banking financial institutions are collecting a lot of money. Recently I read an advertisement in the newspaper, the gold jewellery firms are collecting money through monthly instalments. After five or ten years consumers can purchase gold. Any law in the land allows the gold jewellery firms to collect the money from the consumers. But they are doing all these things by giving

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

advertisement in the newspapers. After five or six years we would hear collapse of gold jewellery firms. Thereafter we think about those things. The Government should note this issue. These people are trying to find new instruments to cheat the common man in this country. In my student days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very important point. Whether the gold business people can collect money like that. They are collecting money. But after a few years, God alone knows whether they will give it back.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Nobody knows whether they will exist. After collecting money consumers do not find them. This is a new method of cheating. These people are trying to find new instruments to cheat the common man in this country. After all this has happened, we think about what happened and what needs to be done. Such amendments are the need of the day. There are no provisions in the existing Act to bring back the lost money to the people. In the SAFEMA Act of 1976 there are some provisions that are good. It was meant to bring back the money, attach the properties of close relatives, etc. That Act dealt with all such things. In view of the implementation of the provisions of the SAFEMA Act, the IPC should also be amended, taking into account all the recent developments in this country. I would not like to take more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to come to the Chair. So, be brief.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir.

Sir, I support this Bill. It is a very good initiative. In fact, they should have such clauses even in the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Government should accept this Private Member's Bill. It has a good intention and is meant for the benefit of the country. I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Rajeeve. Now, Dr. E.M.S. Natchiappan. We have another EMS here!

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this initiative brought forth by our comrade, Mr. Balagopal. I feel that this Bill focuses only on persons who cheat poor people, take money from them promising them a high rate of return, wooing them to invest with them so that they get multiple returns and earn more.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

Such chit fund-type cheatings are on. After reading the Statement of Objects and

3.00 P.M.

Reasons, I feel the purpose behind this initiative is that the number of people involved in fraudulent activities has been increasing in our country. It is not happening just in our country but all around the world. When there is globalization, naturally, people would like to gain more and more wealth, not caring about the means through which they earn it. They try to amass more and more wealth.

Sir, I wish to quote from the Statement of Objects and Reasons here — “These small savings of the common people are looted by the dishonest people to pile up their wealth.” This is the main reason behind this Bill. The Mover wants to have Sections 206 and 207 of the Indian Penal Code amended to say that when the accused person is convicted, he must not only suffer imprisonment or fine, which is the case at present, but even the properties that were bought during the period of the malpractice and the money utilized should be attached and forfeited to the Government. That is the main intention of this Bill. But, Sir, I feel that more and more consequences of this are coming up now. There is the Prevention of Corruption Act, about which it is now being said in many courts that there is no need to find out where that money was used, whether it was invested elsewhere. They said that merely proving the act was sufficient; where it is invested, how it is invested, are not issues for investigation. But my submission is that when there is clear proof that money was received illegally and that that money was invested in some movable or immovable property or securities, then it has to be forfeited as part of the punishment. Sir, though I can’t remember the exact provisions, I have read that the amended Criminal Procedure Code provides that right to the courts to forfeit the properties as part of the punishment. Therefore, the overall mismanagement or illegal accumulation of money and utilizing it for purchasing property, factory or securities should be a part of the forfeiture. The Government should take over that money if the Court has so directed. Sir, I would cite a small example here. In our area, granite was exploited much beyond the licensed areas.

But that particular accused has built up a big factory. It is giving employment to more than ten thousand people. But, now, the court has asked to stop all the work in that factory. Here, we are damaging our own economy. It may be an illegal thing. I am not saying that the illegal thing has to be accepted and it has to be increased. But, when the Government finds that an illegality has been committed by utilizing the Government property or private properties and they are gaining through that property, and investigation has revealed it, then automatically, if the court feels, it has to be given to the Government for management or some receiver or somebody should be there to manage the property till

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

that offence is proved. If the offence is proved, then that property should be confiscated and handed over to the Government. Therefore, that factory or any other property, which is helping the people for getting employment, should not become idle. Nowadays, it is easy for anybody to come forward by taking refuge of the law itself because many provisions of the modern laws are giving protections to such illegalities. I am sorry to say like that. Even then, I can just cite one or two incidents like that. All of us know that there are huge moneys accumulated in foreign banks or foreign properties. This is all, Sir, we are always saying, part of the political gain. But, actually, some things are also happening. Some huge money fraudulently received is also invested in securities. I just quote the “UNCITRAL Secretariat Recognizing and Preventing Commercial Fraud”. In that they want to advise the concerned players that many of the securities are also fraudulently used by the persons. They call it as ‘securities fraud and market abuse’. In that they want to indicate that by making an act of insolvency, the properties which were possessed by individuals by illegal means, they want to take away those properties even before the proceedings start. I just quote a portion of the Recognizing and Preventing Commercial Fraud United Nations, UNCITRAL model code. I am just reading page no. 90, paragraph 8. “Remember that insolvent entities are in insolvency proceedings as a result of being unable to pay existing creditors or of failing in its business enterprise. Any proposed transaction with or investment in the insolvent entity must be carefully reviewed prior to any investment made.” In that way it goes on giving advices to the Government. Therefore, overall this initiative of our hon. Member is to create a thinking in the mind of the Government to look into all the enactments which are dealing with fraudulent activities or illegal transfer or benami transactions and also these types of security frauds and international investment fraudulently done by the particular individuals. When they are facing criminal proceedings or during the investigation period, how is that property going to be dealt with? You have to come out with a proper approach, bringing it to the international parameters because many of the countries are now coming forward to woo the investors, whether it is illegal money or legal money. Therefore, there are many channels opening up to divert the money from our own country to some other countries also. Even, we were getting information that many islands were also purchased by many individuals. Therefore, the Government of India has to come with a White Paper on how you are going to look at it so that the investors who are making investments in India feel free that there is a transparency and there is a rule of law and everything will be looked after properly if they are making investment in India. At the same time, the law is very rigorous when a commission of an offence is also happening in that respect. With this observation, I fully support this Bill and this initiative. Thank you very much.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Thank you. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil ji.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल के द्वारा संशोधन लाने का यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। अभी जो संविधान है और उसके अंदर जो कानून है, उसके बावजूद कुछ ऐसे अपराधी हैं जो पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं और इल्लीगल ढंग से बड़ी मात्रा में सम्पत्ति को इकट्ठा करते हैं। वे इतने होशियार होते हैं कि वे अपने नाम से सम्पत्ति नहीं रखते हैं, वे अपने नाम से पैसा भी नहीं रखते हैं, बल्कि वे किसी और के नाम से उसे बनाते हैं। फिर वे अपने आपको समाज के अंदर बड़े ही सज्जन व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, आदरणीय के.एन. बालगोपाल जी ने इस बिल को लाकर सरकार को एक प्रकार से सचेत करने की कोशिश की है। सरकार को इस प्रकार से धोखा देकर, समाज को धोखा देकर जो काला धन बनाया जाता है, वह पैसा किसी न किसी प्रकार से सरकार के पास वापस आना चाहिए।

आज सारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है, जिस विषय को लेकर एक ऐतिहासिक चुनाव भी हुआ और वह ब्लैक मनी को निकालने के बारे में है। मैंने लगभग दो साल पहले एक रिटायर्ड पुलिस ऑफिसर की किताब पढ़ी। उस किताब के अंदर उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि भारत के अंदर इल्लीगल मनी कैसे जनरेट होता है और ऐसे अलग-अलग 200 हैड्स उन्होंने बताए हैं। जब तक हम इन होल्स को बंद नहीं करेंगे, तब तक ब्लैक मनी तैयार होता ही रहेगा। उन्होंने यह किताब लगभग आठ साल पहले लिखी थी। उसमें उन्होंने एक छोटे करप्शन का उदाहरण बताया है कि किसी रोड के पास छोटी-मोटी गाड़ियाँ आते-जाते 10 रुपये का नोट रखकर चली जाती थीं, उस जमाने में वह पैसा एक साल में जमा होकर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो जाता था। केवल वैसा ही नहीं है। हम लोग रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफिस के माध्यम से जमीन, प्लॉट और मकान आदि खरीदते और बेचते हैं। हजारों-लाखों लोगों में से शायद एक आदमी होगा जो उसे ऑरिजिनल प्राइस में देता है और ऑरिजिनल प्राइस में लेता है। इस प्रकार, ब्लैक मनी बनने के ऐसे कई होल्स हैं। अगर सरकार को इस संशोधन को इम्प्लीमेंट करना है तो पहले उसे यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि गलत ढंग से इस प्रकार का जो ब्लैक मनी तैयार होता है, उसे कैसे रोका जाए। सरकार जब तक इसके बारे में प्रावधान नहीं बनाएगी, तब तक इसको नहीं रोका जा सकता।

कई बार इसमें अनजान लोग भी मजबूरी में फँस जाते हैं। जैसा नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने बताया कि कई बार गरीब लोग मजबूरी में होते हैं, वे कुछ काम करते हैं और कमाते हैं। ऐसा न हो कि यह कानून बनने से छोटी-मोटी मछली पकड़ी जाए और बड़ी-बड़ी मछलियाँ अपना धंधा फिर भी करती रहें। देश के हित में यह काला धन वापस आना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार के जितने लूपहोल्स हैं, उनके बारे में मैं इस सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो इसके लिए एक विशेष कमिटी बनाकर, इसके बारे में सारी चीजों की जानकारी लेकर, संविधान के अंदर कानून में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने चाहिए, ताकि कोई भी गलत शख्स न छूटे।

ऐसे ही कुछ धंधे और काम मजबूरी में होते हैं, जिनको हम अपराध नहीं कह सकते हैं। जिस समय में छोटा विद्यार्थी था, उस समय गरीब लोग आन्ध्र प्रदेश से ट्रेन से लकड़ी लाकर बेचते थे। तब

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

हर पुलिस वाला उनसे एक-दो रुपये लेता था, लोग भी उनको सताते थे और उन्हें ट्रेन में भी कष्ट उठाना पड़ता था, फिर भी वे दो रुपये में लकड़ी का एक बंडल बेचते थे, क्योंकि उनको रोजी-रोटी देने का काम सरकार की तरफ से नहीं हो रहा था, ऐसी स्थिति में वे मजबूरी में कुछ काम करके जी रहे थे। आज के समय में भी सरकार को कुछ चीजों को ध्यान से देखना होगा। इसलिए एक तरफ मैं इस बिल का तो समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी आँखें खोलनी चाहिए और इस प्रकार के जितने भी अपराध होते हैं, उनके बारे में एक समग्र चिन्तन हो। और जो गलत ढंग से पैसे कमाने के, अलग-अलग जगह जमा रखने के जितने भी रास्ते हैं, उनको बंद करने का प्रावधान उसके अंदर तैयार करें। उसके बावजूद भी यदि कोई बड़ा अपराध करता है तो इस बिल के द्वारा यह अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है कि अगर वह किसी भी रूप में किसी भी जगह इन्वेस्ट करे तो उनसे वसूल किया जाए। इस प्रकार करेंगे तो निश्चित ही यह योग्य और अच्छा बिल माना जाएगा और इस प्रकार के अपराध करने वालों के लिए यह एक डर के रूप में काम करेगा। परन्तु मेरा पहला कहना है कि सरकार इसके बारे में समग्रता से विचार करे और इस प्रकार से गलत ढंग से काला धन आने के रास्ते को बंद करे और उसके लिए जो भी कानून के प्रावधान हैं, उनको पहले लागू करे। इस प्रकार अगर एक्शन लेंगे तो सच्चे अपराधी पकड़े जाएंगे, नहीं तो कोई छोटा-मोटा गलती करने वाला ही पकड़ा जाएगा, क्योंकि अनेक बार ऐसा होता है कि जो भी नया कानून बनता है उसमें गरीब तो बहुत जल्दी फंस जाता है लेकिन अमीर आदमी बड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता से देश में हो या विदेश में हो, पार हो जाता है। कई बार तो दुख होता है यह कहते हुए कि बैंक गरीबों के लिए इतने छोटे ऋण देता है, किसी को दो हजार रुपए, पांच हजार रुपए, दस हजार रुपए कर्ज देता है छोटे-मोटे धंधे करने के लिए। मैंने एक बार बैंक वालों से पूछा, वे बोले कि इसमें रिकवरी नहीं होती है। तो मैंने उस बैंक के अधिकारी से पूछा कि हमारे देश में इतने बड़े-बड़े अमीर लोग हैं, एक-एक आदमी पर तो हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए डुबो देते हैं और अगर उस गरीब को 2 हजार, 5 हजार या 6 हजार लिए हुए ऋण का सारा पैसा भी इकट्ठा करेंगे तो एक अमीर के पैसे डुबोने के बराबर भी नहीं होता है। इसके अलावा रिकवरी करने के लिए भी सरकार के पास कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में सामान्य आदमी को न फंसाते हुए अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए कड़े से कड़े कानून बनाने के बारे में सरकार चिंतन करे, ताकि यह जो ब्लैक मनी का स्रोत सारे देश में चर्चा का विषय है, यह बंद हो जाए। फिर मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार के कदम सरकार स्वयं उठाएगी, स्वयं संशोधन लाएगी तो श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी को भी यहां इस बिल के बारे में सरकार से आग्रह करने का मौका भी नहीं मिलेगा और यह देश के हित में होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि उनका यह जो बिल है उस पर सरकार बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करे तो देश के हित में भी होगा और जनता के हित में भी होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय दंड संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013, भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री के०एन० बालगोपाल जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उनके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, इस बिल में रखा है कि धारा-206 और 207 में संशोधन करके जो बेईमानी से अर्जित की गई सम्पत्तियां हैं, उनको जब्त किया जाए।

मान्यवर, इनका यह बहुत अच्छा संशोधन है। महोदय, जब हमारा देश गुलाम था, जिन महापुरुषों ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी है, उन्होंने अपना खून-पसीना, घर-द्वार सब बरबाद करके एक सपना देखा था कि हमारा देश आजाद देश होगा और उसमें सभी को शिक्षा, सुरक्षा, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिलेगा। उस सपने के आधार पर हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ था। लेकिन देश आजाद होने के बाद हमारे महापुरुषों का सपना मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने चकनाचूर कर दिया। जिन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता आई, अगर कोई मंत्री बनता है तो पहले पूछता है कि कौन सा अच्छा मंत्रालय है, वही मैं लूंगा। उसी में लड़ाई झगड़ा होता है। कोई कहता है कि फलां मंत्रालय नहीं तो मेल नहीं रहेगा और फिर हमारा समर्थन वापस हो जाएगा। जो भी अधिकारी, आई०ए०एस० अधिकारी होता है वह भी कहता है कि मुझे भी मालदार विभाग चाहिए। जब लोगों की ऐसी सोच बनेगी तो हमारा देश किधर जाएगा? आज स्थिति यह है कि हमें याद आती है मुंशी प्रेमचंद की कहानी - "नमक का दरोगा"। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि वेतन तो ईद का चांद है, लेकिन आज लोगों की मानसिकता ऐसी हो गयी है कि बेईमानी से संपत्ति पर कब्जा करो। आज उद्योगपति शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में घुस गए हैं। देश के सारे ऐसे संस्थान धीरे-धीरे उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में आ रहे हैं, वे मीडिया के मालिक बन गए हैं। अच्छे आदमी की घटना तथा अच्छी खबरें कहीं नहीं दिखाई जाती है। आज मीडिया वाले चाहे जिस अच्छे आदमी को बुरा बना दें और चाहे जिसे अच्छा बना दें।

महोदय, देश में 2014 में लोक सभा के चुनाव हुए। मोदी जी ने सपना दिखाया कि काला धन देश में वापस लाएंगे, 15-15 लाख देंगे, देश के सभी बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देंगे, किसानों को उनकी उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य ज्यादा देंगे और उनके ऐसे गलत वायदों से लोग प्रभावित हुए और उनकी सरकार बनी, लेकिन आज 9 महीनों में उनकी असलियत का पता चल गया है। उनके राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने कह भी दिया कि यह तो चुनावी जुमला था। हम काला धन वापस ला भी नहीं सकते। इसी तरह से इस देश के उद्योगपति लोग ही पूरा देश चलाते हैं। वे चंदा देते हैं और फिर बेईमानी से जिस पार्टी की सरकार बनती है, उनका बेजा इस्तेमाल कर के कूटनीतिक ढंग से पैसा कमाते हैं। आप देखिए, हमारा देश किधर जा रहा है? हमारे देश की आजादी के लिए शहीद भगत सिंह व शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद जी जैसे लोग जहां हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे पर झूल गए थे, वे भी सोच रहे होंगे कि हमारा देश किधर जा रहा है?

महोदय, आज जब देश की आबादी 125 करोड़ हो गयी है, लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, वहीं कुछ लोगों के पास इतने मकान हैं कि उनके कुत्ते-बिल्ली भी रहें तो भी उनके पास फालतू मकान बने रहते हैं। पहले जब जमींदारी आई तो लोगों ने फटाफट बबूल सिंह, पीपल सिंह और अपने कुत्ते, बिल्ली व पेड़ के नाम भी जमीनें कर लीं। फिर जब जांच-पड़ताल हुई, तो उसमें थोड़ा संशोधन हुआ।

महोदय, आज पैसे वाला आदमी कंपनी बनाकर एक अनपढ़ को नौकरी में रख लेता है और उसके नाम से 10-10, 20-20 खाते खुलवा दिए जाते हैं। कंपनी के नाम भी fraud रख दिए जाते हैं। आप देखें, कंपनी का मालिक एक है, सारा लाभ वह कमा रहा है और अगर कहीं fraud केस में वह पकड़ा भी गया तो 2-3 हजार की नौकरी करने वाला व्यक्ति पकड़ा जाता है, वह जेल जाता है। उसका असली मालिक या तो विदेश चला जाता है या दिल्ली, कोलकाता, मुंबई में बैठकर कहता है कि तुम चिंता न

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

करो, मैं तुम्हे जेल से छुड़ा लूंगा। इसी तरह, किसी बड़े मालिक का बेटा एक्सीडेंट कर देता है और एक व्यक्ति की मौत हो जाती है, तो कोई ड्राइवर दूँढ़ा जाता है, जिसकी मां बीमार है, उसकी पत्नी बीमार है या उसकी बेटी की शादी होनी है। उस ड्राइवर को कहा जाता है कि तुम 2 लाख रुपए ले लो और कह दो कि मुझ से एक्सीडेंट हुआ है। तो ऐसे गरीब और निरीह लोग गुनाह कुबूल कर लेते हैं और असली आदमी जेल जाने से बच जाता है। हमारे यहां धारा 206, 207 में इस के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान नहीं है। इसमें ऐसे लोगों की संपत्तियां जब्त की जानी चाहिए।

आज हम देख रहे हैं लोग चिट फंड रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के तहत कंपनी रजिस्टर करा लेते हैं। उसके बाद चाहे वे कितने काले धंधे करें, उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इनकी निगरानी की जानी चाहिए। महोदय, आज "स्काई बाजार" चल गया है। विज्ञापन के द्वारा प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि हमारा यह प्रॉडक्ट बहुत अच्छा है। उसमें भी गरीब लोगों का पैसा जाता है। वे कंपनियां कहती हैं कि आपको हमारे सामान से इतना लाभ है, प्रॉडक्ट अच्छी क्वालिटी का है, यह मार्केट से सस्ता है, लेकिन वह सस्ता न होकर के बंद पैकेट में आ जाता है, उपभोक्ता से पैसा ले लिया जाता है और पता चलता है कि माल ठीक नहीं है, तो फिर वह क्लेम के लिए भटकता रहता है, क्योंकि उसमें जुरिस्टिक्शन लिख दिया जाता है कि चेन्नई में या कोलकाता में या दूर कहीं का लिख दिया जाता है कि वहां इसका कार्यक्षेत्र है, इसलिए वहां के न्यायालय में क्लेम के लिए केस दर्ज कर सकते हैं। गरीब आदमी मुश्किल से कोई चीज सौ रुपए की खरीदता है या एक हजार रुपए की खरीदता है, फिर वह उसके क्लेम के लिए चेन्नई या कहीं और कैसे जा पाएगा? अदालत में भी आज गरीबों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पा रहा है। अगर किसी छोटे गरीब आदमी ने छोटा सा मकान बना लिया और वहां किसी बड़े पूंजीपति का बगल में मकान पड़ गया है, या उसके बगल में कोई मार्केट है, वहां उस पूंजीपति का कोई कारोबार होना है, तो रातों-रात पुलिस प्रशासन से मिलकर उस गरीब आदमी का काम कान गिरवा दिया जाता है और साथ ही उसको जेल भिजवा दिया जाता है। चूंकि गरीब आदमी के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह अच्छा वकील नहीं कर सकता, न्यायालय में अपना पक्ष नहीं रख सकता, इसलिए उसके पक्ष में न्याय नहीं हो पाता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अंधा कानून चल रहा है। उसको ठीक करने के लिए हमारे माननीय सदस्य यह जो आईपीसी की धारा 206, 207 में संशोधन के लिए बिल लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी बेइमानी से अर्जित संपत्तियां हैं, उनको देखा जाए। आप चुनाव में देख लीजिए, आज कोई गरीब आदमी चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है। जब किसी पार्टी को समर्थन लेना होता है, तो पता चलता है कि रातों-रात पैसा देकर पार्लियामेंट में अपने पक्ष में ले आते हैं और पैसा भी पकड़ा जाता है। पता चलता है कि रातों-रात अदल-बदल कर वे दूसरी तरफ चले गए। इस तरह की चीज पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। आज हर जिले में, हर शहर में हवाला का पैसा इधर से उधर जा रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है, सो रही है? गरीबों के लिए अच्छे जुमले दिए जाते हैं कि तुम्हारे लिए अच्छे काम करेंगे। इन हवाला वालों को पकड़ो, इनका कारोबार बंद करो, नहीं तो एक दिन ऐसा समय आएगा कि जैसे सुबह होती है, दोपहर होती है, शाम होती है, इस चक्र में फंसकर जो लोग बेईमानी करते हैं, वे भी नीचे जाने का काम करेंगे।

अन्त में, जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य के.एन. बालगोपाल जी यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि उनकी सोच, उनकी विचारधारा अच्छी है कि कूटनीति से गरीब आदमी का जो धन लूट करके एक आदमी के पास इकट्ठा हो जाता है, उससे उसे बचाया जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे उन महापुरुषों का सपना साकार हो, ऐसे बेईमान लोगों की संपत्तियां जब्त हों और गरीब लोगों में इसका समान वितरण हो, यानी हर आदमी के पास जमीन हो, हर आदमी के पास मकान हो, रोटी-कपड़ा-मकान-रोजगार हो, तभी हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिंद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman.

This Bill is brought by my colleague, Mr. Balagopal, to amend Section 206 and 207 of the IPC, 1860. Hon. Minister, Mr. Chaudhary, has to enlighten me, because all those who spoke before me have spoken about black money and chit funds which cheat the common people. But, I would like to seek a clarification. Sir, Section 206 deals with fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution. Section 206 says, "Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both." Section 207 deals with fraudulent claim. Section 206 deals with fraudulent removal or concealment of property. I think, there is nothing other than this. This is against a judgment of the court. It is in violation of a judgment. So, when a person is punished with a fine or imprisonment, I hope that the property which has been concealed would automatically be reverted since it is the order of the court. The amendment which has been suggested by my colleague is that after the words, 'which may extend to two years or with fine or with both,' the words, 'and the property so concealed or transferred or delivered shall be recovered from the person or whom it has been transferred' be added. Sir, there are so many legal luminaries here—Singhviji is here, my colleague Mr. Muthakuruppan, Mr. Manoj Pandian, and even Mr. Natchiappan are here. I think, so far, we have dealt out of the subject. So, the Minister has to enlighten me on a fact that when it is against the order or a decree which has been pronounced by a court of law, is in violation, automatically, I think, along with the punishment, the property has to be reverted. If it is not so, I support this Bill. I don't want to elaborate because there is nothing much more to speak on this.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

I want to stick to the point. I don't want to speak on what all frauds are going on in the country while speaking on the Bill. The only thing is, when it is in violation of a decree of the court or a judgment pronounced by the court, let us know whether the property will be reverted or not. In my view, I say that any term in law should not be implicit. It should be explicit. We should not leave everything implicit.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): If any person conceals, then these Sections are applicable.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): At least on this point you are in unanimity.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, if at all it has to be explicit, this should be amended. Or else, the Minister has to enlighten us. It automatically says that when the person is fined or imprisoned, the property which has been attached, or intended for a forfeiture in satisfaction of a fine by a court of law, it will come back; or else, it has to be amended in the law, if it need be. I support this Bill. But, Sir, it is a very good discussion. I think, the hon. Minister will enlighten the House. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I rise to support the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2013 moved by my friend, Shri Balagopal. The limited purpose of this Bill is to prevent fraudulent removal of any property which is liable to attachment. The second is fraudulent claim to prevent seizure of any property. These are the two important Sections which are sought to be amended by this Bill, moved by Shri Balagopal. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in this country, today, there is no State where frauds are not taking place. The people and the Governments are helpless with respect to frauds which are being committed. I am referring to the major chit fund frauds throughout the country. No State is spared. Income of the poor people residing in huts and small dwelling houses have been looted; they are cheated and they have no way to go. No police station bothers to take cognizance of those cases and, therefore, these are the types of cases where the attachment of the property, whatever remains of those people, is required. Therefore, these provisions are required. Now, we may say, these people are not located. The poor people don't know who collected the funds. We don't know the whereabouts of those persons. Therefore, what is the method? But, there may be cases where their funds are located. They may be having properties. In such circumstances, the State Government and the police machinery should not be helpless in locating those properties. Now, there are many matters and many such cases pending in the High Courts for attachment or disbursement of whatever money which remains with the companies. But, High Courts, in dealing

with these matters and appointing liquidator, etc., have got very limited powers. We have seen that they are going from pillar to post, and we have to see that they get something from these courts. But, hardly any amount reaches the hands of these people. Therefore, these provisions can be useful and can be made effective only if a provision is made for attachment of whatever property remains with them. It is the Police Stations, who have got primary role. May be, they may not be aware of it. But, the moment they come to know that a chit fund company or a group has looted them — if the police machinery becomes active, I think, — within a few months those people should be located. It is only, when the Police says that what they can do, it is a civil matter and things like that, these people take advantage.

Secondly, I would like to submit that during my tenure as the Chairman of the Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, we recommended a legislation regarding prevention of corruption. Earlier, under Prevention of Corruption Act, there were no effective provisions to attach property. But, now, there are Clauses from 18 A to 18 L in that Bill. I think, it is the duty of the Government, which claims to be against corruption, to get this Bill passed. Why is this Bill lingering for so many months without being touched? There, in that Bill, investigation authorities have been given powers; investigation officer will have the power to attach, with the permission of the Government.

Secondly, in that Bill, to be brief, the bribe-giver will be punished, for the first time. The bribe-giver has not been brought in the net of this corruption law. And the most important thing, the foreign organisations and companies, which are expert in doing these jobs, are brought under this net and there is a strong opposition by lobbies outside India, to see that this Bill does not become law. It is unfortunate that our Government is trying to help them by trying to delete this clause. If foreign companies are sought to be exempted, it will not be in the interest of the people of this country and even the companies, which, otherwise, will be punished.

Another important thing which we have included in this is the abetment of offences. I have no doubt, abetment of all offences under Prevention of Corruption Act will be made punishable. And any attempt made, directly or indirectly, is also sought to be brought under this. Habitual offenders are also sought to be brought. If this law is effectively implemented, you will be able to get a lot of property, specially, when foreign companies are brought under the net. If the Government says, “Oh! if foreign companies are shown in the section, there will be no investment”. In that case, let us have no law which punishes anybody and give them free liberty. So, that is not the intention. Our laws have to be our laws; our laws have to be strict and need to be strictly implemented.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak a few words, rather I was provoked to speak on this Bill. I congratulate my colleague, K.N. Balagopalji, for bringing in this amendment to the Indian Penal Code. This corruption, the fraudulent way of amassing public money has become a practice in this country. The speed with which it is spreading to different spheres of our life, including administration, politics, economy and the very domain of our social moral is quite dangerous for the democratic system of our country. Sometimes, we feel helpless. On many occasions, there are laws against these fraudulent practices, corruption or illegal way of acquiring public money. But these laws are not properly implemented by the authorities. So, the people who are involved in these criminal activities are not properly punished or brought to book. There are certain loopholes in our Indian Penal Code which are now brought to the notice of this House by our friend, Shri Balagopal. And unless we rectify those loopholes in our legal system or the law, we can't catch these fishes, the black money makers of our society.

As we all know, many of our economists expressed the view that the share of black money in our economy is more than 50 per cent. The black money, both inside the country and outside the country, has now created a great challenge for our nation as to how to tackle it. In this context, I may repeat the views of Shri Shantaram Naik.

Sir, as regards chit funds, next to West Bengal, Odisha is another State of India where the poor people of the State were cheated for years together by these fraudulent chit fund companies. Sometimes, the administration and the Government remain silent. They could not catch them in time; they could not impose restrictions on their activities in time. As a result, more than ₹ 10,000 crores were looted by these chit fund companies. These people are quite visible, they have got assets, they have got offices, and they have got organisations in West Bengal and Odisha. Many of these people are now inside jails. But the question is, those people, the poor people, the middle class people, who have deposited their money in these chit fund accounts to get better returns from them are simply cheated. **(Time-bell rings)** They were promised that they would get better returns for their money. Now, the State Governments and the Central Government should take immediate action by attaching the properties of these chit fund companies or the persons and confiscate them, and pay that money to the depositors. Now, it is high time the Government took action. I think the hon. Minister would look into this, and also give his views on how to tackle this menace. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you, Paridaji, Now, the hon. Minister.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी एक गैर सरकारी बिल लाए हैं। यह बिल लाने की उनकी खास मंशा यह है कि धारा 206 और 207 में कुछ शब्दों को जोड़ा जाए, खासकर धारा 206 में, “उससे वसूली की जाएगी” शब्दों को शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया है। इसी तरह धारा 207 में “कोई भी सम्पत्ति अर्जित की गई वसूली जाएगी”, इन शब्दों को शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया है। IPC की धारा 206 और 207 के बारे में इस सदन के 12 सदस्यों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया है और अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं यहां उन सदस्यों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। इस विषय को सबसे पहले श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल ने introduce किया तथा इसके बाद चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम, श्री मोहम्मद अली खान, प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा, श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप, श्री पी. राजीव, डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन, श्री बसावाराज पाटिल, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद, श्री तिरुची शिवा, श्री शान्ताराम नायक और श्री बैष्णव परिडा ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, मैं इसके लिए उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। खासकर श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी ने IPC की धारा 206 व 207 में कुछ संशोधन करने की मांग की है। यहां पर सभी सदस्यों ने बताया है कि Chit fund और कई अन्य कम्पनियां Scam के द्वारा गरीब लोगों को लूटती हैं। इसके बारे में भी बताया कि कई लोग छल-कपट से किसी की मिल्कियत लेकर दूसरे को बेच देते हैं, ऐसी बातें भी कई सदस्यों ने बताई हैं। इसके अलावा सदस्यों ने यह भी बताया कि ऐसी कई चीजें हमारे समाज में हो रही हैं। इनकी चिंता करते हुए हमारे साथी श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी ने अपने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, मैं उनके विचारों का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो हमारे पास IPC की धारा 206 और 207 है, उसमें क्लियरकट लिखा है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति छल-कपट से किसी की सम्पत्ति किसी को transfer करेगा, तो Transferor और Transferee दोनों को दो साल की सजा होगी और कोर्ट एक रुपए से लेकर करोड़ रुपए तक का उसको दंड भी दे सकती है तथा वह सम्पत्ति मूल मालिक को फिर दे सकती है। Companies Act, में क्लियरकट लिखा है। मेरे साथी श्री तिरुची शिवा ने सही बताया है। उन्होंने क्लियरकट कहा कि सही समझा गया है कि प्रस्तावित संशोधन न्यायालय की न्यायिक शक्ति के बिना धोखाधड़ी से प्राप्त की गई सम्पत्ति वापस करने का आदेश पारित कर सके। IPC के सेक्शन 206 और 207 में अतिरिक्त परिदत्त है कि Transferor और transferee दोनों को दंडित किया जा सकता है। दूसरे, स्कैम के बारे में भी कई लोगों ने उल्लेख किया है, जैसे इधर स्टॉक मार्केट का स्कैम है, तो उधर सेबी है। कम्पनी में जो कोई fraud करता है, तो वहां Corporate sector है, Enforcement Department में भी चलते हैं, मिनिस्ट्रीज ऑफ कम्पनीज एक्ट है और जो कोई गलती करता है, तो उसके लिए भी यह है। फाइनेन्स एंड Enforcement Department में लोग जो अलग-अलग तरीके से फ्रॉड करते हैं, उसके लिए अलग बात है। लेकिन पार्टिकुलरली श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल ने जो यहां बात रखी है, वह सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने की बात की है, वसूली करने की बात की है। अभी हमने सभी को बताया है कि भारतीय दंड संहिता की विद्यमान धाराओं 206 और 207 की स्कीम में यह देखा जा सकता है कि विधान मंडल में छलपूर्वक किसी भी सम्पत्ति को

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

हटाने, छिपाने या अंतरित करने, वितरित करने का दावा करने, स्वीकार करने हेतु दंड का प्रावधान न केवल Transferor के ऊपर है, बल्कि Transferee को भी है। कैद के अतिरिक्त जुर्माने का प्रावधान भी शामिल किया गया है। जैसे कि जुर्माने पर कोई सीमा नहीं लगाई गई है, सक्षम न्यायालय को अतिरिक्त जुर्माना लगाने का अधिकार है, जो इस प्रकार हटाई गई अतिरिक्त संपत्ति के मूल्य के बराबर है। कई बार तो कोर्ट उससे भी ज्यादा, संपत्ति से भी ज्यादा दंड दे सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त संबंधित न्यायालय में ऐसी संपत्ति के संबंध में *Status Quo* का आदेश प्राप्त करने का भी अधिकार होता है, जिससे इस प्रकार के ट्रांसफर को रद्द किया जा सकता है। ऐसी संपत्ति मूल मालिक को वापस भी दी जा सकती है। फिर भी बालगोपाल साहब, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने कई बार क्रिमिनल कोड और आईपीसी को कंप्रिहेंसिव करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए हैं, मैं आपको उसकी बात बताऊंगा। इसके अतिरिक्त विभाग संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समिति ने "दंड प्रक्रिया विधेयक, 2010" में जांच करते हुए 146 वीं रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश की है। आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली की व्यापक समीक्षा होनी चाहिए। थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके संशोधन करने के स्थान पर आपराधिक न्यायिक प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए समिति ने एक मसौदा प्रदान किया है। समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए गृह मंत्रालय ने विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय से आग्रह किया है कि वह भारत के विधि आयोग से अनुरोध करे कि आपराधिक कानूनों के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल करते हुए एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दे, जिसमें विभिन्न विधियों अर्थात् भारतीय दंड संहिता, दंड प्रक्रिया के अधिनियम आदि में व्यापक संशोधन हुए हों। 2010 से गृह मंत्रालय ने ऐसा आग्रह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लॉ में भेजा है और उसमें जो संशोधन आएंगे, गृह मंत्रालय उनको सुधारने के लिए तैयार है। इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा जिन स्कैम्स या आर्थिक घोटालों का जिक्र किया गया है, उन सबके लिए संबंधित कानून में समुचित प्रावधान है और अलग-अलग एन्फोर्समेंट एजेंसीज़ और रेग्युलेटर इस विषय पर सामूहिक कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। हम इस प्रकार के प्रावधानों को भी आगे बढ़ावा देंगे। आपकी जो भावनाएं हैं, आईपीसी की सीमाओं की संसद सदस्यों ने जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं, अलग-अलग चिट फंड्स आदि हैं, गृह मंत्रालय उनके बारे में भी ध्यान से सोचेगा। मैं कहूंगा कि आईपीसी की धाराएं 206 और 207 एकदम अच्छी और पर्याप्त हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय श्री बालगोपाल जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें। जब भी इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, गृह मंत्रालय तब-तब उसमें सुधार करने के लिए कानून मंत्रालय को बताएगा और हम अपना प्रोसेस कंटीन्यू करते रहेंगे। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि आप यह बिल वापस ले लें।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister and the hon. Members who have supported the issue.

I am not arguing about the specific provisions. The main issue is corruption and how to tackle it.

As far as sections 206 and 207 of the IPC are concerned, even after the directions of the court, the forfeiture of the property is difficult. That is why I dwelled upon these two sections, that is, 206 and 207. Even after the court orders, in India, it is very difficult to forfeit the concealed property. We are simply unable to take that money back. While introducing the Bill, when the Bill came before this august House, I also talked about the sections 405, 406 and 407. I had also talked about other sections pertaining to cheating, breach of trust, etc. In the IPC, there are many provisions, which are required to be amended. And, it is not easy to take up that task through a Private Members Bill. I gave an example of the SAFEMA. Hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, also spoke on it. There are only one or two Acts in India that are dealing with corruption directly and give the power to forfeit the property directly. One such Act is SAFEMA. SAFEMA is Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. In the Preamble itself, it says, "This is an Act to provide for the forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto." This Act says that properties of those who are manipulating or making this kind of cheating activities should be attached. The Act itself says that. Like that, Sir, there is also Prevention of Corruption Act and there are also many provisions in the IPC. We are saying that there should be a provision to take back the money. Here, because of the anguish and sorrow of witnessing the thousands and thousands of crores of corruption or cheating, we discuss in the Parliament. Sir, what about the 2G scam; what about the coal scam? The money is going. What about the airport? Hundreds and thousands of crores were cheated. Let us take the example of SATYAM, that is, MAYTAS. There is a judgement by the Court. About ₹ 5,000 crores were cheated by the MAYTAS management. What is the punishment? Three years' punishment for the CMD and a fine of ₹ 5 lakhs! What is the amount cheated? It is ₹ 5,000 crores. Already, he is in jail for three years and coming out and he is paying only Rs.5 lakhs! About ₹ 5,000 crores are with him. Some Chartered Accounts, Price Waterhouse Cooper employees, were also punished for one year. So, this is the issue. Shardha scam, Sahara scam, hundreds of scams are there and hundreds of cases are there. So, there is not enough provision. This Government came to power saying that it will give ₹ 15 lakh to every family by bringing back the black money. So, for controlling the black money, for controlling the cheating and for controlling the fraudulent activities, some provision should be there. Our law, which was the hierarchy of 1860, is toothless now, Sir. So, what the hon. Minister said, I am accepting that. We cannot conceal or we cannot check only these two provisions. A thorough intervention in the legal system of the country, like the SAFEMA Act or the Prevention of Corruption Act is required. The hon. Member who was Chairman of the Standing Committee earlier very clearly made a suggestion in

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

this regard. There is a suggestion for the Prevention of Corruption Act also. Whatever corruption money you took, there should be a provision to take that back. Like that, other provisions also should be there. I am thankful to the Minister that he has assured the House. I think this is an assurance that....(*Interruptions*)..

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : यह एश्योरेंस नहीं है, असल में इसके ऊपर एक प्रोसीजर चल रहा है।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: But it is a positive statement that the Home Ministry is looking into the matter. The pending Prevention of Corruption Act is there. I hope that the Government will come up with some amendments to the existing laws. With that expectation, I am not pressing this Bill. Only these two particular provisions will not do, but we are expecting an all-round intervention by the Government. The entire House, from the Treasury Benches to the Opposition and the Centralists who are sitting here, everyone is supporting this cause with the expectation that the Government will do something immediately. Give an assurance to the people that you will curb the corruption. If you do that, we will be happy. I expect your support in this. With that hope, I am not pressing this Bill.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Because Deputy Chairman has come, I am not pressing, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! That is it. That means, if Mr. Rajeev was here, you would have pressed. ...(*Interruptions*).. That is why I came. ...(*Interruptions*). So, you are not pressing. That is correct.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, there is a partial assurance. Anyway, something is pending. Home Ministry is looking into this. The Government has given directions. So, the Government is doing something positive on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी : महोदय, हमारे Department of Home Affairs ने, 146th Report की रिकमेंडेशंस के अनुसार, Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2004 को comprehensive study के लिए कानून मंत्रालय के पास भेजा है, साथ ही लॉ कमिशन में भी उस

पर चर्चा चल रही है। गृह मंत्रालय इस पर 2010 से ही कार्य कर रहा है। मैं आपको एश्योरेंस तो नहीं देता, लेकिन यथासम्भव आपकी भावनाओं को इसमें शामिल किया जाएगा। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप यह बिल वापस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, since the Mover, Mr. Balagopal, has already indicated that he is not pressing and he is willing to withdraw the Bill, I would like to put whether he has the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill and whether the House allows him to withdraw the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House has given the consent. Okay. The Bill is withdrawn. Thank you, Mr. Balagopal. You brought a very good Bill. Though the Bill is withdrawn, the discussion was very good. The Government has taken note of it also. Good; very good.

Now, we take up the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2014. Shri Shantaram Naik.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2014

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.

In fact, I expected that by this time the Government itself would have brought this Bill. If you consider the background for introducing the Bill, the Government should have itself brought the Bill for consideration. No less a person than your former Chief Minister – when he was holding the post of Chief Minister – came to Delhi and met Sushma Swaraji and Raj Nath Singhji and brought this issue before them. I am told that so far two meetings have taken place and I have been assured that a decision will be taken soon.

What is this issue, Sir? In fact, I will read out three-four lines of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill to indicate what this matter is. It says, “Thousands of Goans born in “*Estado da India*”, i.e., Goa, Daman and Diu, prior to 19.12.1961, and in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, prior to 21.08.1954 and their births registered in the Civil Registration Offices of these territories before the above mentioned dates have been given

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

4.00 P.M.

a facility by the Portuguese Government by issuing an order in 2006, to register their birth in Portugal.”

It is fine. Thousands of Goans got their birth registered in Portugal as per this 2006 order. Nobody knew that registration in this manner would amount to losing of Indian citizenship by these Goans. The number is still not known. It is around 30,000 or 40,000. But thousands of people have registered their birth in Portugal. I am pleading the case of your party. One Member of your party, BJP, is in trouble. The same is the case with another Member who belongs to Goa Vikas Party, which is supporting your party. So, one is your Member and the other is your ally. Even an order has been passed by the Home Ministry in one case. A clear order has been passed by which he has ceased to be an Indian citizen. That is the order. You must have known it by now. That MLA has ceased to be an Indian citizen. Further formalities for his disqualification are to be reviewed. But I am not taking this from a partisan point of view. I have got the interest of around 30,000 people in mind who are on the verge of being declared as Portuguese citizens if you don't act fast. As there are two MLAs from your party or supporting party who are affected by this, you should have taken up the issue very fast in all seriousness. Sir, every one feels to be a proud citizen of this country. Anybody who is an Indian feels proud.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you are saying that they are Portuguese citizens.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am not saying that. I am saying, they are on the verge of being declared illegal because of the Portuguese Government action.

The Portuguese Government lured them into a trap by asking them to register their births in Portugal. They never knew. They thought, if they went to Portugal, their children would be able to study anywhere in Europe and they themselves would be able to move to anywhere in Europe. Therefore, lured by this, they registered their births there. Most of them haven't even seen Portugal in the whole of their lifetime. Now, they are on the rolls of death penalty in Portugal. Therefore, this is the way things have happened. And I blame the Home Ministry here. Of course, we were ruling at that time. Actually, our Ministry should have made those Goans aware that the consequences of this would amount to losing their citizenship. Perhaps, the Home Ministry itself did not know, because it was all complicated. Perhaps, the Government did not know. Perhaps, the then Home Ministry did not know. Otherwise, they should have guided. Applications

after applications were coming. These were entertained. These were sent. As a result, these Goans are now on the verge of being declared as Portuguese nationals, unless the Government intervenes.

Sir, I have moved an amendment. This amendment or a similar amendment should have been brought earlier. Now, what is the amendment? I have moved an amendment to Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, which says, "In Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, in sub-Section (1) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely, "Provided further that no citizen of India shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship merely on grounds of his or her availing the facility conferred by the Order enacted by the Portuguese Government of registering their birth in Portugal to Indian citizens residing in the territory of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa and Daman & Diu and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, then ruled by the Government of Portugal, unless such Indian citizen voluntarily applies for the citizenship of that country with the specific intention of renouncing the citizenship of India."

These elements are not there in the Bill. It is only when these people have voluntarily and consciously done so that we can say that they have voluntarily given up their citizenship. I would read, for that purpose, Section 9 of the Citizenship Act. It says, "Any citizen of India who by naturalisation, registration otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has at any time between the 26th January, 1950 and the commencement of this Act, voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition or, as the case may be, such commencement, cease to be a citizen of India." So, it says, "voluntarily acquires". These people don't know. They just give an application. Some touts or agents fill the forms on their behalf; they submit them to the Portuguese Government and they become aware of the consequences only later on. There are some who voluntarily apply for a passport. We are not bothered about those people. There are some people here who have applied for a passport after this process. That means they are aware. We are not pleading their case. We are pleading the case of those people who are not aware. Citizenship should not be taken lightly. Once the Election Commission took these things very lightly. I will cite an example. People working in Gulf countries or working on board ships come back, may be, after one or two years. They don't cease to reside in their own houses, but the Election Commission tells them, 'Since you were not there, your voting right is gone.' For these two categories, namely, those working on board the ship and those working in Gulf countries, the Government of India had to move an amendment to the Representation of People Act to give them voting rights even when there was no need for it; it was only an interpretation by the Election Commission that they had lost their voting rights, which were to be restored. So, citizenship should not be taken so lightly by any authority in the Government of India.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Thirdly, Sir, I would like to mention that as far as citizenship is concerned, we don't have proper records. I am not speaking of Goa here, but throughout the country, we don't have proper records. Take the case of North-Eastern States. We are in a mess, as far as identifying citizens of India is concerned. Even if the Government tries to know genuinely, they cannot ascertain as to who are the migrants, or who are the immigrants. There is no record. If they try to make a list, genuine persons will have to go out and some bogus persons may remain in the country. Because of this, perhaps, the State Governments are reluctant to have any exercise of recording the names of proper citizens.

Now, as far as citizenship is concerned, I am not going to things other than Section 9, which I have referred to. Other processes are mentioned in the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955. If the Minister has got any other alternative to save these people, he can come out with that in his reply. I don't say that my amendment is the only solution. I am giving this because this is the perfect solution because it will be done by a law. Tomorrow, Portuguese authorities may not recognise any other solution, but if the Parliament of India passes an appropriate legislation to protect these people, then it will be more effective.

I would like to again recollect the visit of former Chief Minister of Goa, Shri Manohar Parrikar. I would like to know today about the assurance given at that time because people of Goa were not told. If Mr. Parrikar would have come and told what the Home Minister and the External Affairs Minister had told him, people would have listened. People are waiting for this thing. People are in the dark. The only reply I have got is during the proceedings of the Consultative Committee meeting the other day, where you were also present. Two meetings have been held and very soon, we will resolve this issue. This is what Mr. Rajnath Singh has told us. Now, why did the Home Ministry — I am not blaming you because you were not in power at that time — not look into this matter carefully? The officers must have advised the Home Minister at that time. On the contrary, one order was passed practically disqualifying the MLA, who was declared as ceased to be an Indian citizen. So, such a serious order was passed without informing anybody. Nobody knew about it. We should also know as to how this has happened.

Now, what is Minister's next step? This is a Private Member's Bill. The Minister will give some reply, and the Session will also end. I am told that some officials of the Government are going to Goa to ascertain the facts. Practically, for this purpose, the Minister should not have delayed so much for sending officers to Goa. First, it was told that by-elections were there in Panaji. So, they could not go there. There is nothing like that. Nothing stops the Government of India from holding any meeting in a matter like

this. They are not inaugurating any project. Again, I am told now that Zila Panchayat elections are there. So, they cannot go again. What is this? Is the Government taking this matter seriously?

Secondly, there is one other strange point. I would request the Minister to tell me if it is true. I am told that affidavits will be obtained from such persons, whoever now want relief. Affidavits will be taken stating the conditions and that they are not aware of these things and they would like their citizenships to be saved or something like that. If such affidavits are to be obtained, then, there will be no end to this, and, we will not be able to pass any law in this session. If affidavits are to be obtained, it means that you are bypassing an amendment, and, you will be processing everybody's application individually, which will take months together, perhaps years together, and, their fate will remain in balance. I can understand that things are in your hands because it is the Home Ministry, which declares a person as a citizen or non-citizen. To that extent, we are safe but we cannot rely upon such a vague thing. Therefore, you have to have a permanent solution.

Lastly, I would like to mention a general thing. So many Private Members' Bills are introduced. There should be a scrutiny of these Bills because only one or two Bills come up for discussion. Fortunately, today, I was lucky; the other day, Mr. Balagopal was lucky; our Bills came up for discussion. But, it happens with one or two Members. Hundreds of Bills are introduced. We may not get a chance to speak. But you should examine those Bills to find out which are the good Bills. That way, you can yourself incorporate them in the legislation. After I introduced the Bill, there was no hearing from you. Nothing was heard. When the issue was alive, you should have taken cognizance of this Bill. It could have provided you assistance to arrive at a decision, and, I think, you should have done it in the past.

I hope that in your reply, we will get a positive response as far as the issue of protecting the interests of Goa is concerned. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Shantaram Naik. Now, I have no names with me. If any hon. Member wants to speak, I am ready to allow him. I am so liberal today. ...*(Interruptions)*... If no hon. Member is coming forward, I am requesting the hon. Minister.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Athawale, do you wish to speak on this?

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे शान्ताराम नायक जी ने जो बिल यहाँ चर्चा के लिए रखा है, उसका इस हाउस की ओर से समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब गोवा, दमन और दीव तथा दादरा एवं नागर हवेली में पुर्तगाल की सरकार थी, उस टाइम से वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों की जो नागरिकता की प्रॉब्लम है, उसके बारे में यह बिल है। उनको नागरिकता देने में जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, उनको हल करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की होम मिनिस्ट्री को निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। आप लोग जानते हैं कि बंगलादेश से आए हुए Namasudra community के कुछ लोग वैस्ट बंगाल में कोलकाता आदि जगहों पर रहते हैं। वहाँ ऐसे कम से कम दो-ढाई करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, जिनके पास 1971 की कट ऑफ डेट के बाद कोई प्रूफ नहीं है। वे लोग मेरे पास भी आए थे और मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी मेमोरेण्डम दिया था। लेकिन वे लोग अभी भारत में रहते हैं। बंगलादेश वाले बोलते हैं कि तुम लोगों का हमारे देश से कोई संबंध नहीं है। ऐसे लोग ठाकुरबाड़ी में रहते हैं, 24 परगना में रहते हैं और कोलकाता में रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी नागरिकता देनी चाहिए। भारत के लोग इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका, फ्रांस और जर्मनी जैसे देशों में जाते हैं और वहाँ उनको नागरिकता मिलती है, जबकि ये लोग तो इतने सालों से यहाँ रह रहे हैं। अगर वे आतंकवादी हैं तो उनको जेल में डालो, लेकिन जो लोग यहाँ अपना पेट भरने के लिए आए हैं, उन लोगों को नागरिकता देनी चाहिए।

श्री किरन रिजिजु जी हमारे मित्र हैं तथा राजनाथ सिंह जी भी मेरे अच्छे मित्र हैं, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के रूप में तो अपने देश को बहुत ही मजबूत प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिले हैं। उन्होंने आज लोक सभा में अपने देश की एकता को मजबूत करने का भाषण दिया है। मतलब, हम लोग यहाँ कोई झगड़ा लगाने के लिए नहीं हैं, बल्कि सब लोगों को इकट्ठा करने के लिए हैं। इसलिए पुर्तगालों के टाइम से जो लोग वहाँ रहते हैं, उनको नागरिकता देनी चाहिए।

शान्ताराम नायक जी ने जो बिल यहाँ रखा है, यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट है। इस हाउस में इसका सपोर्ट करने वाला एक भी आदमी न हो, यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। मैं तो अचानक यहाँ आया था और मैंने इसे ज्यादा पढ़ा भी नहीं था, लेकिन यह बिल इम्पोर्टेंट है और इसलिए हम आपको पूरे हाउस की तरफ से सपोर्ट करते हैं। उन लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, इसीलिए हम आपके साथ हैं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Athawale. So, you have got one supporter, Mr. Naik.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Everyone supports him, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I extend my grateful wish to the hon. Member, Shantaram Naikji, for bringing this Amendment Bill which may not be directly concerning all the citizens of this country, but it is very vital for

the residents of the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. I would not like to elaborate much because history is known to all of us and much of the provisions in the laws have also been mentioned by the hon. Member. I also thank Athawaleji for participating and supporting the points mentioned by the hon. Member.

Some of the actions which the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated have also been mentioned by Shantaram Naikji. I would not like to deliberate much upon those points. I would like to read out one portion which deals with the provisions of the law where India does not allow dual citizenship. Article 9 deals with a person voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state. "No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5 or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8 if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state." Now, when Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from the Portuguese rule, the Government of India promulgated the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order in the year 1962 by which every person who or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in those territories before the 28th December, 1961, shall become a citizen of India. And there was one option given that within one month, if so desired, if anybody wants to retain the citizenship or nationality which they had immediately before 28th December, 1961, they can continue to remain so. To the best of our knowledge and belief, most of them did not exercise that option and consequently they are all deemed to have acquired Indian citizenship. Now, the problem to a large number of Goans arose when the Government of Portugal declared that anybody who registers himself into the Central Registry of birth, death and marriage of Portugal, the desk will operate in Goa also and whoever registers there, they are considered to be citizens of Portugal. That is the basis of the problem which hon. Member has rightly brought up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: They do not say that they are citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: That gave them the basis ...*(Interruptions)*... and that has caused problems to lots of people in Goa and the then two hon. MLAs about whom the hon. Member mentioned.

I would like to inform the hon. House, through you, Sir, that there is a provision for even foreigners to seek Indian citizenship. The Act provides for the acquisition of Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Act by birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalization and by incorporation of territory. The Act also provides for termination and deprivation for Indian citizenship under certain circumstances. There is no discrimination on the basis of nationality or gender of a person for grant of Indian citizenship. We got

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

representation from the then Chief Minister of Goa, who is Minister for Defense presently in the Government, and many other people. When I went to Goa, this issue was also brought up. The Home Ministry, Government of India, is really concerned that because of an act of another sovereign nation, our citizens, by default, are facing trouble with regard to their identity. It is a matter of great concern to the Government. I also believe that hon. Member has rightly mentioned that there has been undue delay in settling this issue. The Ministry of Home Affairs is considering this matter very, very urgently acknowledging that the matter has been unduly delayed. A committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Foreigners), who looks after the Division of foreigners' matters in the Ministry. This inter-Ministerial Committee has already sat twice. Now, things are on the verge of solution. We are working out with a mechanism where all those people, who have fallen victim to this particular order issued by the Government of Republic of Portugal, are dealt with properly. Now, there may be some of the members, who have, by mistake, got into that registration process and there is a law, which has attracted and which has affected negatively to their status. We will definitely take care of that. Hon. Member was also mentioning about some process of affidavits. What I would like to mention here is that, as a process of natural justice, if a person, not because of his fault, falls into some trap or some difficult situation by an act of another sovereign nation, then, it is the bounden duty of the Government to ensure that his status is ensured for his convenience. And, very soon, the Government is coming out with the Citizenship Amendment Act also, where large issues of the people related to citizenship status will be dealt with and I would be delivering the subject in detail at that time. But, today, when this Private Member's Bill has come, I will not like to deal in details with various provisions. But, I can assure the hon. Member that we are, as I mentioned, looking at this case very, very closely and urgently. It would not take much time. It is the concern of hon. Member Shantaram Naikji. He comes from Goa. Goa is such a beautiful place and people are very friendly. Sir, you are such a senior Member of the august House. We all know that anybody who goes to Goa, gets the kind of environment where you really fall in love with Goa. If any citizen or any resident of Goa, Daman & Diu gets into a problem, it is our moral duty to take care of that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik can invite us!

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I welcome all the Members of Rajya Sabha.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Through you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if hon. Member Shantaram Naikji invites everybody to Goa, everybody will love to go to Goa.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He would be very happy.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: So, to ensure that no resident of Goa, Daman & Diu is unduly troubled because of an act of another sovereign nation, as a sovereign nation, it is our bounden duty and obligation to take care of that.

With these few words, I would like to request hon. Member Shantaram Naikji to withdraw this Bill with my assurance that Government will very soon settle this issue and ensure that no individual from the erstwhile territory of Portugal, which very lovingly we call our territory, will face any kind of undue problem because of the gap between our law and the law of the Portugal. So, with that assurance, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, with the sweet assurance, which has been given by the hon. Minister, I seek your leave to withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. So, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The House has consented for the withdrawal.

The Bill is withdrawn.

Now, we take up the Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy for ensuring overall development of the transgender persons and for their welfare to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, just give me half a minute. I hope the House knows that after 5:00 p.m., according to earlier decision, we will take up the discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Special Mentions will be taken up after 6.00 p.m. Now, you speak.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, indeed I am very happy and proud to bring in this Bill which provides me an opportunity to advocate the cause of a section of society, who are not understood, who are not recognised, who are sidelined and who are neglected by society.

The Bill seeks to provide for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy for ensuring overall development of the transgender persons and for their welfare to be undertaken by the State.

Sir, who is a 'transgender'? A 'transgender' is a person whose sense of gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth. They include trans-men and trans-women (whether or not they have undergone sex reassignment surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy), genderqueers and a number of socio-cultural identities such as *kinnars*, *hijras*, *aravanis*, *jogtas*, etc.

Sir, the remit of the Bill is to discuss the issues of transgenders. I would like to make it clear that the Bill does not intend to discuss the issues of lesbians, gays and bisexuals.

The guiding principles of the Bill will be: respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one's own choices and independence of persons; non-discrimination; equality of opportunity; full and effective participation and inclusion in society; and respect for difference and acceptance of transgender persons as part of human diversity and humanity.

Sir, transgender persons have existed in every culture, race and class since the story of human life has been recorded. India's transgender community continues to face a plethora of problems. They suffer a whole lot of mental, physical and sexual oppression in society. The health and well-being of transgender persons suffer great harm by attitudes of intolerance and hatred towards diverse gender expressions. If a transgender person is insulted and goes to the Police, no case is registered. They don't have any recourse to justice through the Police or the law. They are sidelined and treated as untouchables. The denial of social justice leads to the denial of economic and political justice. They suffer from poor access to education, legal aid, employment, even homelessness and lack of social acceptance. Sir, a very pathetic condition of them has not been realised by many. If it is not discussed here, where else we can discuss it? If not, who else will? So, I intended to bring forward this Bill and awaken the Government to bring in a national policy for the transgenders. They have very limited employment opportunities. They are often pushed to the periphery as a social outcast, and many may end up in begging and dancing and what not, I need not elaborate here. This is by all means a human trafficking.

They even engage themselves as sex workers for survival. Transgenders have no access to bathrooms or toilets and public spaces. The lack of access to bathrooms and public spaces is illustrative of discrimination faced by transgender in availing each facilities and amenities. They are discriminated against in access to medical services and most hospitals lack adequate skills or provisions to meet their special health needs. Measures towards sensitisation of school administrations, curbing of stigma, discrimination and violence against transgender persons are also mostly absent.

Sir, this Bill aims to put an end to all these injustices faced by the transgender community in our country and ensure them a dignified life, free of discrimination and unnecessary prosecution.

Sir, a national commission and a State commission should be set up across the country which would help them under this Bill to ensure their protection and promotion of the rights of transgender persons and to undertake welfare measures to integrate them into the mainstream society.

We need Transgender Rights Courts. I think the Minister is very much conscious and aware of all these things which are happening and I would like to elaborate in the later part of my speech what the Government is doing. In a way I think that has also to be pointed out. So, a Transgender Rights Court would be specified for the purpose of speedy disposal of suits which may be filed by or on behalf of transgender persons regarding infringement of their rights as a transgender person, under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Sir, I am proud to say here, the State of Tamil Nadu had set an example for the country by taking affirmative action for the uplift of the transgender community. Sir, in the year 2008, when we were ruling, when Dr. Kalam was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, it became the first State in the country to constitute a Welfare Board for the transgender community, with the official working staff being the members of the transgender community. Now, in the year 2014, the Government of Maharashtra had set up the same Welfare Board. Though the West Bengal Government had announced to set up a Welfare Board, it has not yet implemented. It is said to be taken off. So, we became the first State to constitute a Welfare Board. It took affirmative action to achieve equality by reserving seats for third gender students in Government owned arts and science colleges with full scholarship for higher studies. I think the cue can be taken by the Union Government from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Welfare Board and its aims and objectives and what have been done. What is being done, I am not aware,

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

I do not want to get into that. But this was constituted with a very good intention, and this was the first ever State in the country. So, Tamil Nadu Government has been providing ration cards, and identity documents to third gender people with the appropriate gender category. Transgenders are provided alternative sources of livelihood through formation of self-help groups for savings and initiating income generation programmes. This is all in Tamil Nadu. I would like to suggest again take a cue from the State. The Central Government always used to guide the States, but now I think the incumbent Government which gives more importance to the States can take the cue from the Government of Tamil Nadu. We have been pioneers in many areas. This is one among them. The State Government of Tamil Nadu is also giving subsidy to all those transgenders who wish to undergo surgical treatment for change of their sex; and free housing programmes also. I do not know what is being done now and again I say, these were the objectives of the Welfare Board and it was achieved very much to the extent when we were ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): It is being continued; and with more welfare schemes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Very good, welcome.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: You should not reveal your * You have come prepared ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: While I speak, I must speak the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I strongly condemn the use of the word. *He cannot use the word * against a Member about whom he does not know anything. I am not...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): In this particular matter...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: If I have said, nothing is being done, there is some reason behind his getting provoked. I can even say that, but I didn't say that. I said, I don't know what is being done here, because I am not from the Ruling Party. But how can he use the word* ? So, I urge the Chair, kindly expunge the word or else, I would not continue my speech. This is insulting a Member. You must go through the Rule Book.

†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We would look into it and if necessary, that would be done. But please continue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly go through the Rules Book, Sir. Such a word cannot be used against another Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly continue. We would look into it and if it is unparliamentary, we would expunge it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How can a Member be accused with such a strong word? I didn't accuse them. I didn't make any charge.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, he said...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. Please, please. Please sit down. Don't exaggerate and do not initiate me into some other point.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): "I don't know", he said.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No. He used the word * He used the word * I strongly condemn that.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the Self-Help Group is continuing the work.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You see, the Welfare Board is not functioning. Now, I charge. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I charge. The Welfare Board for Transgenders in Tamil Nadu is not functioning there. Come on! I make a charge; now, take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Explain what you have done. Tell me what you were doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was very courteous in using my words.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. If you talk like this, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are just Interruptions. Kindly sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: He should not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tamil Nadu is playing a lead role in this matter. Kindly try to put forth your points when your turn comes. Do not interrupt. Nothing will go on record. How both your parties are planning to go ahead with it, what your achievements are, kindly state such things.

†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am very, very sorry, Sir. I am raising a very, very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going into that issue. I don't wish to come down to that level.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please go ahead. Continue with your speech.

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Just a minute. You have taken up an issue which is very important for the whole country. Let them talk. Nothing will happen. You proceed with it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I think I am very frank. Everyone knows this. I do not get into any unnecessary arguments. I only said that this was initiated during our period, and I don't know what is being done. That is all. I didn't accuse them that they were not doing anything. Why should he get unnecessarily provoked and use such words? I again register my demand, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that that word should be expunged. Or else, I will take up this issue. I know the rules and the procedure of this house. No Member should use a strong word against any Member of this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Yes, yes. Please continue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am dealing with such a serious issue. It is a national issue. The whole of the country is waiting for this Bill. The transgender community is waiting for this. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You speak when your turn comes. I can also use words. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know more words than what he knows. I know how to use them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not get emotional. Please calm down. And continue your speech.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No. I am extremely sorry. I think the whole House should recognize this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have never come across a Member accusing another Member with such a hard word and for no reason. I can also use stronger words. But I know how to use them. I know the restrictions. I know the decorum of this august House.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the matter has been settled. It is better if he can stop this and continue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No; only if this is expunged. That is my concern. I have been provoked. I have been insulted. What is it?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Don't belittle such a big issue.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: This is a Private Member's Bill and you...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I challenge...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. Don't make it a...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I challenge and I register...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: You should behave in a dignified way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may continue afterwards too. Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I will speak about that at the end. I do not want to spoil the debate on such a big issue that I have taken up. The whole transgender community in this country is awaiting as to what is going to happen about this Bill or how the Government is going to respond. The Supreme Court's directions are there. I said it at the very beginning, if not here where else, if not we who else. So, it is a serious issue. It is not a political issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly come to the point, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I have been distracted, unnecessarily by the use of hard words. I have never come across something like this.

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): You are raising a very important issue. It is the responsibility of every Member of the House to maintain decorum and dignity of the House. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It must be noted that historically, *hijras*, the transgenders, have played a prominent role in the Indian society. With the on-set of colonial rule from the 18th Century onwards, the situation has changed drastically. During the British rule, Sir, one must know that a law was enacted to supervise the deeds of *Hijras*, the Transgender community, called the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 which deemed the entire community of Hijras innately criminal and addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. The State should take measures to regain the respect and place in the society which they once enjoyed in our cultural and social life; undoing centuries of discrimination that the transgender community has faced will require targeted intervention by the State. Sir, what does the Indian Constitution say in general about the uplift of the marginalized community? The Preamble to the Constitution mandates justice, social, economic and political equality of status. Thus, the first and the foremost right that they deserve, is the Right to Equality under Article 14. Article 15 speaks about the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 21 ensures Right to Privacy and personal dignity to all the citizens. Article 23 prohibits trafficking in human beings as beggars and other similar forms of forced labour and any contraventions of these provisions shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law. Sir, the Constitution provides for the fundamental right to equality and tolerates no discrimination on the grounds of sex, caste, creed or religion. The Constitution also guarantees political rights and other benefits to every citizen. In the light of the Constitutional guarantees provided, I urge the Union Government that for no reason why the transgender community is being neglected. Why are they deprived of their basic rights which include rights to personal liberty, dignity, freedom of expression, right to education and empowerment, right against violence, discrimination and exploitation? Sir, the Constitution ensures that every person and every generation can invoke its principles in their own search for greater freedom whereas these people are not. The Constitution affirms equality in all spheres but the moot question is whether it is being applied, especially, with these people, the transgender. Sir, a very, very happy thing to note is recently the Supreme Court in April, 2014 in a judgment has ordered to constitute an Expert Committee whose suggestions are in support of this Bill. I think, more or less, the Expert Committee has done something that this Bill is trying to achieve. A landmark judgment was pronounced in April, 2014 by the Supreme Court of India that provided for legal recognition of third gender apart from male and female. The judgment upholds the right of transgender persons to decide their self-identified gender and directs the national and State Governments in India to grant legal recognition to the gender identity as male, female or a third gender. Sir, I have always been proud to say that Tamil Nadu has been the pioneer in social justice as we

have first constituted a Welfare Board for the transgenders as an example to the country. Still, a voice is raised across the country that there must be universalization in public distribution system. No court has ordered that, but it is the voice of the common man. I am proud to say here that too was only when we were ruling and our leader was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the universal public distribution was started. I think the same Union Government, the Ministers many a time have appreciated the Tamil Nadu Government, and the way we have been delivering such social justice and improving things. So, also, Sir, the Supreme Court also directed Government units to establish separate HIV centres for transgender persons to take proper measures to provide medical care, to treat transgender persons in hospitals and to provide transgender persons with separate public toilets and other facilities. The Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to make an in-depth study of these transgenders submitted its report in the month of January, 2014. The Committee has made some suggestions to the Government to ameliorate their problems. One is to sensitise the police about human rights, abuse of the transgender community and take appropriate steps to stop abuse, train and sensitise public healthcare providers on SRS and other health issues and provide community-friendly services free of stigma and discrimination. The Government should take steps to sensitise the general community so as to create a supportive and enabling environment for the transgender community. The transgender community should be involved in designing any programmes and intervening for the community. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should take up research studies to generate more evidence to design the programmes and intervention for the community; address the social needs of transgenders including education, employment, health and housing needs. The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, that I have brought now, focusses on carrying out the Expert Committee's suggestions and the Supreme Court directives by prescribing mechanism for non-discrimination, education, skill development and employment, social security, health, legal aid and rehabilitation of transgender persons. It must be noted that nearly a year after the Supreme Court's judgement and more than a year after the Expert Committee tabled its suggestions, most of them have not been effectively implemented. Sir, that is the reason why a need to introduce a Bill like this has arisen. Had the Supreme Court judgement been taken into account, or had the Expert Committee's Report been looked into by the Union Government, I think, something would have been done by this time. Since no trace is being seen, it became very, very imperative at this moment of time because we come across transgenders in every place. Because they are not accepted, because they are not recognised, because they are insulted, they indulge in various activities which irritate the

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

common people. When they resort to the police, the police does not help them. When they go to court of law, there is no legal aid for them. So, they are again and again destined to the way of living they have been used to, which is not generally accepted. So, I would like to mention about the recent attacks on transgenders. For example, in the past six months, there were 40 attacks on transgender people only in the Telangana State. A Non-Government Organisation, Telangana *Hijra* Transgender Samiti based in the southern city of Hyderabad reported attacks in six months. This is happening everywhere. So, I think, this has to be put a full stop to save those people and to make them feel that they are also a part of the society. They have got every right legally for access to education, employment, medical aid and also empowerment. They should be confident that this Government will assure this. Sir, the Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, I have brought in now for the consideration of this House, for discussion, thereby expecting the Government to give a positive reply. I am, by way of this Bill, prescribing mechanisms for non-discrimination, education, skill development, employment, social security, health, legal aid and rehabilitation of transgender persons which endeavours to put an end to the inhuman treatment meted out to the transgender community by various elements of the State and the society. This Bill aims to regain the respect and place in the society which they once enjoyed in our cultural and social life. Undoing centuries of discrimination that the transgender community has faced, will require targeted interventions by the State. Sir, this is not a journey to achieve any political mileage. This is a social concern, this is my concern for a fellow man, rather a fellow person. When I saw how they were being treated, when I felt the indignity meted out to them by the society, I thought, something must be done. An individual outside may have sympathy, but an august House like this, which legislates law for the improvement and upliftment of the people in the country, alone will have to do it. So, on behalf of the Government, I expect a positive reply that my Bill will help this Government and this august House to discuss threadbare deep into these issues. Again I would like to urge, Sir, those who are not interested may keep out of it. I think the people are waiting outside. The transgender people, when they came to know that I am introducing such a Bill, were all happy. They came and thanked me. They came and thanked me. And they are all awaiting. They are across the country, everywhere and in every State. They have now crossed more than a few lakhs. Earlier, they were in some thousands, and they are now a few lakhs in numbers. So, these people, whose sense of gender does not match with the gender which was assigned to them at birth, expect dignity from this Government. With these words, Sir, I move this Bill. I expect my fellow colleagues to express their expert views on this Bill and I expect a positive reply from the Government.

Before concluding, I again urge upon you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to kindly look into the record and expunge the word which was used against me, which provoked me, which was unforeseen and which shows inexperience in this House. Kindly do that. Thank you very much.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, "विपरीतलिंगी व्यक्तियों के अधिकार विधेयक, 2014" बिल के माध्यम से माननीय श्री तिरुची शिवा जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार के ध्यान को आकर्षित करके एक विशेष संशोधन हमारे सामने रखा है। हम जीवन में अपने आपको जितना भी होशियार मानते हों, कितने भी अच्छे कानून बनाएं, तब भी हमसे कहीं न कहीं भूल होती है। जैसे मैं जब कभी अनाथ बच्चों के विद्यालय में जाता हूं, तो जब उन बच्चों को कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट देने की बात आती है - वह बच्चा तो रोड के कहीं किसी कोने में मिला होता है, लेकिन सर्टिफिकेट न मिलने के कारण उस बच्चे को किस श्रेणी में, कहाँ जोड़ना चाहिए, यह आज तक न सुलझी हुई समस्या है। नॉर्मल रूटीन में आने वाले बच्चे को तो सब सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार की विशेष परिस्थिति वाले बच्चों को, जिनके वे जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, जिंदगी भर कष्ट सहना पड़ता है। वैसे ही संविधान के अंदर जो अलग-अलग प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, उसके आधार पर जो एस.सी., एस.टी. और अन्य प्रकार के लोग हैं, उनके लिए यदि कन्नड, अंग्रेजी या हिंदी भाषा के अंदर लिखते समय कहीं पर थोड़ी-सी भी भूल हो गई, तो उनको जो हक मिलना चाहिए, वह उनको आज भी सैकड़ों वर्षों से नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी प्रकार का एक विशिष्ट ग्रुप, जो इस देश में मनुष्य के नाम से, मानव जीव के नाते जीता है, लेकिन उनके बारे में जिस हद तक हमारा ध्यान होना चाहिए, वह नहीं गया है। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार के द्वारा एक समग्र कानून बने, इस बात को लेकर एक परिपूर्ण चिंतन के साथ तिरुची शिवा जी ने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया है। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यहाँ पर कुछ और चीजें भी सरकार के ध्यान में लाने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने यानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को एक विशेष डायरेक्शन दी है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं बड़ा संतोष व्यक्त करता हूँ कि भारत देश के अंदर तमिलनाडु ने इन लोगों के बारे में सोचने के लिए अपने राज्य के स्तर पर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम का बीड़ा उठाया है। उसी का अनुकरण महाराष्ट्र ने किया है और बंगाल वालों ने भी उसी दिशा में जाने की कोशिश की है, परंतु अगर भारत सरकार स्वयं इनिशिएटिव लेकर संपूर्ण देश के लिए इसके बारे में एक ठोस व्यवस्था और कानून बनाए तो अच्छा होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट का भी इसके लिए मार्गदर्शन है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डायरेक्शन में जो कमेटी बनी, उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आई, सरकार निश्चित ही उस दिशा में कुछ न कुछ कर रही होगी, इसलिए सरकार उसकी एक निश्चित रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करे। ये जो असहाय लोग हैं, जो एक प्रकार के ह्यूमिलिएशन, अपमान की अन्य स्थानों पर, रास्ते में जाते समय, बैठे समय, ट्रेन में, अलग-अलग स्थानों पर अनुभूति करते हैं, यह मानव समुदाय के लिए एक बहुत ही अपमानजनक और दुखदायी प्रसंग है। उनको इससे मुक्त करने के लिए या तो सरकार तिरुची शिवा जी के इस बिल को स्वीकार करे, या भारत सरकार समग्र रूप में इसको स्वीकार करते हुए स्वयं अपनी ओर से कोई एक नया बिल प्रस्तुत करके या संविधान में संशोधन प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस प्रकार का जो एक तिरस्कृत ग्रुप है, समुदाय है, जिसके भविष्य के बारे में तिरुची शिवा जी ने समग्र चिंतन किया है, उनकी पढ़ाई, उनकी दवाई, उनके रहन-सहन, उनके जीवन की सुरक्षा और जैसे अलग-अलग प्रकार के ग्रुप के लोगों को जो सुविधा मिलती है,

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

वह इनको भी मिले। कई बार तो ऐसा भी होता है कि एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट से कुछ सुविधा मिलती है, कुछ सोशल वेलफेयर की लिस्ट में उनका नाम होता है, लेकिन इन डिपार्टमेंट्स की प्रॉब्लम के कारण भी कई बार इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ होती हैं। इसीलिए उन्होंने इसमें यह माँग की है कि उनके लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी एक कमीशन बने, राज्य के स्तर पर भी एक कमीशन बने, उसकी एक बॉडी बने, उसका एक चेयरमैन बने और उसको लगातार मॉनिटर करने की एक व्यवस्था बने। एक प्रकार से उन्होंने तिरस्कृत समाज के प्रति इतना दिमाग लगा कर, ताकत लगा कर, चिंतन लगा कर यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। मैं जरूर समझता हूँ कि आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मार्गदर्शन, इन दोनों चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार निश्चित ही इस दिशा में कोई रास्ता लेगी और निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार के असहाय लोगों के जीवन के अन्दर बचपन से लेकर जीवन की अन्तिम घड़ी तक जिस-जिस प्रकार की समस्याएँ आती हैं, उन सब समस्याओं के निराकरण के रूप में कोई समग्र कानून और व्यवस्था बनाएगी। इन बातों को कहने का आपने मुझे यह जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों के हालात बदलने के लिए माननीय सदस्य श्री तिरुची शिवा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। यह विधेयक का रूप ले, इस पक्ष में मैं अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। किसी भी समाज की ऊँचाई या सभ्यता और संस्कृति की ऊँचाई या उसका उत्कर्ष माना जाता है कि हम समाज के हर व्यक्ति को कितना महत्व दे पाते हैं, हम सबको कितना सम्मान दे पाते हैं, कितना बराबर का अधिकार दे पाते हैं, कितना बराबर का हक दे पाते हैं। बेजुबानों को आवाज न देना, महज जिनसे हमें तात्कालिक राजनीतिक लाभ मिले, सिर्फ उनके लिए सक्रिय हों, यह हमारा मानवीय फर्ज न हो। एक मनुष्य होने के फर्ज के तहत हमारे जैसा इंसान आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करता है, एक सांसद होने के कारण भी, कि हमें ऐसे समूहों पर विशेष तौर से काम करना चाहिए और सिर्फ मस्तिष्क के आधार पर नहीं। उनकी क्या संवैधानिक स्थितियाँ हैं, समाज में क्या परेशानियाँ हैं, कैसी सामाजिक चुनौतियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में शिवा जी ने बहुत विस्तार से बताया। मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि कानूनी पक्ष तो हम देखें, इस समस्या को मानवीय पक्ष से भी यह देश देखे। कानूनी पक्ष, कानूनी प्रावधान जरूरी हैं, इसके लिए निगम या बोर्ड्स बनें, पर साथ ही ऐसे लोगों के बारे में हमारे सोचने का तौर-तरीका बदले।

मैं एक छोटा प्रसंग कह कर इस पर अपनी बात रखना चाहूँगा। सुधा मूर्ति, जो नारायणमूर्ति की पत्नी हैं और वे एक बहुत अच्छी लेखिका हैं। हाल में मैंने उनकी एक पुस्तक पढ़ी, जिसे उनके संपादन में पेंग्विन ने प्रकाशित किया है। उसमें इस देश के सामान्य लोगों की कथा है, जिन्होंने अपनी वीरता से, पुरुषार्थ से, अपने नए कर्म से समाज में एक नया विश्वास पैदा किया है। मैं पात्र का नाम नहीं ले रहा, जगह का नाम नहीं ले रहा, पर सच्ची कहानी का विवरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और अपने दिल की बात आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे नए युग के एक दम्पति की कहानी है। एक युवा अपनी माँ की इच्छा के विपरीत एक अलग धर्म या अलग प्रदेश की लड़की से शादी करता है। फिर दोनों साथ रहते हैं, उसकी माँ बहुत नाराजगी के बाद उस घर में आती है, पर देखती है कि दोनों तो लगातार काम करने जाते हैं। घर में एक बच्चा है, जिसकी देखरेख के लिए कोई

5.00 P.M.

नहीं है। वे उसे मेड सर्वेंट के जिम्मे छोड़ कर जाते हैं। मेड सर्वेंट भी नहीं मिलती। अंततः परेशान होकर वे तय करते हैं कि घर में कैसे काम आगे बढ़े। एक दिन दरवाजे पर एक व्यक्ति आकर दरवाजा खटखटाता है और कहता है कि आपकी बिल्डिंग की सुरक्षा के जो लोग हैं, उनसे हमें सूचना मिली है कि आपके यहाँ कोई मेड सर्वेंट की जगह खाली है, वे लगातार आकर जा रही हैं।

उसने कहा कि मैं काम करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वह व्यक्ति ट्रांसजेंडर होता है। लड़के की माँ कहती है कि नहीं, इस पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों को रखने से बच्चे का लालन-पालन अधिक अच्छी तरह नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसकी पत्नी का झुकाव उस व्यक्ति को रखने के प्रति होता है। वह ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति बताता है कि कैसे मैं जीवन भर लांछन सहता रहा, पर अपनी कमाई से किस तरह मैं स्लम में स्कूल चलाता हूँ और गरीबों की मदद करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Harivansh, one minute. If you want to conclude now, you can conclude. Otherwise, you can continue in the next listed day.

SHRI HARIVANSH: Sir, I would like to continue on the next listed day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you. The Private Members' Business is over for today. Mr. Harivansh will continue in the next listed day.

Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Madusudan Mistry. You have eleven minutes.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात) : सर, आपने मुझे प्रेजिडेंट के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए लिए मैं खूब शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

मैंने President's Address को खूब ध्यान से पढ़ा। पिछली बार के और इस बार के, दोनों President's Addresses को पढ़ा और देखा कि इनमें क्या-क्या डिफरेंसिज़ हैं। जिस समय बीजेपी की सरकार सत्ता में नहीं आई थी, उस समय, सत्ता में आने से पहले उसने जो वादे किए थे, उसी टाइप के वादे इस बार के President's Address के अन्दर भी दोहराए गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं बहुत साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ये वादे सिर्फ वादे ही रहे हैं, ये वादे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और न ही इनकी ये वादे पूरे करने की कोई मंशा हमको दिखाई देती है। अब तो एक साल हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी हमें जो दिखाई दे रहा है, वह यह है कि एक particular sector के

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

ऊपर, खास तौर से इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर इस सरकार का ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर है। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि ये ऐसा मानते हैं कि अगर हम manufacturing की activities को इस देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाएंगे, तो इससे ज्यादा employment पैदा होगा, लेकिन ये लोग इस बात को क्लीयर नहीं कर रहे हैं कि ये जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ आएंगी, ये capital intensive होंगी या labour intensive होंगी।

महोदय, गुजरात के अन्दर का हमारा तजुर्बा यह बोलता है, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 और जो अब लास्ट में जो हुआ है, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा यह क्लेम किया गया कि इतने लाख करोड़ रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट vibrant Gujarat के अन्दर आएंगे, जिससे इतनी लाख नौकरियां तैयार होंगी। मुझे दुःख के साथ आपको बताना पड़ता है कि इतने सालों के vibrant Gujarat के मिलावड़े या गैदरिंग के बाद आज भी गुजरात में जो unemployed labour है, जिनके नाम employment exchange में registered हैं, उसकी संख्या करीब 8.5 लाख है। इस संख्या के अन्दर आज भी कोई कमी नहीं आई है, कुछ घटा नहीं है। अगर इस इन्वेस्टमेंट से इतनी लाख नौकरियां पैदा हुई होतीं, तो आज गुजरात के अन्दर न सिर्फ गुजरात के सभी लोगों को काम मिल गया होता, बल्कि उसके इर्द-गिर्द के जो राज्य हैं, जैसे राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश हैं, वहां के सब लोग भी हमारे यहां पर आकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौकरियां ले सकते थे, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर यह सब करने से employment की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम रहती है, इसलिए इससे इतने लाखों लोगों को employment मिलेगा, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं।

सर, यह जो trickle-down theory है कि आपकी तनखाह 1000 रुपये बढ़े और उसमें से 1 रुपया मुझे मिले, इसके कारण इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर आज सबसे बड़ी चीज़ जो दिखाई दे रही है, वह profiteering का मुद्दा है। आज हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था profiteering की तरफ जाती जा रही है और अपनी नीतियों के माध्यम से हम उसकी मदद कर रहे हैं। सर, इंडस्ट्री का कोई विरोध नहीं करता। इन्होंने दो बार चुनावों में जीत कर आने के बाद इस देश के अन्दर सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ शुरू की, ऐसा नहीं है। कांग्रेस के इतने सालों के रूल में इंडस्ट्री थी और अभी भी है। लेकिन एक बात उसमें बहुत साफ देखी गयी थी कि ऐसी भी इंडस्ट्री न हो, जो बिल्कुल चूस के मुनाफा ले ले और उस मुनाफे के अन्दर अपना जो प्रॉफिट है, स्टेट के रिसोर्सोज और स्टेट के नैचुरल रिसोर्सोज से प्राइवेट कैपिटल बढ़ती ही जाय। हमारा इनके साथ जो झगड़ा है, वह यही है कि इस देश के नैचुरल रिसोर्सोज आखिर किसके लिए हैं- चंद उद्योगपतियों के लिए? चंद उद्योगपति जो इस देश के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगाना चाहते हैं, क्या ये उनके लिए हैं कि उनको जमीन दे दो, पानी दे दो और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दे दो? सर, हमारे यहाँ गुजरात के अन्दर एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को हमने 0.01 परसेंट ब्याज पर 10 हजार करोड़ में बीस साल के बाद जमीन दी। मैं इसके अन्दर उनके इंडस्ट्री के प्रति प्रेम को समझ सकता हूँ। वह बिल्कुल साफ दिखाई दिया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को अपने साथ आस्ट्रेलिया में ले जाकर अपनी प्रिजेंस में एग्रीमेंट करवाते हैं।

मैंने तो पहले कभी नहीं देखा। मैंने दोबारा देखा कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस इंडस्ट्री की ऐसी वकालत कर रहे थे, जैसे देश में किसी कोर्ट के अन्दर वकालत करते हों। तो मेरी आपसे इतनी विनती है कि हम उसके विरोध में नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रेसिडेंट्स एड्रेस के अन्दर ही पहला स्थान गरीब को क्यों देते हैं, इंडस्ट्री को दीजिए। आपका चेहरा तो ऐसा है कि 'पेड़ बचाओ समिति' नाम की सोसायटी बनायेंगे और काम बिल्कुल पेड़ काटने का करेंगे। यह हालत इसके अन्दर है। आपने सबसे पहले इसके अन्दर बात तो गरीब की, किसान की, श्रमिक की और एजुकेशन की की है, लेकिन वकालत इंडस्ट्री की करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन नौ महीने के अन्दर इम्प्लॉयमेंट कितना बढ़ा? कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला? इसमें कितना फर्क आया? हालाँकि बहुत सी जगहों पर ऐसा लगा कि जो फर्जिंग डाटा है, आपने तो इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ बढ़ाने के लिए पूरा बेस ईयर ही चेंज कर दिया, जिसकी वजह से पता चलेकि हमारी ग्रोथ 7 परसेंट है। अब यह स्थिति है, जिस पर मेरा सख्त विरोध है।

सर, जिस तरह 'वाइब्रेंट गुजरात' चला, उसी तरह 'वाइब्रेंट देश' के उपर भी बात चली। आयरनी तो यह थी कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री, जो पहले हमारे गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे, हमारे राज्य में जब 12-13 ब्लास्ट्स हुए थे, तो जो भी टेररिस्ट्स थे, उनको कहा था कि एक-एक को चुन-चुन के मारूँगा। हमारी सरहदों पर जो लोग आते हैं, उस पर वे बोले थे कि एक तरफ सरहदों पर जवान मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यूपीए की सरकार उनके डेलिगेशन को बिरयानी खिला रही है। सर, जिस दिन चाइनीज़ प्रेसिडेंट इस देश के अन्दर और हमारे गुजरात में थे, मैं इसे दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे गुजरात में थे, तब लद्दाख के अन्दर 1000 से भी ज्यादा चीनी सैनिक हमारी धरती पर थे। वहाँ लोग जो कुछ भी रोज काम करते थे, उसको तोड़ जाते थे, वहाँ से लोगों को भगा देते थे और उसे occupy करके बैठे थे और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर चीनी प्रेसिडेंट को साबरमती नदी के किनारे झूला झुला रहे थे। यहाँ पर जो जवान मर रहे थे, आज तक मेरे ख्याल से डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा जवान सरहद पर मारे गये। हमसे कहा जाता था कि सरहद पर वे मर रहे हैं, आप बिरयानी खिला रहे हैं, यहाँ पर सरहद पर लोग मर रहे थे और बीजेपी की सरकार गुजरात के अन्दर पाकिस्तान के डेलिगेशन को बिरयानी खिला रही थी। अभी क्रिकेट मैच चालू होने से पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उधर फोन किया कि नये युग की शुरुआत होगी जबकि यहाँ सिविलियंस मर रहे हैं, जवान मर रहे हैं। तो आपके प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या सॉल्यूशन लाये? वे यह बताएँ, हम उनसे जानना चाहते हैं। मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि वे यहाँ आकर जवाब दें, स्थिति ऐसी है।

सर, अभी हाल में, मैं एक कमेटी में गया था, तो मैंने एडमिरल से पूछा कि पूरी बोट उड़ा दी गयी थी? तो वे बोले कि हमने नहीं उड़ायी। फिर पूछा कि जब वह बोट उड़ी, तब उसमें सवार लोग मरे, तो उनके शव वगैरह कुछ तो मिले होंगे, किसी ने ट्राई तो किया होगा? उन्होंने बताया कि नहीं, नहीं। कभी ऐसा होता है कि जब लोग मर जाते हैं, तो उनकी बॉडीज़ बहुत नीचे चली जाती हैं। सर, हालाँकि बॉडी का नियम ऐसा है कि तीन दिन तक वह पानी में रहती है और उसके

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

बाद बाहर आ जाती है। बाद में पता चला कि उन्हीं के एक ऑफिसर ने ऑर्डर किया था कि उसको smash करो। 300 nautical miles पर ऊपर हमारे हेलिकॉप्टर्स मँडरा रहे थे। सरकार कुछ कहती है और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री कुछ कहती है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा कि वे टेररिस्ट्स थे और इधर आना चाहते थे, लेकिन जब नेवी ने ललकारा तो उन्होंने अपने आपको ब्लास्ट कर दिया। परन्तु नेवी के ऑफिसर कुछ दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं। तो जो कह रहे हैं, उनको वहाँ से हटा दें। सर, यह इनका दूसरा चेहरा मेरे सामने है, जो मुझे दिखाई देता है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट से बड़ा हैरान था, जो उन्होंने Christian organisation के अंदर जाकर बोला, ठीक है, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ, लेकिन वह दिल से आया हुआ नहीं है, इधर से नहीं आया है, इधर से आया है। सल्तनत शब्द का यूज करने वाले आप ही हैं, शहजादा वर्ड का यूज करने वाले आप ही हैं, James Lyngdoh वर्ड का यूज करने वाले आप ही हैं। पाकिस्तान से सिन्धु नदी का पानी गुजरात में लेने के लिए कहने वाले आप इसलिए थे, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान एक मुसलमान देश है। आपको बहुत सारे नामों से चिढ़ है, उनमें एक गांधी का भी नाम है। हमारे यहां गांधी नगर के अंदर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जब वहां के सीएम थे, तब एक मंदिर बनवाया, उसका नाम महात्मा मंदिर दिया, महात्मा गांधी मंदिर नाम नहीं दिया क्योंकि इससे बीच में गांधी का नाम आता। और ये गांधी आ जाए तो? लोग उनको याद करने चले तो? ...(व्यवधान)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): सर, उसमें गांधी जी की ही प्रतिमा रखी गई है और महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से ही वह मंदिर बनाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री : नहीं, सर, वह महात्मा मंदिर है, महात्मा गांधी मंदिर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सर, ये सदन में गलत बयान दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि वे इसको हाउस के अंदर रखें। वह महात्मा गांधी मंदिर नहीं है, बल्कि उसको महात्मा मंदिर लिखा गया है। ...(व्यवधान).... इनको चिढ़ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, please. Your time is nearing, Sir. Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, your time is going to be over. Only two more minutes are there. Kindly concentrate on that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, that is too much; I don't think. I should be allowed...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to come down to those points.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मेरी जो बात है, वह यह है कि मैं मजदूर को represent करता हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में "मनरेगा" की बात की गई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां "मनरेगा" की हालत इतनी खराब है कि इसके अंतर्गत पेमेंट में डिले होता है। जो पेमेंट 15 दिनों के अंदर होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। उसमें सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है। इसमें एक मिसाल तो ऐसी है कि जिसके सामने हमने केस किया था, सरकार की ओर आज उस आदमी को "मनरेगा" का पूरा काम सौंपा गया है। सरकार इसके अंतर्गत 60 परसेंट पैसा डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर capital expenditure करना चाहती है, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा कमाई की गुंजाइश इसी में है, लेबर में तो कुछ पैसा मिलता नहीं है। अगर आप कोई चीज खरीदेंगे, तो उसमें से कमीशन जरूर मिलेगा। एसेट के नाम पर, किसान को मदद करने के नाम पर यह लाया जा रहा है। हालांकि इसका जो basic purpose था, वह यह था कि हजारों और करोड़ों लोग जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है, एक जमाने में जब गांधी जी ने कहा था कि तकली, जिससे सूत काटा जाता था, उसको इसलिए propagate किया गया था ताकि गांवों के अंदर जो आदमी है, उसको कम से कम एक रुपए की भी मजदूरी मिले। आज भी हजारों गांवों में यह स्थिति है कि सबको रोज की पांच रुपए की कैश इनकम भी नहीं मिलती है। इसको दूर करने के लिए ही इसको लाया गया था ताकि इसको capital intensive बनाया जाए, जिससे हर एक आदमी के घर में पैसा जाए। लेकिन उसके अंदर से भी शेयर निकाल कर अब material के अंतर्गत purchase करने के लिए बात हो रही है और सोच रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude. Sir, kindly conclude.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मुझे अभी सबसे बड़ी चिंता इसी की है, land acquisition की बात तो एक है, उस पर तो बहुत सारे लोग बोले हैं। अब तो यूरिया को भी decontrol करने की बात हो रही है। ढाई-तीन सौ या साढ़े तीन सौ रुपए की यूरिया की थैली बाजार के अंदर 1200 या 1300 रुपए में मिलेगी। पहले तो मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी, वह देखना है। अगर मिलेगी, तो उसके अंदर आधार कार्ड के अंतर्गत पैसा जमा कराया जाएगा। अभी जो न्यूज आई, उसके अनुसार यूरिया की shortage इसलिए खड़ी हुई, क्योंकि आपने इसका ऑर्डर ही बहुत लेट दिया। इस वजह से देश के अंदर जो कुछ भी यूरिया आया, वह इंडस्ट्री के अंदर चला गया। ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण होने जा रहा है। ठीक है, मुझे तो खुशी है कि आप ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण कीजिए, क्योंकि मैं आपको वह सलाह नहीं दूंगा कि इससे आपकी सरकार को क्या होगा। मैं तो पहले से इसके खिलाफ रहा हूँ और हमेशा रहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि देश की जनता ने आपको पांच साल के लिए mandate दिया है, आप तय कर लिए हैं कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है। हमारा जो काम है, विपक्ष के रूप में हम अपना viewpoint रखते रहेंगे, आप उसको मानें या न मानें, उससे हमें कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि जिन लोगों ने आपको सत्ता के ऊपर बिठाया है, उन्होंने उस वक्त बिठाया। आज की पहली शुरुआत दिल्ली से हुई है, देखते हैं बिहार के अंदर क्या होता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; kindly conclude it, please. I have to call the next speaker.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, मुझे एक बार अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए। Sir, as regards vulnerable sections, we hear the words 'vulnerable sections' the maximum, but when I see the Speech, there is hardly anything in it. By and large, there is only a slogan, nothing else. There is hardly any concrete thing which is being done for them. सर, मेरे यहाँ "वनबंधु योजना" है और गुजरात का मॉडल यहाँ पर लाया गया है। गुजरात के अंदर 1 लाख 85 हजार लोगों को फॉरेस्ट राइट ऐक्ट के तहत जो जमीन दी जानी चाहिए थी, उसके तहत सिर्फ 22 या 25 हजार लोगों को जमीन दी गई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. Now, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel. Mr. Mistry, Please conclude.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: इसकी वजह से यह हालत हुई कि पूरे राज्य के अंदर आदिवासियों के अंदर अनरेस्ट हुआ। सर, लास्ट में मैं यह बोलूँगा कि ये हाउसिंग की जो योजना लाए, उस पर अभी किसी ने हाई कोर्ट में केस फाइल किया है और पूछा है कि आप बताइए कि जिसके ऊपर 85 हजार रुपये का इंस्टॉलमेंट लगाया गया है, वह आदमी मकान के इंस्टॉलमेंट के रूप में हर महीने 85 हजार रुपये किस तरह भरेगा? The State Government has to answer that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Yes, Mr. Gohel.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, sorry; there were a lot more things I had to speak about it. But since you are restricting me, I think, I will speak when I get the time during the discussion on the Budget. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Gohel, you have got only five minutes' time.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): As you wish, Sir. If you give me more time, I will speak; otherwise, I will sit down. सर, मैं आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए यहाँ उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ और मैं आपका आभार मान रहा हूँ।

सर, 30 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी दो-तिहाई से अधिक लोग हमारे गाँवों में रहते हैं। मैं इस साल, यानी 2015 के अभिभाषण की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं थोड़ी पुरानी यादों में जा रहा हूँ। जब 2014 में अभिभाषण हुआ था, तब हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित किया था, जिसमें उन्होंने उनका दर्द बताया था और वह दर्द यह था कि "हमारी दो-तिहाई से अधिक जनता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

रहती है, इसके बावजूद भी हम इसे पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक सुविधाएँ और जीविका के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद हुए 67 साल हुए, फिर भी सशक्त पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से गाँवों का जीवन सुधारने के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। निवेश के एक बड़े भाग का उपयोग आधारभूत ढांचों, जैसे सड़क, आश्रय, बिजली और पेयजल को सुधारने के लिए किया जाएगा।" इसका यह मतलब है कि 67 साल के बाद भी हमारे गाँवों की परिस्थिति वैसी की वैसी ही है। वहाँ पानी नहीं है, सड़कें नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 67 साल तक जो राज हुआ, उसमें पिछली सरकार क्या कर रही थी? आज सिर्फ आठ-नौ महीने हुए हैं, लेकिन इनके ऊपर यह दावा किया जाने लगा है कि नौ महीनों में क्या हुआ, आठ महीने में क्या हुआ, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने क्या किया? सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरी दुनिया को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब आदमी एक छोटा सा घर बनाता है, वहाँ भी सेटल होने में उसे तीन, चार, पाँच महीने लग जाते हैं, यह तो राज की बात है, यह तो एक गवर्नमेंट की बात है, हिन्दुस्तान के शासन की बात है। इसको समझने का समय छः महीने का होता है, जबकि आपने 67 साल के बाद भी कुछ नहीं किया। मैं आप पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाता हूँ। नहीं किया, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन जो आदमी आज करने जा रहा है, उनको आप कुछ करने तो दीजिए। आप उनको इस तरह की बातें कहकर उकसाने के बदले आप थोड़ा उनको appreciate तो कीजिए।

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*]

सर, आज हमारे गाँवों में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, आज हमारे गाँवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है। जब वहाँ बिजली लगाने के लिए लोग जाते हैं, तो वहाँ के जो किसान हैं, वे किसान उनको बिजली डालने नहीं देते हैं। अगर वहाँ 66 केवी का स्टेशन लगाना है तो वह 66 केवी का स्टेशन वहाँ नहीं लगता है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ बिजली नहीं पहुँचती है। ऐसे कई गाँव हैं। मैं यूपी की बात कर रहा हूँ, बिहार की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसे बहुत से गाँवों की बात कर रहा हूँ, जहाँ आज भी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसकी वजह यह है कि हमने सिर्फ शॉर्ट काम किया है, हमने शॉर्ट इम्प्लिमेंटेशन किया है। हमने लॉग टर्म का कुछ काम नहीं किया, यह मैं आपको बताऊँ। मैं पानी की बात करूँगा। अभी मार्च महीने के बाद पानी की प्रॉब्लम आएगी। फिर हम यहीं बैठकर कहेंगे कि वहाँ पानी नहीं है तो उसका कुछ प्रबंध करिए। अगर स्टेट में प्रॉब्लम होगी तो वहाँ पानी के टैंकर दे दिए जाएंगे। लेकिन ठोस योजना बनानी जरूरी है। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने नदियों को जोड़ने की जो बात कही है, उससे दो परपज सॉल्व हो जाएंगे। एक तो पीने के पानी की समस्या सॉल्व हो जाएगी, दूसरे हमारी सिंचाई की प्रॉब्लम भी सॉल्व हो जाएगी। आज हमारे किसानों को अपने खेतों की सिंचाई के लिए सिर्फ बारिश के पानी पर ही भरोसा करना पड़ता है। बारिश का मौसम जाने के बाद हमारे किसानों की कोई उपलब्धियां नहीं होती है। इसलिए अगर हमारी सिंचाई की प्रॉब्लम दूर हो जाएगी तो हम सिंचाई के हिसाब से अपने खेतों में दूसरा धान वगैरह उगा पाएंगे।

[Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel]

दूसरी बात, अब मैं जन-धन योजना की बात करता हूँ। लेकिन प्रतिपक्ष के लोग बतला रहे हैं इससे क्या काम होगा। सर, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि पहले जब एक आदमी का खाता बैंक में खुलता था तो पचासों तरह के कागज उससे मांगे जाते थे। यह लाओ, वह लाओ वगैरह-वगैरह। इससे पहले देश के 50 परसेंट लोगों के खाते नहीं थे। आज 6 महीने में करीब दो करोड़ नए एकाउंट खुल गए हैं। 11 करोड़ 50 हजार डेबिट कार्ड दिए गए हैं। अगर एक आम आदमी क्रेडिट कार्ड, डेबिट कार्ड लेकर बाजार में जाकर सामान खरीदेगा तो उसे कितना सुकून मिलेगा, मैं आपको बताऊँ। अगर पैसे वाला एक अमीर आदमी होटल में खाना खाने जाएगा और जब वहां एक छोटा गरीब आदमी चाय पी रहा होगा और तब अपनी जेब टटोलकर इधर-उधर से 5-10 रुपए निकालकर भुगतान करता है और जब यह बड़े आदमी को कार्ड के माध्यम से भुगतान करते हुए देखता है तो गरीब आदमी की इच्छा होती है कि उसके पास भी ऐसा कार्ड होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, दो मिनट।

मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब लोगों के लिए जो काम इस सरकार ने किया है, वह काम दिखेगा। मैं मधुसूदन साहब को यह बताऊँ कि मैं गुजरात से हूँ, मैं अपनी एक छोटी बात करके अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करूँगा। इस सदन में बुलेट ट्रेन की बात हुई थी। तब कहा गया था कि दस साल तक भी इस बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ तथा हमारे रेल मंत्री भी यहां बतलाएंगे कि आज गुजरात में सब प्रोसेस पूरा हो गया है तथा इस ओर काम थोड़े दिनों में चालू हो जाएगा। भगवान करेंगे तो दो-चार साल में बुलेट ट्रेन भी उपलब्ध हो जाएगी। मधुसूदन साहब, आप मेरे से वरिष्ठ हैं, मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर सदन में सच्ची बात होती है तो मुझे भी थोड़ी सांत्वना मिलेगी तथा मुझे महसूस होगा कि हमारी सरकार अच्छा काम कर रही है। जय हिन्द, वंदे मातरम्।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I want to raise certain points which were not properly mentioned in the hon. President's Address. The present Government is talking about *swachhata*, cleanliness. But one thing, Sir, is that *swachhata* can be achieved only when the poverty is eradicated. When we could not provide drinking water to the millions of people, how could we achieve *swachhata* by providing toilets to the people? Without water, you cannot keep your toilets clean. In villages, that facility is very much lacking.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

Even in the cities also, this is very much required. We can provide money to the people. We can make toilets. But unless the people have sufficient water, those toilets will remain unused. So, when we talk about toilets, we must first think of providing water.

The present Government wants a modern India by using science and technology for our social and educational development. But on the other hand, we find that in the Indian society there are still remnants of feudalism. Remnants of medieval thoughts, blind beliefs, misconceptions about natural and social problems are still rampant. Unless we wipe out these evils, we cannot build a new society. We have to involve the common man in the process of transformation of society. I want a prosperous Indian. But, at the same time, the ideologues of the present Government or the leaders of the present organization must understand that the modern society and modern ideology cannot co-exist with medieval concepts. Unless we have peace and harmony in the society, unless we take the people along with us, we cannot implement any developmental programme.

Sometimes, I am very much hurt by the statements of some respected leaders of some organization. They talk of certain things which must not be talked about in a democratic society. We must eradicate casteism. We must eradicate untouchability. But, instead of eradicating those evils of the society, we are just talking about Gandhiji. Gandhiji had, throughout his life, struggled to eradicate the social discrimination. (*Time-bell rings*) But I do not understand why many religious organizations are talking about such things. They, of course, talk about social reformers. But they do not ask their organization, their cadres to clean the society. Rather they try to create social disunity, religious hatred. Such an attitude will be the greatest obstacle to the implementation of your Government's programmes. This will be the greatest obstacle to implementing your programmes, Sir. This is number one.

Secondly, I want to just remind you one thing. There is a famous speech of Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. He brought a Bill in the House of Commons, which was in the interest of the workers. Though he was the Leader of the Conservatives, yet he brought that Bill. His people, the Conservatives, were opposed and the Labor Party, which was in Opposition, was supporting that. He said in his speech and said, "My enemies are sitting behind me, the Tories are sitting behind me and my friends are sitting in front of me." That means now your Prime Minister is in that position. If he is sincere in his pronouncements, if he is sincere in his intentions of building a new India, then, his obstacles, his enemies are sitting behind him. (*Time-bell rings*) Unless he rectifies them, he can't implement his policies. Now, the same situation is here in India. I think if they could stop the type of talkings (*Time-bell rings*) by the Leaders of their parent organization, RSS this will help the Government. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : वाइस चेयरमैन सर, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो यहां पर बहस चल रही है, इसमें मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जिन बातों का जिक्र किया गया है, वास्तव में उन पर कितना कार्य हो पाएगा, इस पर हमें ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मैं यहां अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस सदन में लास्ट सेवेन ईयर से हूँ। मैंने यहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी के बहुत सारे अभिभाषण, बहुत सारे वायदे सुने हैं और मैं उनकी डिबेट्स में भी भाग ले चुका हूँ। मैं भारत के नॉर्थ-ईस्ट सैक्टर से आता हूँ और मैं एक अनुसूचित जनजाति कम्युनिटी से हूँ। हर समय, चाहे राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हो या हमारे पार्लियामेंट में जो बजट पेश किया जाता है, उनमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट सैक्टर के लिए और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए बहुत सारी बातें की जाती हैं, प्रोग्राम रखे जाते हैं और उनके डवलपमेंट के लिए काम करने के वायदे किए जाते हैं, लेकिन जितना यहां पर कहा जाता है, उस तरह से वहां उतना कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना बहुत ही जरूरी हो गया है।

सर, हमारा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट भारतवर्ष के बाकी जगहों से बहुत ही बेकवर्ड है। हर तरह से चाहे रास्ते की बात हो या उनका रहन-सहन, खाना-पीना, शिक्षा-दीक्षा हो, सभी चीजों में वहां के लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं। उन लोगों को किस तरह से कदम से कदम मिलाकर देश के बाकी जगहों के लोगों के साथ ले जा सकते हैं? इसके लिए चिंता करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सिर्फ डवलपमेंट को लेकर ही नहीं, उनकी जान-पहचान को लेकर भी बहुत समस्या आ गई है। भारत सरकार के बहुत सारे नेताओं को, मंत्रियों को, बहुत सारे ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की कला, संस्कृति के बारे में पता ही नहीं है। वहां की जातियां क्या खाती हैं, क्या पीती हैं, वहां के लोग क्या पहनते हैं, देखने में कैसे हैं, उनका स्वभाव-चरित्र कैसा है, इसका भी इनको पता नहीं है। शायद सभी को पता होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले इलेक्शन इश्तिहार में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को माइग्रेंट्स बोलकर मेशन किया गया था। उसका कारण यही है, इंटेंशनली इसको नहीं किया गया, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में उन्हें इतना पता नहीं है, इसलिए कोई-कोई लोग नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को गलती से माइग्रेंट जैसे समझ लेते हैं। तो कैसे हम भारतवर्ष के दूसरे इलाकों के साथ उनकी जान-पहचान करा सकते हैं, इस पर चिंता करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए स्पेशल अटेंशन रखना बहुत जरूरी है। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट extremist prone area है। वहां चालीस साल से भी ज्यादा समय से उग्रवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं और इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से, गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से वहां के उग्रवादी ग्रुप्स के साथ बातचीत हो रही है, लेकिन इन चालीस सालों में भी इस समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो पाया। इस कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के डवलपमेंट के लिए जो प्रोग्राम लिए जाते हैं, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए जाते हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से इंप्लिमेंट नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। तो इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे किया जाए, इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना है और इसके लिए कदम उठाने हैं। जब तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की यह insurgency problem खत्म नहीं होगी, तब तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए हम जितनी भी पॉलिसी बनाएं, इसको डवलप करना बहुत मुश्किल है।

महोदय, आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में शिक्षा की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां के इलाकों के डेवलप नहीं होने के कारण वहां के लोगों को देश की बहुत सी दूसरी जगहों में जाना पड़ता है और वहां पढ़ना पड़ता है। उनको नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में ही रहकर पढ़ाई करने का मौका मिले, यूनिवर्सिटी बने, कॉलेज बनें, अच्छे स्कूल बनें, इसके लिए भी केंद्र सरकार की ओर से कदम उठाने बहुत जरूरी हैं। आज वहां पर

better administration के नाम पर Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, NC Hills Autonomous Council, इस तरह की बहुत सारी काउंसिल्स बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन वहां के लिए सेंटर की जितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनको किस तरह से इंप्लिमेंट करें, इसका मैकेनिज्म आज तक ठीक तरह से नहीं निकल पाया है, जिसके कारण केंद्र सरकार कितनी भी परियोजनाएं क्यों न ले, वह ग्रासरूट पर इसको इंप्लिमेंट नहीं कर पा रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जन-धन योजना ली गई है, लेकिन वहां के गांवों में इसको इंप्लिमेंट करने के लिए बैंक ही नहीं हैं। अगर बैंक ही नहीं होंगे, तो इसको कैसे इंप्लिमेंट कर पाएंगे? इसलिए इस तरफ बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। महोदय, मैं आपके ज़रिए इस सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि नए ढंग से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को, वहां के लोगों को वह किस तरह से आगे बढ़ा सकती है, इसके लिए उसे एक नई चिंता से सोचना होगा और एक अच्छी परिकल्पना लेकर काम करना होगा। इसको आप जरूर करेंगे, मैं ऐसी आशा रखता हूं। साथ ही यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है, इसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दैमारी जी। चौधरी मुनवर सलीम जी, बोलिए।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी खुशकिस्मती है कि आप इस समय चेयर पर हैं, शुक्रिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आपके दो मिनट हैं, पर मैं आपको पांच मिनट दे रहा हूं। पांच मिनट से छः मिनट नहीं होने चाहिए।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : सर, "इन्कलाब जिंदाबाद" अकेला ही बहुत होता है। खाली एक ही नारा लगाने का वक्त दीजिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार का विज़न डॉक्यूमेंट है और इस पर गंभीर मंत्रणाएं और चर्चाएं हुईं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है कि इतने प्रबुद्ध, विद्वान और अनुभवी लोग बोल चुके हैं कि मुझ जैसे कम-समझ आदमी को बोलने का इतनी देर में अवसर मिला है, तो मैं कुछ नया नहीं कह पाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात को, अपने नेता प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी की प्रतिक्रिया से शुरू करता हूं। उन्होंने हाउस में कहा कि हिंदुस्तान दो तरह का है— स्वच्छता अभियान और गरीबी का सीधा रिश्ता है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को यहां से शुरू कर रहा हूं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कराहता हुआ हिंदुस्तान अभी भी कराह रहा है। हिंदुस्तान में स्वच्छता अभियान के नारे से हिंदुस्तान की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी और हिंदुस्तान साफ नहीं होगा। मैं एक सच्चा वाक्या बयान करना चाहता हूं कि मैं अपने बच्चों के दूध के लिए एक दौलतमंद की भैंस खरीद कर ले आया। मैंने भैंस अपने गांव में ले जाकर जब अपनी सार में बांध दी, तो उस भैंस ने दो-तीन दिन के अंदर लगातार दूध देना कम कर दिया। मैं जिनसे भैंस खरीदकर लाया था, मैंने उनसे कहा कि हम भैंस को खिला रहे हैं, पिला रहे हैं, नहला रहे हैं, लेकिन दूध कम होता जा रहा है। आपके यहां वह जितना दूध देती थी, उतना नहीं देती है। तो उन्होंने पूछा कि कहां बंधी है? मैंने कहा, मेरी

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

सार में बंधी है, जहां मेरी गाय बंधी है, मेरी भैंस बंधी है, मेरी बकरी बंधी है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह वहां दूध नहीं देगी। मैं तो उसको यहां बांधता था। मैंने जब जाकर देखा तो उसमें ऐसी लगा हुआ था, वह कमरा बहुत शानदार था, जैसा मेरा खुद का भी कमरा नहीं है। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव जी ने सही कहा कि स्वच्छता का संबंध गरीबी से होता है। अगर आदमी अमीर हो जाता है तो गंदगी में रहने वाला भी साफ हो जाता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में 62 फीसदी ज़मीन आज भी प्यासी है और वह यह मांग कर रही है कि मुझे गीला करने के लिए, मुझे सिंचित करने के लिए नहरें दो। इधर वाले चले गए, अभी वे भाई साहब बोल रहे थे, उधर वाले बैठे हैं। हमारे यहां नारा लगता है, "इंकाई और भाजपाई, ये दोनों मौसरे भाई।" उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 62 फीसदी ज़मीन की सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए सरकार ने एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था, मेरे पास वह रिकॉर्ड है। दूसरी ओर 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए हम लगा रहे हैं, नए शहर बनाने के लिए, स्मार्ट शहर बनाने के लिए। यह अमीरी-गरीबी का फर्क है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि "गांव बसाए हैं भगवान ने और शहर बसाए हैं इंसान ने।" हमने इसमें नारा दिया है, हमने माननीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का नारा दिया है। उन्होंने कहा, "सर्वजन हिताय।" हमने इसमें नारा दिया, पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी का। उन्होंने कहा, "समग्र विकास", हमने इसमें नारा दिया है, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास।" माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं जानता कि इधर बैठे हुए नौजवान लड़कों ने पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी और श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहब को कितना पढ़ा है, लेकिन मैंने पढ़ा है। अगर सबका विकास करना है, अगर सबको सुख बांटना है, अगर सबको विकास की धारा से जोड़ना है..(समय की घंटी).. माफ कीजिए, अभी एक मिनट है। अगर सबको विकास की धारा से जोड़ना है तो वे लोग, जिनके कुत्ते के गले में सोने की चेन है और वह गरीब, जिसकी बेटी के हाथ में लोहे की अंगूठी है, जब तक उसको विशेष अवसर देकर ऊपर नहीं ले जाओगे, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में अमीरी और गरीबी का फर्क बढ़ता रहेगा और नक्सलवाद, माओवाद, आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याएं पैदा होती रहेंगी। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गरीब की बात कर रहा हूं। इस पूरे विज़न डोक्यूमेंट में, जिसमें समग्र विकास का ख्वाब देखा है, मैंने खूब गौर से देखा, इसमें हिन्दुस्तान का वह नौजवान, जो पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद डिग्रियों से बातें करता है - जिसकी 12 करोड़ की तादाद है, जिनका रजिस्ट्रेशन है - उसको कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान का वह किसान, जो 76 फीसदी है, वह मायूस हुआ है और हिन्दुस्तान का वह मुसलमान, जिसमें बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र पैदा हुआ था - मैं इसलिए तज़क़िरा करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मुल्क में मोहब्बत नहीं होगी, मुल्क में सद्भाव नहीं होगा, मुल्क में एकता नहीं होगी, तब तक नारे सिर्फ नारे रहेंगे, मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे-आज़ादी की तरफ जब आप जाओ, तो एक बूढ़ा बादशाह, बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र, जिसके ऊपर पूरा हिन्दुस्तान विश्वास करता है..(समय की घंटी).. माफ कीजिए, थोड़ी सी अच्छी बात भी सुन लीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस बादशाह ने जब नारा दिया कि अग्रेज़ो हिन्दुस्तान से जाओ, उसने जब नारा दिया,

"बागियों में बू रहेगी, जब तलक ईमान की,

तख्ते-लंदन तक चलेगी तेग हिन्दुस्तान की।"

तब उसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इसी दिल्ली में जब हुमायूँ के मकबरे से उसके बच्चे गिरफ्तार हुए और उनको उनके बाप के पास ले जाया गया, लार्ड हडसन जब लेकर चला, दिल्ली गेट पर उन बच्चों को रोक लिया, जब लोगों ने छीनने की कोशिश की। हडसन ने उनको गोली मारी। तारीख लिखती है, खुद अंग्रेज़ की तारीख भी लिखती है और हडसन ने चुल्लू में भरकर उनका खून पीया और कहकहा लगाकर यह कहा कि ये वे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। देखो, तुम अगर "हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंदाबाद" का नारा लगाओगे तो मैं तुम्हारा यह हथ्र करूंगा। इतिहास गवाह है।..(समय की घंटी)..माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोलमेज़ कॉन्फ्रेंस में जब हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी को लेकर मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर बैठे तो उन्होंने कहा, अंग्रेज़ों, हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी का परवाना दो। अगर नहीं दोगे तो ज़िंदा हिन्दुस्तान में वापस नहीं जाऊंगा, मैं यहीं दफन हो जाऊंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : महोदय, प्लीज़, मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। यह मेरे दिल का दर्द है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : इतिहास तो बहुत लम्बा है।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : महोदय, वे वहीं मर गए तकरीर करते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी मांगते हुए और उन्होंने वसीयत की कि मैं गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में दफन नहीं होऊंगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के चलते, सरकार के ओहदों पर बैठे हुए लोग, जिम्मेदार संस्थाओं में बैठे हुए लोग, उन्होंने जो माहौल बनाया है, उन्होंने जो नारे लगाए हैं, उन्होंने जो* की बहस छोड़ी है, अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इसे धोना चाहते हैं तो मैं आज एक मशवरा देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में मोहब्बत की नयी फज़ाएं चलेगी, अगर शरीयत इज़ाजत देती है और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के पास इच्छा शक्ति है तो चलो, हम उनकी कब्रों को उखाड़कर लाएं, क्योंकि वे राष्ट्रवादी लोग हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर उन्हें दफन करें। ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नई मोहब्बत की फिजाएं कायम हों, नया हिन्दुस्तान मोहब्बत का हिन्दुस्तान हो।..(समय की घंटी)... मैं इस विज़न डाक्युमेंट को जब देखता हूँ, तो इसमें मुझे किसान, नौजवान, मुसलमान उपेक्षित दिखाई देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विज़न डाक्युमेंट में सद्भावना के सिद्धांत को मजबूत करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : धन्यवाद। मैंने दो मिनट आपको ज्यादा समय दे दिया है।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपका एक मिनट कहां तक है?

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : उधर से भी कहा गया था, उधर से तरुण विजय जी ने कहा था। आप यह बात सुन लीजिए। अगर मदर टेरेसा जैसी महिला, जो संन्यासी के रूप में थी, जो रिसते हुए जख्मों को सहलाया करती थी, अगर हम उस पर भी धर्मांतरण का इल्जाम लगाएंगे, उसे साम्प्रदायिकता के आईने से देखेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान का पूरी दुनिया में मान घटेगा। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना

†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

चाहता हूं कि आपका विज्ञान डाक्युमेंट दौलतमंदों के लिए है, लेकिन इसके अंदर कम से कम मोहब्बत का सिद्धांत तो शामिल कर लो। ... (समय की घंटी)... ताकि हिन्दुस्तान एक रहे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: अगर हिन्दुस्तान एक रहेगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान सशक्त रहेगा, समृद्ध रहेगा, आगे बढ़ेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मेरी हदों से बाहर जाकर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका और सदन का बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میری خوٹن قسمتی ہے کہ آپ اس وقت چیئر پر ہیں، شکریہ۔

آپ سبھا ادھیکش: آپ کے دو منٹ ہیں، پر میں آپ کو پانچ منٹ دے رہا ہوں۔ پانچ منٹ سے چھ منٹ نہیں ہونے چاہئے۔

چودھری منور سلیم: سر، "انقلاب زندہ باد" اکیلا ہی بہت ہوتا ہے۔ خالی ایک ہی نعرہ لگانے کا وقت دیجئے۔

مائنے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، راشٹریتی جی کا ایپیہاشن سرکار کا ویژن ڈاکیومنٹ ہے اور اس پر گمبھیر منترانیں اور چرچائیں ہوئیں۔ مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے کہ اتنے پر بدھ، ودوان اور انوبھوی لوگ بول چکے ہیں کہ مجھ جیسا کم سمجھ آدمی کو بولنے کا اتنی دیر میں موقع ملا ہے، تو میں کچھ نیا نہیں کہہ پاؤں گا، لیکن میں اپنی بات کو، اپنے نیتا پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی کی پرتی-کریا سے شروع کرتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے ہاؤس میں کہا کہ ہندوستان دو طرح کا ہے - سوچھتا ابھیان اور غربی کا سیدھا رشتہ ہے، اس لئے میں اپنی بات کو یہاں سے شروع کر رہا ہوں۔

مائنے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، گراپتا ہوا ہندوستان ابھی بھی کراہ رہا ہے۔ ہندوستان میں سوچھتا ابھیان کے نعرے سے ہندوستان کی استھتی نہیں سدھرے گی اور ہندوستان صاف نہیں ہوگا۔ میں ایک سچا واقعہ بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اپنے بچوں کو دودھ کے لئے ایک دولتمند کی بھینس خرید کر لے آیا۔ میں نے بھینس اپنے گاؤں میں لے جا کر جب اپنی سار میں

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

باندھ دی، تو اس بھینس نے دو تین دن کے اندر لگاتار دودھ دینا کم کر دیا۔ میں جن سے بھینس خرید کر لایا تھا، میں نے ان سے کہا کہ ہم بھینس کو کھلا رہے ہیں، پلا رہے ہیں، نہلا رہے ہیں، لیکن دودھ کم ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ کے یہاں وہ جتنا دودھ دیتی تھی، اتنی نہیں دیتی ہے۔ تو انہوں نے پوچھا کہ کہاں بندھی ہے؟ میں نے کہا، میری سار میں بندھی ہے، جہاں میری گائے بندھی ہے، میری بھینس بندھی ہے، میری بکری بندھی ہے، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ وہاں دودھ نہیں دے گی۔ میں تو اس کو یہاں باندھتا تھا۔ میں نے جاکر دیکھا تو اس میں اے۔سی۔ لگا ہوا تھا، وہ کمرہ بہت شاندار تھا، جیسا میرا خود کا بھی کمرہ نہیں ہے۔ میں کہنا یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے صحیح کہا کہ 'سوچھتا' کا سمبدھہ غریبی سے ہوتا ہے۔ اگر آدمی امیر ہو جاتا ہے تو گندگی میں رہنے والا بھی صاف ہو جاتا ہے۔ مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان میں 62 فیصد زمین آج بھی پیاسی ہے اور وہ یہ مانگ کر رہی ہے کہ مجھے گیلا کرنے کے لئے، مجھے سینچنے کے لئے نہریں دو۔ ادھر والے جلے گئے، ابھی وہ بھائی صاحب بول رہے تھے، ادھر والے بیٹھے ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں نعرہ لگتا ہے، "انکائی اور بھاجپائی، یہ دونوں موسیرے بھائی"۔ آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ 62 فیصد زمین کی سینچائی کی یوجناؤں کے لئے سرکار نے ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے کا پروادھان کیا تھا، میرے پاس وہ ریکارڈ ہے۔ دوسری اور 60 ہزار کروڑ روپے ہم لگا رہے ہیں، نئے شہر بنانے کے لئے، اسمارٹ شہر بنانے کے لئے۔ یہ امیری-غریبی کا فرق ہے۔ گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا کہ گاؤں بسائے ہیں بھگوان نے اور شہر بسائے ہیں انسان نے۔ ہم نے اس میں نعرہ دیا ہے، ہم نے مائٹے شیاما پرساد مکھرجی کا نعرہ دیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا، "سروجن بنائے"۔ ہم نے اس میں نعرہ دیا، پنڈت دین دیال اپادھیائے جی کا۔ انہوں نے کہا، "سمگر وکاس"، ہم نے اس میں نعرہ دیا ہے، مائٹے نریندر مودی جی کا، "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس"۔ مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں نہیں جانتا کہ ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے نوجوان لڑکوں نے پنڈت دین دیال اپادھیائے جی اور شیاما پرساد مکھرجی صاحب کو کتنا پڑھا ہے، لیکن میں نے پڑھا ہے۔ اگر سب کا وکاس کرنا ہے، اگر سب کو سکھ باتنا ہے، اگر سب کو وکاس کی دھارا سے جوڑنا ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ معاف کیجئے، ابھی ایک منٹ ہے۔ اگر سب کو وکاس کی دھارا سے جوڑنا ہے تو وہ لوگ، جن کے کٹے کے گلے میں سونے کی چین ہے اور وہ غریب، جس کی بیٹی کے ہاتھ میں

لوہے کی انگوٹھی ہے، جب تک اس کو خاص موقع دے کر اوپر نہیں لے جاؤ گے، تب تک ہندوستان میں امیری اور غریبی کا فرق بڑھتا رہے گا اور نکسلوڈ، ماؤوڈ، آنتک واد جیسی سمسائیں پیدا ہوئی رہیں گی۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں غریب کی بات کر رہا ہوں، اس پورے ویژن ڈاکیومنٹ میں، جس میں سمگر وکاس کا خواب دیکھا ہے، میں نے خوب غور سے دیکھا، اس میں ہندوستان کا وہ نوجوان، جو پڑھنے لکھنے کے بعد ڈگریوں سے باتیں کرتا ہے، جس کی 12 کروڑ کی تعداد ہے، جن کا رجسٹریشن ہے - اس کو کچھ نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ ہندوستان کا وہ کسان، جو 76 فیصدی ہے، وہ مایوس ہوا ہے اور ہندوستان کا وہ مسلمان، جس میں بہادر شاہ ظفر پیدا ہوا تھا، میں اس لئے تذکرہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک ملک میں محبت نہیں ہوگی، ملک میں سدبھاؤ نہیں ہوگا، ملک میں ایکتا نہیں ہوگی، تب تک نعرے صرف نعرے رہیں گے، ملک آگے نہیں بڑھے گا۔ مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان کی جنگ آزادی کی طرف جب آپ پاؤ گے، تو ایک بوڑھا بادشاہ، بہادر شاہ ظفر، جس کے اوپر پورا ہندوستان وشواس کرتا ہے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ معاف کیجئے، تھوڑی سی اچھی بات بھی سن لیجئے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بادشاہ نے جب نعرہ دیا کہ انگریزوں ہندوستان سے جاؤ، اس نے جب نعرہ دیا،

باغیوں میں ہو رہے گی جب تلک ایمان کی

تخت لندن تک چلے گی تیغ ہندوستان کی

تب اس کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔ اسی دہلی میں جب ہمایوں کے مقبرے سے ان کے بچے گرفتار ہوئے اور ان کو ان کے باپ کے پاس لے جایا گیا، لارڈ ہڈسن جب لے کر چلا، دہلی گیٹ پر ان بچوں کو روک لیا، جب لوگوں نے چہیننے کی کوشش کی۔ ہڈسن نے ان کو گولی ماری۔ تاریخ لکھتی ہے، خود انگریز کی تاریخ بھی لکھتی ہے اور ہڈسن نے چلو بھر ان کا خون پیا اور قہقہہ لگا کر یہ کہا کہ یہ وہ ہندوستانی ہیں۔ دیکھو تم اگر "ہندوستان زندہ آباد" کا نعرہ لگاؤ گے تو میں تمہارا یہ حشر کروں گا۔ اتہاس گواہ ہے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گول میز کانفرنس میں جب ہندوستان کی آزادی کو لے کر مولانا محمد علی جوہر بیٹھے تو انہوں نے کہا، انگریزوں، ہندوستان کی آزادی کا پروانہ دو۔ اگر نہیں دو گے تو زندہ ہندوستان میں واپس نہیں جاؤں گا، میں یہیں دفن ہو جاؤں گا۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی پی سنگھ بدنور) : بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

چودھری منور سلیم: مہودے، پلیز، میری بات کو سن لیجئے۔ یہ میرے دل کا درد ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی پی سنگھ بدنور) : اتہاس تو بہت لمبا ہے۔

چودھری منور سلیم: مہودے، وہ وہیں مر گئے تقریر کرتے ہوئے، ہندوستان کی آزادی مانگتے ہوئے اور انہوں نے وصیت کی کہ میں غلام ہندوستان میں دفن نہیں ہوں گا۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کے چلتے، سرکار کے عہدوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے لوگ، ذمہ دار سمسٹھاؤں میں بیٹھے ہوئے لوگ، انہوں نے کی بحث چھیڑی ہے، اگر مائٹے * جو ماحول بنایا ہے، انہوں نے جو نعرے لگاتے ہیں، انہوں نے جو پردھان منتری جی اسے دھونا چاہتے ہیں تو میں آج ایک مشورہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں محبت کی نئی فضائیں چلیں گی، اگر شریعت اجازت دیتی ہے اور ہندوستان کی سرکار کے پاس اچھا شکتی ہے تو چلو، ہم ان کی قبروں کو اکھاڑ کر لائیں، کیوں کہ وہ راشٹر وادی لوگ ہیں اور ہندوستان کے اندر انہیں دفن کریں۔ تاکہ ہندوستان کے اندر نئی محبت کی فضائیں قائم ہوں، نیا ہندوستان محبت کا ہندوستان ہو۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ میں اس ویژن ڈاکیومنٹ کو جب دیکھتا ہوں، تو اس میں مجھے کسان، نوجوان، مسلمان اپیکشت دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ویژن ڈاکیومنٹ میں سبھاؤنا کے سذھانت کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے کچھ نہیں ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی پی سنگھ بدنور) : دھنیواد۔ میں نے دو منٹ آپ کو زیادہ وقت دے دیا ہے۔

چودھری منور سلیم: مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ایک منٹ کا وقت اور دے دیجئے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی پی سنگھ بدنور) : آپ کا ایک منٹ کہاں تک ہے؟

چودھری منور سلیم: ادھر سے بھی کہا گیا تھا، ادھر سے ترون وجے جی نے کہا تھا۔ آپ یہ بات سن لیجئے۔ اگر مدر ٹریسا جیسی مہیلا، جو سنیاسی کے روپ میں تھی، جو رستے ہوئے زخموں کو سہلایا کرتی تھی، اگر ہم اس پر بھی دھرماتر کا الزام لگائیں گے، اسے سامپر دانتکا سے اٹینے سے دیکھیں گے، تو ہندوستان کا پوری دنیا میں مان گھٹے گا۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کا ویژن ڈاکیومنٹ دولتمندوں کے لئے ہے، لیکن اس کے اندر کم سے کم محبت کا سذھانت تو شامل کر لو۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی پی سنگھ بدنور) : دھنیواد۔

چودھری منور سلیم: اگر ہندوستان ایک رہے گا، تو ہندوستان شکست رہے گا، سردھ رہے گا، آگے بڑھے گا۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، میری حنوں سے باہر جا کر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا اور سدن کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया। आप बोलिए। आपका नाम आ गया है। आपको फिर टाइम नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के समक्ष भारत के राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, इसके लिए उनका आभार प्रकट करने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पहले गरीब आदमी का बैंक में अकाउंट नहीं खोला जाता था। अब नई सरकार आने के बाद जन-धन योजना के माध्यम से गरीब आदमी का बैंक में अकाउंट खुलवाया गया है। पांच हजार रुपये की उसमें क्रेडिट भी दी गई। अगर किसी की अकस्मात् मृत्यु हो जाए, तो एक लाख रुपये एक्सीडेंट बीमा भी उसको देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और तीस हजार रुपये का जीवन बीमा भी अकाउंट खोलने वाले को देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारी नई सरकार में देश का गरीब कैसे ऊपर आए, कैसे सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दे, वह उसको देने का प्रयास किया गया है। पिछली सरकार में गैस के सिलेंडरों की संख्या 9 तक सीमित कर दी गई थी, उसको भी बढ़ा दिया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बोलिए, नहीं तो रिकॉर्डिंग में प्रॉब्लम आएगी।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: पिछली सरकार में 9 गैस के सिलेंडर दिए जाते थे, अब हमारी सरकार आने के बाद 12 सिलेंडर कर दिए हैं और इनको उपभोक्ता साल में भी ले सकता है, यह सुविधा भी कर दी है। रसोई में काम करने वाली महिला को सुविधा मिले, इसका भी सरकार ने जिक्र किया है। किसान सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध कर सके। रूरल एरिया में किसान के गांव तक infrastructure के द्वारा रोड़ बनने, अस्पताल बनने, कॉलेजेज बनने और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो। आज तक इसके लिए परवाना लेना पड़ता था और परवाना न मिलने के कारण विकास नहीं होता था। इसके बारे में गैर, बीजेपी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सरकार से कहा था, इनके द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए राज्यपालों ने भी कहा था कि इस कानून में बदलाव लाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति जी ने जमीन अधिग्रहण के कानून की सराहना की है, इसलिए वे भी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। अगर यह कानून नहीं आएगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि आम आदमी के विकास के लिए जनता को जो सुविधाएं चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल पाएंगी। यदि जनता को सुविधाएं देने के लिए, नयी रोड़ बनाने के लिए, हॉस्पिटल बनाने के लिए, रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए और केनाल्स बनाने के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं होगी तथा कोर्ट, कचहरी में मामला पड़ा रहेगा, तो देश में जो विकास होना चाहिए, गरीबों के लिए जो विकास होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकेगा।

जमीन अधिग्रहण कानून बनाने के लिए, उसको एप्लाइ करने के लिए ही यह बिल यहां लाया गया है। मेरी सदन से विनती है कि बिना पार्टी की बहस में पड़े, देश के विकास के लिए, उसको मंजूर करना चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, let us take up Special Mentions which are admitted. Shri Ambeth Rajan. Do you wish to lay it on the Table?

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): No, Sir, I want to read it.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. You can do so.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

Demand for converting the posts in fire and rescue service in ordnance factories from non—technical to technical category

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are so many services in the 39 Ordnance Factories located across the country, which function under the Ordnance Factory Board, Ministry of Defence. Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) is one among them. The personnel belonging to the Fire and Rescue Service in an Ordnance factory perform wide range of activities which are purely technical in nature.

Moreover, Fire and Rescue Service personnel are exposed to various hazards including fire, explosion, toxics etc. The FRS personnel also handle or deal with firefighting equipments, chemicals, gases, fire pumps, breathing apparatus, flow meters, rescue apparatus, rescue tools, high-rise rescue vehicles, and, large and small fire tenders.

The most important aspect of the fire fighters in this service is that every Fire and Rescue Service personnel should possess the theoretical and practical knowledge in various fields of science including the elements of hydraulics, fire-related chemistry, etc. The nature of work clearly shows that this job is purely technical in nature and it requires unique technical qualification, which are being provided by few technical institutions. They are recruited on the basis of the technical course certificates given by technical institutions.

It is very unfortunate that in spite of inherent technicalities involved in the nature of job and technical knowledge required for them to become eligible for job, they are placed under non-technical category. The Fire and Rescue Service personnel are demanding for placing them under technical category.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider their demand and place the Fire and Rescue Service and its personnel under technical category and fulfil their long-pending and genuine demand.

**Demand for construction of canal by raising embankment on river Yamuna
at village Augasi in Baberu Block, Uttar Pradesh**

विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद बांदा फतेहपुर के बीच यमुना नदी बहती है। बुंदेलखंड के जनपद बांदा, चित्रकूट में कई ब्लॉक डार्क जोन घोषित होने के कारण सिंचाई हेतु किसानों को निजी/सरकारी नलकूप लगवाने पर रोक लगा दी गई है। दोनों जनपदों में लाखों एकड़ भूमि असिंचित है। यदि यमुना नदी में ग्राम औगासी ब्लॉक बबेरु के पास तटबंध बनाकर गंगा नहर की तरह यमुना नहर बना दी जाए, तो कई जिलों की सिंचाई हो सकती है, जिससे लाखों किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी और पैदावार की बढ़ोतरी होगी।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी में ग्राम औगासी ब्लॉक बबेरु के पास तटबंध बनाकर गंगा नहर की तरह यमुना नहर बनाए जाने हेतु निर्देश जारी करने की कृपा करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, absent. Now, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

**Demand for Implementation of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh
Reorganisation Act, 2014**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganisation Act, 2014, provides for taking appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives by the Government of India, to the successor States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States and for special development package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh. The then Prime Minister announced specific steps to address the concerns of all the regions of the State, particularly of Seemandhra, including 'Special Category' status to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years so as to put the finances of the State on a firmer footing. The then Leader of the Opposition suggested amendments for administration of the joint capital and to place Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation under Governor Rule or make it Union Territory. Some Members demanded for 'Special Category' status for ten years. But the provisions of the Act are not being adopted, creating frustration in the minds of the people and thus creating adverse impact on the affairs of the States. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps for (i) implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, in total, benefiting both the successive States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States, (ii) extending 'Special Category' status to successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of ten years and (iii) reviewing the implementation of the Act and bring amendments in the Act as suggested by the then Leader of the Opposition. Thank you very much, Sir.

6.00 P.M.

**Demand for restoring old age pension to beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi
National Old Age Pension Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir. Elderly population is an asset of the Nation. A need was felt for publicly funded, universal scheme that will overcome destitution among aged. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was an outcome of this need. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is a Central assistance given as pension of ₹ 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line. State Government also contributes to this as State share. The main objective of this is to ensure financial support to beneficiaries. It is their only income for survival. Because of their old age, they are unable to go for any work for their livelihood. Many instances of removing the names of beneficiaries from the list have come to light. Affected by this, many beneficiaries are agitating against this. In Chennai, there was a large demonstration by beneficiaries aged from sixty to ninety against stoppage of old age pension. The plea taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu is that there are around seven lakh fake beneficiaries. It is also alleged that there may be around ten lakh more fake beneficiaries. It is not fair on the part of the State Government to stop pension to beneficiaries on the basis of presumed irregularities. Hence, I urge the Government to interfere in the matter to ensure that beneficiaries are not deprived of their due pension and their pension is restored. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Tarun Vijay.

**Demand for celebrating millennium anniversary of Rajendra Chola-I,
the Great King of Chola Empire in schools and colleges**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, Rajendra Chola I (Rajendra Chola the Great) was the son of Rajaraja Chola I and is one of the greatest rulers and military leaders of the Indian Tamil Chola Empire. He succeeded his father in 1014 CE as the Chola emperor. During his reign, he extended the influences of the already vast Chola empire up to the banks of River Ganges in north India and across the ocean. During his reign, the Chola Empire became the most powerful Empire of India. Rajendra's territories extended to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, and

in Malaysia, Southern Thailand and Indonesia and Pegu islands with his fleet of ships. The Cholas became one of the most powerful dynasties in Asia during his reign. It was Rajendra Chola who spread his influence in wide areas of South-east Asia like Malaysia, Indonesia and Southern Thailand. In fact, Rajendra Chola I was the first Indian king to take his armies overseas and make conquests of those territories. Rajendra Chola created at his capital a vast artificial lake, sixteen miles long and three miles wide, which to this day remains one of the largest man-made lakes in India. It is urged that let not the great Emperor of India from Tamil Nadu region be ignored and his millennium anniversary beginning this June be celebrated by Government in all schools and colleges and also, Navy should have a special celebration dedicated to the great Indian Naval Emperor. A Naval warship should also be named after him. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. He was a great leader, I agree.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned till 1.30 P.M. on Saturday the 28th of February, 2015. Thank you, very much.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past six of the clock
till thirty minutes past one of the clock on Saturday,
the 28th February, 2015.*