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Friday  
31 July, 2015  
9 Sravana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Friday, 31st July, 2015/9th, Shravana, 1937(Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **OBITUARY REFERENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Sarada Mohanty, a former Member of this House, on the 8th of July, 2015, at the age of 90 years.

Born in March, 1925, in Kalahandi District of Odisha, Shri Sarada Mohanty was educated at the Christ College, The Ravenshaw College and the M.S. Law College, Cuttack.

An advocate, Shri Mohanty served in the Odisha Government for seven years before starting legal practice in 1956. He was committed to the upliftment of the weaker and downtrodden sections of society.

Shri Sarada Mohanty represented the State of Odisha in this House from April, 1990 to April, 1996.

In the passing away of Shri Sarada Mohanty, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Sarada Mohanty.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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

- I. **Supplementary to the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Report of the Law Commission of India**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2013-14) and related papers of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi**

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

Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. Supplementary to the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Report of the Law Commission of India on Amendments to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, titled 'Public Policy-Developments post Report No.246'.  
[ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2751/16/15]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2750/16/15]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

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

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1797 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2015, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.  
[ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2753/16/15]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 385 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.  
[ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2752/16/15]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R. 515 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to

Notification No. G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 20th March, 2015, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2881/16/15]

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) : महोदय, मैं केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन वस्त्र मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) G.S.R. 75, dated the 11th April, 2015, publishing the Central Silk Board Silk-Worm Seed (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 76, dated the 11th April, 2015, publishing the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Rules, 2015. [ Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2760/16/15]

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया) : महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 1317 (E), dated the 16th May, 2015, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2015.
- (2) S.O. 1562 (E), dated the 13th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 572 (E), dated the 26th June, 1995, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2770/16/15]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited and related papers
- III. Report and Accounts(2013-14) of Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO), New Delhi and related papers
- IV. MoUs between the Government of India and Rites Limited, IRCON International Limited, Konkan Railway Corporation Limited, DFCCI, BSCL, IRFC, RVNL, MRVC, The Braithwaite & Company Limited, The RAILTEL Corporation of India Limited, CONCOR, IRCTC and The Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 550(E), dated the 10th July, 2015, publishing the Railways (Punitive charges for overloading of wagon) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2685/16/15]

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

(a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited (BWECL), Patna, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (2) 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. 2864/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2866/16/15]

- IV. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2867/16/15]

(b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2868/16/15]

(c) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2870/16/15]



- (d) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCI), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2877/16/15]
- (e) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2878/16/15]
- (f) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2879/16/15]
- (g) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2869/16/15]
- (h) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2871/16/15]
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Braithwaite & Company Limited, for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2872/16/15]
- (j) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RAILTEL Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2873/16/15]
- (k) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2876/16/15]
- (l) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2875/16/15]

- (m) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2874/16/15]

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

**II. MoU between the Government of India and NSCL**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation), under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001:-
- (1) G.S.R. 494 (E), dated the 16th June, 2015, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
  - (2) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 16th June, 2015, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Recognition and Reward from the Gene Fund) Amendment Rules, 2015.
  - (3) G.S.R. 496 (E), dated the 16th June, 2015, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
  - (4) G.S.R. 497 (E), dated the 16th June, 2015, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Scheme, 2015.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2837/16/15]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) and the National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSCL), for the year 2015-16.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2836/16/15]

**Statement on quarterly review of the trends in receipts and expenditure**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Sinha, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on quarterly

review of the trends in receipts and expenditure, in relation to the Budget, at the end of the financial year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2820/16/15]

**Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, New Delhi, for the Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, May to December, 2009, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 And 2013-14 and Related Papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री विजय सांपला): 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) of Section 12 of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2845/16/15]
  - (b) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2846/16/15]
  - (c) Report by the Fifth National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, for the period from May to December, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2847/16/15]
  - (d) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.  
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.2848/16/15]
  - (e) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2849/16/15]
  - (f) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2850/16/15]
  - (g) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2851/16/15]
  - (h) Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the above Reports of the Commission at (a), (b) and (d) to (g) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2852/16/15]

- (i) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (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. 2852/16/15]

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**Reports of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Home Affairs**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) One Hundred and Eighty Seventh Report on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 177th Report on Coastal Security Scheme; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Eighty Eighth Report on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 178th Report on Disaster Management in the country.

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**Report of Joint Committee on Offices of Profit**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

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**Reports of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Finance**

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2014-15):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and

- (iv) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on 'Demands For Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 21st July to 13th August, 2015 as he is still in the custody of CBI for investigations. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence for the entire session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 21st July to 13th August, 2015 of the current session of Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

##### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2015-16)**

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

##### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in Forth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2015-16)**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I make the following Statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Third Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2014-15).**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Third Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants (2014-15)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Fifth Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2014-15)**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन विभाग, कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY BOARD  
CONSTITUTED UNDER SECTION 7(1) OF THE PRE-CONCEPTION  
AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (PROHIBITION  
OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994**

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा की ओर से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

“गर्भधारण पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व निदान-तकनीक (लिंग चयन प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (क) के साथ पठित धारा 7 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (च) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक महिला सदस्य को अधिनियम की धारा 15 के उपबंध के अध्यक्षीन, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह अनुबंध है कि पदेन सदस्य के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य सदस्य को लगातार दो से अधिक अवधियों के लिए नियुक्त नहीं किया जायेगा, केंद्रीय पर्यवेक्षी बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

**Business for the week commencing 3rd August, 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 the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd of August, 2015, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (a) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
  - (b) The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2015.
4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills, relating to following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-

- (a) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2012-13; and
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2015-16.
5. Consideration and passing of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar to make a Statement on the decision of the Government to declare 7th August as 'National Handloom Day'. It is listed last item today. But with the permission of the House, I am permitting to lay it on the Table. It is a small statement. You can read it also.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER – (Contd..)**

**Re: Declaration of 7th August as 'Rashtriya Hathkarga Diwas'**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement relating to declare 7th August as 'Rashtriya Hathkargha Diwas'. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I permitted you to read the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a small Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA(Rajasthan): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, it cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a small Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) :** महोदय, सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को सूचित करते हुए मुझे खुशी हो रही है कि स्वदेशी उद्योगों और विशेषकर हथकरघा बुनकरों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 1905 को चलाए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन को सम्मान देते हुए भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हर वर्ष 7 अगस्त "राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाएगा। पहला "राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा दिवस" दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2015 को मनाया जा रहा है। "राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा दिवस" मनाने का उद्देश्य सामान्य रूप से हथकरघे की महत्ता और देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास में इसके योगदान के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना और विशेषकर हथकरघों को बढ़ावा देना, बुनकरों की आय और उनके गौरव में वृद्धि करना है।

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) :** यह तो हथकरघा के बारे में है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is more than enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the Chair could have announced



it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would have accepted it if the Chair had announced it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we accepted for the Minister to lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a small Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have all accepted it. Everybody welcomes it and that should be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody welcomes this announcement. That is why I thought it could be made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It could have come from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a national statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since I saw the Statement, I found that everybody welcomes the Statement. So, I thought that we will start with a pleasant note. It is a good statement. So, I thought let him make it. That is why I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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#### **REGARDING SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS UNDER RULE 267**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the notice under Rule 267 for suspension of rules. But I have to say something on this. The point is, there are four notices for suspension of rules for taking up discussion. Even earlier also, I agreed for suspension and allowed you to move the motion but you did not move the motion. Then, what is the purpose of this motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, we want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, we are waiting for the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you standing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, we are waiting for the discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not break the convention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury benches, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।...*(व्यवधान)*.... Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I am ready to allow you on your point of order. But I have to make only one 'submission'. I use the word 'submission'. The reason is that last week, at least two or three times, I allowed the suspension of business and the motion to be moved.

But you did not move the motion. Today, are you ready to move the motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना**: सर, चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what I am asking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: First of all, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Answer me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: First of all, ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to my point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखण्ड) : सर, लोग तैयारी करके आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस का समय ऐसे ही जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the....*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the point of order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you tell me your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the rule, tell me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

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): Point of order under which rule?  
...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, I will  
deal....*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर किस रूल के तहत है?  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister should not deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
I will deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Please allow me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is between  
me and the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you do not have to deal with it.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, let me deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with  
it, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is a limited one under the rules  
and the Listed Business. Now, when it comes to the motions, which the Chair has referred  
to, and the motions which happened in the past....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let me listen to the point of order.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the point of order.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now,  
please continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, with due respect, under the rules of the House, the motions of the past are motions of the past. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every motion is independent. The motions of today and the four motions, which have been moved by Members under 267, are independent motions and the past ruling on this....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Second thing, Sir, is, the motions, which the Chair has referred to, have been clear that the Prime Minister responds to our demand ...*(Interruptions)*... for accountability and action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: सर, यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ही नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: सर, यह अव्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Executive has a accountability to the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we are within our rights to bring fresh motions and to demand action. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Second thing, Sir, is,...*(Interruptions)*... I am also coming to it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, second....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorting it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has not been responding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : सर, ये चर्चा से भागते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has not been responding. ...*(Interruptions)*... We know that we can discuss, debate and expose them. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the Government, the Treasury Benches, are disrupting the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...  
आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपका कोई नोटिस नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My party has given. ...**(Interruptions)**... My party has given. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you disturb your Minister?  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, आप चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं?  
...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please do not say that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please do not say that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Naqvi, sit down.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My party has given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, जिस दिन से हाउस शुरू हुआ है, हमारे नेता ने कहा, हमने कहा, नक़वी साहब ने कहा कि हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं, आज भी हम कह रहे हैं कि अभी बहस कीजिए, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आतंकवाद पर चर्चा हो रही थी, गृह मंत्री यहां पर थे, इनको गृह मंत्री से ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये चर्चा से भागते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a serious matter now.  
...**(Interruptions)**... It is a serious matter now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am conveying our demand. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, ये चर्चा से भागते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके साथ कोई खड़ा नहीं है।  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir,...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request all the Members to kindly resume their seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a very serious issue is, Leader of the House and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I am concerned ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is ready for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is suffering from a selective loss of memory. ...*(Interruptions)*... What has happened to your memory? ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इनकी याददाश्त चली गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनकी याददाश्त चली गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, on the issue of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर भी बहस नहीं करते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, your motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We want a tangible proposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Prime Minister is concerned about our demand, what is his response? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... The motion is ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Opposition Benches, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your own motion is about the demand to discuss the response of Prime Minister on fixing of responsibility, on Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for his alleged Vyapam scam....*(Interruptions)*... For this issue, they are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, why don't you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... That means, for this they are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the Minister, ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prime Minister's response is also ...*(Interruptions)*... They are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये लोग डिस्कशन नहीं, नारेबाजी करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: तब फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के मुख्य मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार पर भी बहस होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कोई मुद्दा नहीं है इनके पास...*(व्यवधान)*... मुद्दाविहीन हैं ये लोग। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये केवल नारा लगा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock*

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.121. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VISHAMBAR PRASAD NISHAD : सर, Question No. 121.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharma Saheb, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a fact that there have been statements.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: With due respect, Sir, I would say that Question Hour is part of the listed business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the demand of the Opposition has consistently been that...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point you are raising? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the point which I am raising is that there is no response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) :** सर, आप इन से पूछ लीजिए कि इनका सवाल क्या है?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, Question Hour में इनका सवाल क्या है? ये हर दिन खड़े होकर सवाल करते हैं और हमारा एक ही जवाब है कि इस्तीफा किसी का नहीं होगा। आपको oblige करने के लिए यह सरकार नहीं चल रही है बल्कि देश के विकास के लिए चल रही है। हम देश के विकास के लिए समर्पित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा शुरू से यही जवाब है कि हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, आप चर्चा कर लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, इन्होंने तो नोटिस भी नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show any posters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, इनका नोटिस भी नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have a question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है।

†قائد حزب اختلاف) جناب غلام نبی آزاد : (سر، میرا بھی نوٹس ہے۔

श्री सभापति : गुलाम नबी साहब ..(व्यवधान).. It is our custom to allow the Leader of The Opposition if he wants to speak.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी को ध्यान दिलाना..(व्यवधान)..

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، پردھان منتری جی کو دھیان دلانا --)مداخلت --

श्री सभापति : नहीं, यह Question Hour है ..

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।..(व्यवधान)..

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں اسی پر آ رہا ہوں --)مداخلت --

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : मैं अपने मोशन पर ही बोलूंगा। मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को दोषी नहीं ठहराता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के अंदर क्या चलता है, इस बारे में वे प्रधान मंत्री को अवगत भी कराते हैं और advise भी करते हैं। जहां तक इस मुद्दे का सवाल है, यह 10 दिन से इस सदन में चल रहा है। मैं नरसिंह राव जी, जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे तो उनके साथ 5 साल पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर रहा। हमारी minority गवर्नमेंट थी। उस वक्त हमारे Foreign Minister का मुद्दा आया और मैंने Foreign Minister के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अवगत कराया कि सदन में डिमांड है और तब यही रूलिंग पार्टी विपक्ष में थी और माननीय अटल जी विपक्ष के नेता थे। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताया कि विपक्ष की डिमांड है कि Foreign Minister को resignation †देना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उनके घर message भेजा, उन्होंने resignation दिया और हमने announce किया।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں اپنے موشن پر ہی بولوں گا۔ میں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر کو دوئی

نہیں ٹھہراتا ہوں۔ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر کیا چلتا ہے، اس بارے میں وہ پردھان منتری کو اوگت بھی کراتے ہیں اور ایٹوانس بھی کرتے ہیں۔ جہاں تک اس مدعے کا سوال ہے، یہ 10 دن سے اس سدن میں چل رہا ہے۔ میں نرسمہا راؤ جی، جب پرائم منسٹر تھے تو ان کے ساتھ 5 سال پارلیمنٹری منسٹر رہا۔ ہماری مائنارٹی گورنمینٹ تھی، اس وقت ہمارے وزیر خارجہ کا مدعا آیا اور میں وزیر خارجہ کے بارے میں مائنے پردھان منتری جو کو اوگت کرایا کہ سدن میں ڈیمانڈ ہے اور تب یہی رولنگ پارٹی اپوزیشن میں تھی اور مائنے اٹل جی اپوزیشن کے نیٹا تھے۔ میں نے پردھان منتری جی کو بتایا کہ اپوزیشن کی ڈیمانڈ ہے کہ وزیر خارجہ کو استعفی دینا چاہیے۔ پرائم منسٹر نے ان کے گھر میسیج بھیجا، انہوں نے استعفی دیا اور ہم نے انوائنس کیا۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.



श्री सभापति : आपका नोटिस इस सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, मेरा नोटिस है। ... (व्यवधान)...

—) **جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میرا نوٹس ہے** —) مداخلت

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, हमारा नोटिस है कि हाउस की कार्यवाही रद्द की जाए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आएँ और बताएं कि "व्यापम" केस में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का इस्तीफा लेने के संबंध में उन्होंने क्या action लिया? .. (व्यवधान).. यह मोशन है। तो अगर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आकर बताएंगे कि हम मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ... (व्यवधान)...

—) **جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ہمارا نوٹس ہے کہ ہاؤس کی کاروائی رد کی جائے۔** مانتے پردھان

منتری جی سدن میں آئیں اور بتائیں کہ "ویا پی ایم" کیس میں وہاں کے مکھیہ منتری کا استعفی لینے

کے سمبندھ میں انہوں نے کیا ایکشن لیا؟ —) مداخلت —) یہ موشن ہے۔ تو اگر پارلیمنٹری افیئرس

منسٹر کہتے ہیں کہ پرائم منسٹر یہاں آکر بتاتے ہیں کہ ہم مدھیہ پردیش کے چیف منسٹر

—) مداخلت —)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, हम शुरू से, पहले दिन से यह बात कह रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान).. हम नेता विरोधी दल और उनकी पार्टी से यह बार-बार कह चुके हैं .. (व्यवधान).. अगर आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। .. (व्यवधान).. आप जिस मुद्दे पर भी डिस्कशन चाहते हैं, डिबेट चाहते हैं, हम तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... ये कहते हैं कि हम डिबेट नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)... ये कहते हैं कि आप किसी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री का इस्तीफा ले लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)... हमने बहुत बार कहा है कि कोई भी इस्तीफा नहीं दे रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, अगर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यह कहते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

—) **قائد حزب اختلاف جناب غلام نبی آزاد : (، سر، اگر پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر یہ کہتے ہیں**

—) مداخلت —)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कोई भी इस्तीफा नहीं देगा। उसके अलावा आप चर्चा करना चाहें, तो करें। ... (व्यवधान)... यह नोटिस बुनियादी आधार पर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, आप एक लाइन को देखें। ... (व्यवधान)... यह कोट और अनकोट में है। पांच और छह कुछ लाइनें कोट और अनकोट में ... (व्यवधान)... बीच में कोई फुल स्टॉप भी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، آپ ایک لائن کو دیکھیں۔) مداخلت۔) یہ کوٹ اور ان-کوٹ میں ہے۔  
پانچ اور چھ لائنیں کوٹ اور ان-کوٹ میں ہیں۔) مداخلت۔) کوئی بیچ میں فل اسٹاپ بھی نہیں  
ہے۔) مداخلت۔)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कोई भी सरकार इस्तीफा नहीं देने वाली है। ... (व्यवधान).. हम डेवलपमेंट के एजेंडे पर संकल्प लेकर काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... और देश में इस एजेंडे को लेकर काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, कोई अलग-अलग नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)... यह जरूरी है। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आएंगे, रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स करें और यह एनाउन्स करें कि मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर का इस्तीफा होगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، کوئی الگ الگ نہیں ہے۔) مداخلت۔) یہ ضروری ہے  
۔) مداخلت۔) سر، پردھان منتری جی یہاں آئیں، رسپانسبلٹی فکس کریں اور یہ اناؤنسن کریں کہ  
مدھیہ پردیش کے چیف منسٹر کا استعفی ہوگا۔) مداخلت۔)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हर चीज पर चर्चा हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ... (Interruptions).. Just one minute.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति जी, आज ही चर्चा हो जाए। ... (व्यवधान)... चर्चा से तो ये लोग भाग रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m. as there is a correction to a question.

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

*The House reassembled at one of the clock,*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### New Agricultural Policy

†\*121. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering upon a new Agricultural Policy incorporating all kinds of issues, including cultivation and loan to farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):  
(a) and (b) The National Policy for Farmers (NPF, 2007) is already in place with its primary

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

focus on the farmer; defined holistically and not merely on the basis of agriculture. It aims at improving the economic viability of farming through substantially improving net income of farmers, emphasizing on increased productivity, profitability, institutional support and improvement of land, water and other support services, apart from provisions of appropriate price policy, risk mitigation measures etc. Many of the existing Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by Central and State Governments are as per the provisions of NPF, 2007.

With the objective of making farming competitive and profitable and to make the country self-sufficient in providing food for a growing population, the Government has in the last one year embarked upon a number of initiatives that address the multiple concerns affecting the farming as an enterprise. The emphasis of the Government is on (i) production front with a view to enhancing productivity and on a sustainable basis; (ii) on post-production front, that takes care of marketing concerns; (iii) credit facilitation. Each of these interventions is being made through following new schemes as follows;

- (i) Soil Health Card
- (ii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- (iv) Agri-tech Infrastructure fund
- (v) Price-stabilization fund

**Credit Facilitation:-**

Enhanced credit target to the farm sector.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a new scheme called “Krishonnati Yojana” as shown below:-

**1. Krishonnati Yojana**

- (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (b) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (c) National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- (d) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- (e) National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology
- (f) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing

All the above schemes alongwith the following schemes help in enhancing production and productivity, risk mitigation, price support etc.

2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
3. National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP)
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
5. Price Stabilization fund for cereals and vegetables
6. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
7. Integrated Scheme on Agri. Census and Statistics

#### **Improvement in functioning of PDS**

\*122. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to improve the functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) in terms of items supplied, price etc.; and

(b) the details of items distributed through PDS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibility for distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs to the beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned States/UT Governments.

However, to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains under the existing TPDS, Government of India is making normal allocation of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) to the States/UTs @ 35 kg./family/month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and @10-35 kg./family/month for APL families based on 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI) and 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission. Government is also making additional allocation of foodgrains under existing TPDS for additional BPL families and also to the APL families to ensure a minimum of 15-35 kg. per APL family per month in States/UTs. These foodgrains are issued at a highly subsidized prices, as per the details given below:-

*Price in ₹ per kg.*

Category	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains
AAY	3.00	2.00	1.50
BPL	5.65	4.15	3.00
APL	7.95/8.30 (Norma/Gr. A)	6.10	4.50

Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which has come into effect from 5.7.2013, two-third of the population is entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains @ ₹ 3/2/1 per kg. for rice/wheat/coarse grains. Eligible households under the Act are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 5 kg. per person per month for the priority category and 35 kg. per household per month for AAY households. Implementation of the Act has so far started in 13 States/UTs and allocation to these States/UTs are being made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries and preparedness reported by them. For the remaining States/UTs, the allocation of foodgrains under existing TPDS is continuing.

The details of allocations of foodgrains and the percentage of offtake against such allocation made under the existing TPDS/NFSA, as reported by the States/UTs, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, to ensure timely delivery of foodgrains to the beneficiaries Government of India is making allocations of foodgrains to the States/UTs well in advance. Further, the States/UTs have been instructed that they should complete the lifting of foodgrains by the last day of the previous month so that the foodgrains are distributed by the States/UTs to the beneficiaries in the beginning of the month.

With a view to modernize the system, the Government is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations' *w.e.f.* December, 2012, wherein technical and financial assistance is being given to States/UTs. The Scheme comprises digitization of ration cards beneficiary and other databases, computerisation of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals, grievance redressal mechanisms and FPS automation.

The NFSA also stipulates necessary reforms in the TPDS to be progressively undertaken by the Central and State Governments for ensuring that the subsidised foodgrains reach the intended beneficiaries.

As per information received from State/UT Governments, 1614101.01 MT of sugar has been distributed under Public Distribution System (PDS) during the year 2014-15, the details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes quarterly allocation of PDS Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) to States /UTs under the PDS on gross basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination, as provided under the SKO Control Order 1993. Further distribution of the Kerosene under PDS is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government. The scale and criteria of PDS SKO distribution are also decided by the respective States/UTs. State/UT-wise PDS SKO allocations made during last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-III. PDS SKO price is ₹15.24 litre (Mumbai).

## Statement-I

## Allocation and offtake of rice and wheat for 2014-15 under TPDS (in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation				Offtake				(% Offtake)								
		BPL	MY	APL	NFSA (Normal) (Tide over)	Total	BPL	MY	APL	NFSA (Normal) (Tide over)	Total	BPL	MY	APL	NFSA (Normal) (Tide over)	Total		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	723.201	449.154	1456.838	0.000	2629.793	495.920	325.911	165.432	0.000	1581.263	68.6	72.5	52.5	0	0	60.4	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.912	60.060	0.000	101.556	24.929	15.171	55.946	0.000	96.646	91.7	98.7	93.2	0	0	95.2	
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1119.118	0.000	1890.094	464.680	291.488	1084.125	0.000	1840.293	97.8	98.6	96.9	0	0	97.4	
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	4914.900	0.000	4914.900	11.582	177.412	0.169	3748.985	0.000	3938.148	0	0	0	76.3	0	80.1
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1337.466	1337.466	0.000	0.000	0.000	1329.701	0.000	1329.701	0	0	0	99.4	0	99.4
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	220.691	136.002	356.693	0.000	0.000	234.099	126.826	360.925	0	0	0	106.1	93.3	101.2
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	51.508	0.000	63.148	5.047	5.599	46.593	0.000	57.239	91.2	91.7	90.5	0	0	90.6	
8.	Gujarat	572.088	318.360	1197.347	0.000	2087.795	567.666	309.087	1008.985	0.000	1885.738	99.2	97.1	84.3	0	0	90.3	
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	795.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	732.473	0.000	732.473	0	0	0	92.1	0	92.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	185.952	322.044	507.996	0.000	0.000	180.705	317.660	498.365	0	0	0	97.2	98.6	98.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	0.000	756.804	179.629	96.353	390.063	0.000	666.045	89.1	89.7	87.1	0	0	88	
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	353.950	0.000	1359.442	568.021	356.653	34.107	0.000	958.781	91.6	92.5	9.6	0	0	70.5	
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	2542.657	2542.657	0.000	0.000	0.000	2313.096	0.000	2313.096	0	0	0	91	0	91
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	821.741	0.000	1474.349	391.139	243.433	807.154	0.000	1441.726	97.2	97.3	98.2	0	0	97.8	
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	3194.247	3194.247	0.000	71.762	0.000	2839.619	0.000	2911.381	0	0	0	88.9	0	91.1

16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	4527.492	0.000	4527.492	0.000	0.888	0.255	4044.636	0.000	4045.779	0	0	0	89.3	0	89.4
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	101.647	0.000	0.000	171.379	43.194	26.724	102.363	0.000	0.000	172.281	100.4	100	100.7	0	0	100.5
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	111.998	0.000	0.000	188.858	47.377	29.484	111.336	0.000	0.000	188.197	100	100	99.4	0	0	99.7
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	0.000	0.000	70.140	16.015	9.722	41.682	0.000	0.000	67.419	90.8	89	100.2	0	0	96.1
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	0.000	0.000	126.876	34.536	21.486	81.307	0.000	0.000	137.329	107.5	107.6	108.7	0	0	108.2
21.	Odisha	1170.288	526.404	496.289	0.000	0.000	2192.981	1176.760	529.844	301.617	0.000	0.000	2008.221	100.6	100.7	60.8	0	0	91.6
22.	Punjab (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	870.120	0.000	870.120	0.000	0.000	0.000	191.434	0.000	191.434	0	0	0	22	0	22
23.	Rajasthan (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	2791.572	0.000	2791.572	0.000	0.000	0.000	2723.600	0.000	2723.600	0	0	0	97.6	0	97.6
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.043	0.000	0.000	44.283	10.362	6.448	25.979	0.000	0.000	42.789	91.7	93	99.8	0	0	96.6
25.	Tamil Nadu	1259.232	783.144	1680.456	0.000	0.000	3722.832	1015.893	741.524	1324.990	0.000	0.000	3082.407	80.7	94.7	78.8	0	0	82.8
26.	Telengana	328.887	204.534	663.024	0.000	0.000	1196.445	142.946	81.719	200.499	0.000	0.000	425.164	43.5	40	30.2	0	0	35.5
27.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	179.349	0.000	0.000	303.249	76.380	46.857	176.987	0.000	0.000	300.224	100	98.6	98.7	0	0	99
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2765.484	1719.696	2789.593	0.000	0.000	7274.773	2530.851	1578.078	2104.928	0.000	0.000	6213.857	91.5	91.8	75.5	0	0	85.4
29.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	303.475	0.000	0.000	512.647	135.919	102.441	300.736	0.625	0.022	539.743	105.4	127.8	99.1	0	0	105.3
30.	West Bengal	1553.580	621.684	1685.707	0.000	0.000	3860.971	1662.027	559.656	1531.265	0.000	0.000	3752.948	107	90	90.8	0	0	97.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.278	1.818	27.924	0.000	0.000	34.020	3.258	2.089	19.380	0.000	0.000	24.727	76.2	114.9	69.4	0	0	72.7
32.	Chandigarh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.096	18.116	31.212	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.598	16.420	27.018	0	0	0	80.9	90.6	86.6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.246	0.000	0.000	10.470	5.239	2.720	4.477	0.000	0.000	12.436	104.2	123.9	137.9	0	0	118.8
34.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.981	0.000	0.000	5.661	0.837	0.336	1.093	0.000	0.000	2.266	80.2	52.8	27.5	0	a	40
35.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	0.000	0.000	4.620	0.756	1.008	3.280	0.000	0.000	5.044	100	200	97.6	0	0	109.2
36.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	25.260	0.000	0.000	60.372	1.145	4.551	0.254	0.000	0.000	5.950	5.3	33.6	1	0	0	9.9
TOTAL		10492.530	5924.958	13726.070	21393.193	476.162	52012.913	9612.108	5639.044	10525.002	18349.571	460.928	44586.653	91.6	95.2	76.7	85.8	96.8	85.7

***Statement-II***

*Statement showing State-wise quantity of sugar distributed  
under PDS from 1st June, 2013 to 31st March, 2015.*

*(Quantity in MT)*

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year 2013-14	Financial Year 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3470.93	3482.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	104488.99	59210.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh *		
4.	Assam *		
5.	Bihar *		
6.	Chandigarh	157.50	
7.	Chhattisgarh	42621.00	56156.00
8.	Daman and Diu *		
9.	Delhi	17423.80	18341.65
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *		
11.	Goa	806.74	1486.64
12.	Gujarat	53085.00	74970.00
13.	Haryana	125358.01	29099.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48759.55	43275.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41772.00	84399.92
16.	Jharkhand **		
17.	Karnataka	0.00	57166.00
18.	Kerala	37645.36	52836.00
19.	Lakshadweep	529.92	458.35
20.	Madhya Pradesh	111170.00	142093.30
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	92201.81
22.	Manipur	0.00	21364.00
23.	Meghalaya	5112.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	2060.00	0.00



1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	9560.00	14276.00
26.	Odisha *		
27.	Puducherry	7473.10	1443.44
28.	Punjab *		
29.	Rajasthan	78512.00	71170.00
30.	Sikkim	1638.00	2184.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	114990.00	136630.00
32.	Tripura	10000.00	10000.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	319475.90	411216.00
34.	Uttarakhand	53418.86	72335.43
35.	West Bengal	67720.44	115162.66
36.	Telangana	0.00	43143.00
	TOTAL	1157249.09	1614101.01

Note - \* - Not participating in the scheme

\*\* - Jharkhand State shown interest in participating in the scheme from 1st April, 2015

### Statement-III

#### State-wise PDS SKO allocation in KL

SI. No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16 (approved allocation)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5772	6408	6912	7236
2.	Andhra Pradesh	266676	320580	465996	465996
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10320	11460	11479	11556
4.	Assam	321372	327924	327966	328152
5.	Bihar	796704	812964	814068	817212
6.	Chandigarh	2988	3324	3528	3960
7.	Chhattisgarh	172272	175788	180072	186240
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1836	2040	2280	2280
9.	Daman and Diu	828	876	876	912
10.	Delhi	0	0	53424	53904
11.	Goa	5136	5244	5244	5460
12.	Gujarat	657336	670752	673416	673584
13.	Haryana	88344	90144	91260	95076

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24144	24636	24660	25140
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	81180	90198	94698	94698
16.	Jharkhand	262572	267936	268704	269988
17.	Karnataka	509832	522768	522888	522888
18.	Kerala	117780	120180	120192	125196
19.	Lakshadweep	984	1008	1008	1008
20.	Madhya Pradesh	589824	625572	625668	625980
21.	Maharashtra	626256	695844	730464	945720
22.	Manipur	23388	24960	24967	25344
23.	Meghalaya	25428	25944	25944	25944
24.	Mizoram	6672	7416	7800	7836
25.	Nagaland	16752	17088	17100	17100
26.	Odisha	389724	397680	398988	399768
27.	Puducherry	4260	4344	4440	4668
28.	Punjab	85380	89664	90132	103884
29.	Rajasthan	495180	505284	508764	510960
30.	Sikkim	5712	6348	6348	6348
31.	Tamil Nadu	341724	348696	348696	482244
32.	Telangana	174480	145404	0	0
33.	Tripura	38400	39180	39180	39180
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1557600	1589388	1590000	1592148
35.	Uttarakhand	35196	35916	36168	37932
36.	West Bengal	943332	962580	963528	964464
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8685384	8975538	9086858	9480006

**Production of foodgrains**

\*123. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of foodgrains in the country during the last three years, grain-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that production of foodgrains in the country is lower today than it was in yesteryears;

(c) if so, the reasons for drop in foodgrains' production; and

(d) whether Government's policy of high export-led development track is a reason for lower foodgrains availability in the country for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(a) State-wise details of production of major foodgrains in the country during the last three years i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Production of foodgrains in 2014-15 was less than that in 2013-14. However, production in the last five years has generally shown an increasing trend.

(c) As 52.8% of net area sown in the country is still un-irrigated, the rainfall conditions during monsoon season have significant impact on the agricultural production in the country. During 2014-15, delayed/deficient rainfall during monsoon season affected production of Kharif crops and the untimely rains/hailstorms during February/March 2015 adversely impacted production of rabi crops. As a result, the overall production of foodgrains in the country declined to 251.12 million tonnes in 2014-15 (3rd advance estimates) from a record level of 265.04 million tonnes in 2013-14. However, despite adverse weather conditions in 2014-15, total foodgrains production in the country exceeded the previous five years' average production by 2.31 million tonnes.

(d) No, Sir. The export policy on agricultural products including foodgrains is decided after taking into account several factors such as availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, international and domestic demand and supply situation, quality concerns, need to maintain balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. Stable and open export policy for foodgrains is essential to ensure remunerative prices to growers. Such a policy encourages growers to be more productive and thus helps in increasing production of foodgrains.

Further, to ensure food security and make foodgrains available for consumption at affordable prices, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures rice and wheat for distribution to poor sections of the society through Public Distribution System (PDS). The FCI also maintains buffer stocks to ensure stability in the prices of foodgrains in the country. As a result, there are adequate stocks of foodgrains with FCI to ensure their availability.



Madhya Pradesh	2775.0	2844.8	3309.5	13133.4	12937.0	13371.8	2616.2	2551.8	2848.3	5165.9	4644.3	4557.4	23690.4	22978.0	24087.0
Maharashtra	3057.0	3120.0	2779.5	1181.0	1602.0	1156.0	4429.3	5955.2	4341.6	2306.0	3169.0	1774.3	10973.3	13846.2	10051.4
Odisha	7295.5	7613.4	7807.4	2.0	1.1	1.9	287.0	325.7	245.5	424.4	419.3	406.6	8008.8	8359.4	8461.4
Punjab	11374.0	11267.0	11107.0	16591.0	17620.0	16548.0	525.0	553.8	530.0	53.0	39.6	22.1	28543.0	29480.4	28207.1
Rajasthan	222.5	312.6	312.9	9275.5	8663.2	7462.0	6912.9	6432.9	7406.9	1956.8	2490.9	2234.8	18367.7	17899.6	17416.5
Tamil Nadu	4049.9	5349.8	5744.8	NG	NG	NG	1333.0	2819.7	2732.6	209.9	613.8	544.3	5592.8	8783.2	9021.8
Uttar Pradesh	14416.0	14636.0	12162.9	30301.9	29890.9	30082.0	3695.5	3803.2	3755.0	2332.0	1697.4	1773.5	50745.4	50027.5	47773.4
Uttarakhand	579.8	578.6	607.0	858.2	842.4	848.0	338.4	298.9	321.0	51.3	56.5	57.0	1827.7	1776.5	1833.0
West Bengal	15023.7	15370.7	15189.3	895.9	927.8	950.0	434.6	538.6	638.4	192.3	241.7	235.7	16546.5	17078.9	17013.2
Others	2164.1	2420.5	2524.3	84.4	102.0	109.7	409.2	440.7	445.2	90.3	120.0	843.2	2747.9	3058.2	3922.2
ALL INDIA	105231.6	106645.5	102537.9	93506.5	95849.8	90776.2	40044.2	43294.9	40421.5	18342.5	19252.9	17381.7	257124.7	265043.2	251117.3

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 13.05.2015 NG: Not Given

**Increase in revenue by hike in freight rate**

\*124. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether by invoking twenty seven per cent hike in freight rate, Government has earned increased revenue by ₹ 4000 crore recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Railways now haul only thirty per cent of goods compared to over sixty per cent carried by road transport, if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) : (a) The freight rates in general have been increased by 10 per cent with effect from 1.04.2015 along with rationalization in distance slabs. This is likely to yield an additional revenue of about ₹ 4000 crore. However, while there was no increase in freight rates in case of salt for human consumption, the increase in the case of Coal, Cement, Iron or Steel, Iron Ore and Petroleum products was lesser due to reduction in classification of these commodities.

(b) Such data is not maintained by Ministry of Railways. However, as per the Report of the National Transport Development Policy Committee 2014, Railway's share in freight segment has come down from 89% in 1950-51 to 36% in 2010.

The main reason for the declining share of Railways in the freight segment has been the severe capacity constraints on almost all the major trunk routes which has prevented Railways from carrying additional freight traffic. Railways have not been able to find adequate funds for their capacity enhancement projects on account of inadequate budgetary support as well as insufficient internal generation of revenues.

There has been a severe under investment in the Railways. A beginning has been made in the Railway Budget of 2015-16 to reverse the same wherein Railways have decided to seek outside funding to supplement the existing resources. An investment of ₹ 8.5 lakh crore has been planned in the next five years by raising funds from multilateral development banks, pension funds etc. In addition, Railways has also undertaken immediate short term measures like Automatic Freight Rebate Scheme for traffic loaded in empty flow directions, Incentive scheme for freight forwarders, Liberalised Wagon Investment Scheme, Wagon Leasing Scheme, Special Freight Train Operators Scheme, Automobile Freight Train Operators Scheme, improving throughput per train, and running of long haul trains etc. It is expected that these short and long term measures would enable the Railways regain market share in freight segment in the years ahead.

**Import of urea under OGL**

\*125. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed or proposes to allow private companies to import urea freely under Open General Licence (OGL), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether private companies would be allowed to sell urea in the market or they would be allowed to sell urea at the price fixed by Government, the details thereof; and

(c) the total foreign exchange likely to be saved by Government as a result of allowing free import of urea?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question do not arise.

**Pendency of consumer cases**

†\*126. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of consumer fora pending in District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government has taken any fresh measures to reduce the pendency of cases in consumer fora; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism at the National, State and District levels, known as National Commission, State Commission and District Fora respectively, for redressal of consumer disputes. A consumer can file a complaint against defective goods, deficient services or any unfair trade practice in a Consumer Forum, depending on the jurisdiction of such Forum. Orders of the District Fora can be appealed against in the State Commission and that of the State Commission in the National Commission. Orders of the National Commission are appealable in the Supreme Court. As on 21.7.2015, in all 3,88,019 cases are pending in Consumer Courts. 10,101 cases are pending in National

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission, 94,033 in State Commissions and 2,83,885 in District Fora.

(b) and (c) The Government has recently taken the following measures to improve the functioning of Consumer Fora:

- (i) The State Governments have been requested to take action, well in advance, for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and also to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies so as to avoid delay in appointments.
- (ii) The National Commission is holding Circuit Benches from time to time.
- (iii) Financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora, including computerization and networking.
- (iv) A conference of the Presidents of the National Commission and State Commissions and Secretaries in-charge of Consumer Affairs of the State Governments/UTs was held on 29th May, 2015 in New Delhi on effective functioning of the consumer fora. The Conference noted that strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora should be given priority by all the stakeholders, all the Consumer Fora need to use the Online Case Monitoring System application and the Consumer Fora were urged to adhere to the time limits prescribed for disposal of cases in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- (v) In pursuance of the Conference held on 29th May, 2015, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has written to the Chief Ministers of the States to pay urgent attention to the problems being faced by the Consumer Fora with a view to improving their functioning.

**Compensation to drought and hailstorm affected farmers  
of Vidarbha and Marathwada**

\*127. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has appointed any task force or team to visit Vidarbha and Marathwada to evaluate the damage caused to farmers' crops in those areas due to drought, recent hailstorms and untimely rains;
- (b) if so, the details of report given by such team to the Centre along with the estimated damage caused to the crops;
- (c) whether Government is aware that compensation given to farmers is either



inadequate or against the Central norms prescribed in the event of such natural calamities; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to provide compensation to farmers as per the Central norms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) State Government is empowered to undertake necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities like, drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature on receipt of Memorandum from the State Government.

During Kharif 2014-15, Government of Maharashtra reported 26 districts, namely, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Amravati, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, in the State as drought affected and submitted a memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) that visited the drought affected areas of the State for assessing the drought situation and to recommend financial assistance. After receipt of the report from the IMCT, Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) considered and recommended financial assistance. The recommendation of the SC-NEC was considered by the High Level Committee (HLC) which approved ₹ 1962.99 crore from NDRF in the wake of drought in Maharashtra. Besides, for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disaster within the local context, which are not included in the list of notified natural calamities, Ministry of Home Affairs has recently authorized the State Governments to incur an expenditure of 10% of funds available under SDRF, subject to the procedures laid down therein.

(c) and (d) The norms of assistance, is reviewed comprehensively after the award of successive Finance Commission. The norms provide assistance under list of natural calamities including hailstorm. Taking into account various factors including the price rise, the Government of India has issued order on revised items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th April, 2015. The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above as against the earlier norms of 50%) for damage caused to all types of agriculture and horticulture cropped areas due to the notified natural calamities.

Government of India has also enhanced the assistance amount to the farmers by 50% in the revised norms. The financial assistance from SDRF/NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to crops.

In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pest and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India has recently introduced the National Crop Insurance Scheme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14 has been extended further. The State Government of Maharashtra had notified only two schemes namely; NAIS & WBCIS during Rabi 2014-15 season.

Crop insurance is an important intervention to insure farmers crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Under the crop insurance schemes claims are paid to only those farmers who insured their crop and paid premium under any of the notified crop insurance scheme in the notified area by the State Government. Admissible claims are worked out and paid as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

#### **Railway projects pending for approval**

\*128. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the railway projects pending for approval of the erstwhile Planning Commission (NITI Aayog);
- (b) the details of the period since when they are pending before it;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the approval; and
- (d) whether Government has initiated any proposal to do away with this process and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of sending to Planning Commission
1	2	3
1.	Electrification of Ratlam-Nimach-Chandaria-Kota	06.07.2015

1	2	3
2.	Electrification of Valmiki Nagar-Narkatiaganj-Sugauli-Muzaffarpur including Sugauli	06.07.2015
3.	Electrification of Ajmer-Berach-Mavli-Udaipur	15.07.2015
4.	3rd & 4th line between Budhapank - Salegaon <i>via</i> Rajathgarh	21.07.2015
5.	3rd line between Bhadrak-Vizianagaram in balance section (i) Nergundi-Barang (ii) Khurda Road- Vizianagaram	21.07.2015
6.	3rd line between Teegaon- Chichonda Ghat	21.07.2015

(c) and (d) To expedite the process for according In Principle Approval (IPA) and appraisal of schemes/programmes/projects in NITI Aayog for 2015-16, fresh guidelines has been issued by the NITI Aayog according to which In-Principle Approval is required for projects in the interest of robust investment planning and sound appraisal of projects.

#### Disabled-friendly railway stations

\*129. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp railway stations to make them more disabled-friendly;

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

(c) whether Government has any data on disability discounts availed while buying a train ticket; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Provision/augmentation of amenities at stations, including those for disabled passengers is a continuous process. Short term facilities like standard ramp for barrier free entry, earmarking at least two parking lots, non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to building, signages of appropriate visibility, at least one toilet on the ground floor and at least one drinking water tap suitable for use by disabled persons and 'May I help you' Booth, have been planned at all stations beginning with 'A1', 'A' and 'B' category stations. Long term facilities *viz.* provision of facility for inter-platform transfer and engraving on edges of platform, are planned after provision of short term facilities.

Instructions also exist for provision of wheel chair at stations. This facility is provided free of cost, duly escorted by coolies as per present practice. Battery operated

vehicles for disabled passengers have also been provided at some of the major railway stations.

Provision of escalators at 'A1', 'A' & 'C' category stations and stations of tourist importance is a part of Desirable Amenities and are planned on need basis depending upon techno-commercial feasibility and availability of funds. Provision of lifts has also been planned at important stations.

(c) and (d) Four categories of physically challenged persons are eligible for concession in the railway passenger fares. One escort with each such person is also eligible for same element of concession. Total revenue forgone by Railways due to concession to physically challenged persons during 2013-14 was approximately ₹ 91.54 crores.

**Appointment of persons to the posts of Chairman and  
Executive Director of WVEPC**

\*130. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the selection/appointment of the Chairman and Executive Director of Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council (WVEPC);

(b) the tenure-wise and name-wise details of persons selected/appointed against the said posts during the last five years; and

(c) whether guidelines of foreign trade policy have been followed while making selection/appointment to the said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) To promote exports in Textiles Sector, 11 Export Promotion Councils including Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council (WVEPC) have been set up as per provision under Companies Act/ Societies Registration Act.

As per the provisions under Memorandum and Article of Association (MoA) of Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council (WVEPC), Chairman is elected by the members of the Committee of Administration of the Council. Further, MoA states that the tenure of the Chairman would be for a period of two years and he/she would not be subjected to retirement by rotation *i.e.* the Chairman is eligible for re-election.

However,, this situation has been taken care of *vide* the New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) that came into effect from 1st April, 2015, which restricts the tenure of any head of any EPC to two years. WVEPC has been directed to follow provisions of new FTP.

During the last five years, Shri Ashok Jaidka has been the Chairman of the Council. Elections to the post of Chairman were conducted every two years and as there were no nominations, Shri Jaidka was elected unanimously.

As per Memorandum and Articles of Association, Secretary of the Council is appointed by the Chairman in consultation with the 'competent authority'. The post of Secretary in W&WEPC was converted to Executive Director during the year 1995-96.

During the last five years, Shri R.K.Gupta has been the Executive Director of the Council.

#### **Institutional credit to small farmers**

\*131. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers, who have committed suicides, mostly borrowed money from moneylenders and not from institutional sources;

(b) the action taken for providing institutional credit to small farmers by adopting innovative methods to rescue them from the clutches of moneylenders; and

(c) the measures proposed for a big push to public investment in rural areas to assist farmers in getting loans liberally?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(a) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report 2014, 5650 farmers (figure does not include agricultural labourers) committed suicide during the year 2014. Bankruptcy/indebtedness accounted for 20.6% of farmers suicide, in 2014.

(b) As per December, 2014 report based on National Sample Survey, 70th Round 52% of the agricultural households in the country were estimated to be indebted. Further, at All India level, about 60% of the outstanding loans were taken from institutional sources, which included government (2.1%), cooperative societies (14.8%) and banks (42.9%). Among the non-institutional sources, agricultural/professional moneylenders (25.8%) had the major share in terms of outstanding loans.

In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on private moneylenders for meeting their credit needs and providing relief to the indebted farmers, Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and to bring down the rate of interest on farm loans. These measures, *inter alia*, include fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh @4% per annum to such

farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, etc.

- (c) Following measures have been taken to encourage credit flow in rural areas:
- (i) Long Term Rural Credit Fund was announced by Government of India in the Union Budget 2014-15 to motivate Cooperative Banks and RRBs to extend agriculture term loans to the farmers at concessional rate of interest. This fund has been constituted with an initial allocation of ₹ 5000 crore against which the entire amount was disbursed during 2014-15. For the year 2015-16 the allocation is ₹ 15000 crore. NABARD is providing refinance facility to Cooperative Banks and RRBs out of this fund at 6.70% to enable them to provide agriculture term credit at concessional rate.
  - (ii) Concessional Refinance: From the year 2014-15 a scheme of providing refinance at concessional rate for specific activities under Plantation and Horticulture as also to area based schemes has been introduced by NABARD. The scheme is continuing during the year 2015-16 and is applicable for RRBs and Cooperative Banks. Under this scheme refinance is made available at 100% and the rate of interest is 0.5% less than the applicable rate of interest on refinance.
  - (iii) Loans are also extended to State Government for creation of rural infrastructure thereby creating access to markets for agricultural produce of the farmers for better price realization.

#### **Development of paddy variety for drought prone areas**

\*132. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ICAR has developed a paddy variety for drought prone areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government would introduce this variety in drought prone areas of Maharashtra; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Several drought tolerant varieties of paddy have been developed in the country. Some of these are Vandana, CR Dhan 40, Sahbhagi Dhan, Satyabhama, CR Dhan 305,

Birsa Vikas Dhan 203, Birsa Vikas Dhan 111, DRR Dhan 42 (IR 64 Drt 1), etc. of these, DRR Dhan 42 (IR 64 Drt 1) is the recent one, released in December 2014 and developed through marker assisted selection. It is released for drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) Varieties like, CR Dhan 40 and Ratnagiri 5 are recommended for drought prone areas of Maharashtra. The seeds of these varieties are made available to farmers. However, new variety DRR Dhan 42 (IR 64 Drt 1) was not evaluated being of medium duration maturity for Maharashtra.

### **Implementation of Digital India Programme**

\*133. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Digital India Programme launched by the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to implement the Programme successfully?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Digital India is a programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is an Umbrella Programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal. Each individual element stands on its own, but is also part of the larger picture.

The vision of Digital India is centred on three key areas, viz. (i) Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, (ii) Governance and Services on Demand and (iii) Digital Empowerment of Citizens. Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to nine pillars of growth areas viz. (i) Broadband Highways, (ii) Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, (iii) Public Internet Access Programme, (iv) e-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology, (v) e-Kranti – Electronic delivery of services, (vi) Information for All, (vii) Electronics Manufacturing – Target NET ZERO Imports, (viii) IT for Jobs and (ix) Early Harvest Programmes.

The Digital India programme has been envisaged to be coordinated by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and implemented by the entire Government.

(b) Considering the multiplicity of agencies involved and the need for overall aggregation and integration at the national level, it has been considered appropriate to implement Digital India as a programme, with well defined roles and responsibilities of each agency involved and to create an appropriate programme management structure. Line Ministries/Departments are responsible for the implementation of the relevant components under the Digital India Programme.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is the overall coordinating Department for the implementation of Digital India by various Line Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments.

#### **Decontrolling urea prices**

\*134. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether urea is the only fertilizer yet to be decontrolled;
- (b) whether Government has an accumulated unpaid bill for subsidies worth ₹ 40,000 crore;
- (c) Whether Government is considering decanalization or freeing up of import and other ways in which urea prices could be decontrolled; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. Urea is not the only controlled fertilizer.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the Department of Fertilizers at present.
- (d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

#### **Storage facilities for farmers**

\*135. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate and under such conditions farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low and such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income;



(b) whether Government has ascertained as to how much crop is lost due to poor storage conditions; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to provide storage facilities to farmers near their fields, and in particular to the small and marginal farmers, to prevent losses.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Study Report (2004) of “State of the Farmer-A Millennium Study”; estimated Marketable Surplus Ratio (MSR) in food grains is 60% of food grain production. Accordingly, the marketable surplus in 2013-14 was approximately 159.00 million Metric Tonnes (MT) of food grains. The total storage capacity owned/created by various agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State agencies including State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs), Cooperatives and private parties as on May, 2015 is 121.11 million MT. The augmentation of storage facilities in rural areas will improve the holding capacity of farmers, thus preventing any sale immediately after harvest and will allow instead opportunities to avail better returns subsequently.

The Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in its Report, 2012 has estimated post-harvest losses of major crops and live stock produce occurring at different stages of marketing operations based on data of 2005 - 07. This Report has also estimated storage losses at farm level storage, godown/warehouse level storage, wholesaler level storage, retailer level storage and processing unit level storage. When considered cumulatively, the total storage losses due to inadequate and poor storage is estimated to be 0.98% to 1.29% of production in case of cereals, while it is 0.86% to 1.96% in case of pulses and in case of oilseeds, it is 0.41% to 0.96%.

In order to provide storage facilities to the farmers including small and marginal farmers near their fields to reduce losses, the Government has since 1.4.2001 been implementing the Gramin Bhandaran Yojana [since subsumed into Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) *w.e.f* 01.04.2014]. Under the Scheme, from April, 2001 and up to June, 2015, 35,226 godowns with a capacity of 555.13 lakh MT have been sanctioned for construction and renovation and a subsidy of ₹ 1908.50 crore has been released. Of this, a total of 28,694 godowns with a capacity of 480.59 lakh MT have been constructed and a total of 1743 godowns with a capacity of 22.13 lakh MT have been renovated. Further other schemes which include, *inter-alia*, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY),

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are also promoting creation of scientific storage for agriculture produce. In addition, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is also assisting cooperatives in the rural areas to construct godowns for storing agri inputs and farm produce.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Compensation for crop damage due to natural calamities

1281. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any compensation/relief to the farmers for the damage of their crops due to natural calamities including hailstorms;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms or modalities adopted for the purpose;

(c) whether the financial assistance being provided as compensation/relief to the farmers is adequate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) State Government is empowered to undertake necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities like, drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature on receipt of Memorandum from the State Government. On request by any State Government, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation constitutes and Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) to visit the States for assessing damages including crop loss for recommending financial assistance from NDRF. Based on the report of the IMCT, Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) recommends extent of admissible assistance as per laid down items and norms of assistance from NDRF/SDRF for approval of the High Level Committee (HLC) to sanction central assistance from NDRF. The norms for relief under SDRF/NDRF are ₹ 6800/- per hectare for rainfed crops, ₹ 13,500/- per ha. For assured irrigated crops and ₹ 18,000/- per ha. for all type of perennial crops, where crop loss is more than 33% and above.

(c) and (d) The financial assistance from SDRF/NDRF is providing immediate relief and is not compensation for loss/damage to crops. Crop insurance is a financial tool to insure farmers against crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Under the crop insurance schemes claims are paid to only those farmers who insured their crops and paid premium under any of the notified crop insurance scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

The norms of assistance, is reviewed comprehensively after the award of successive Finance Commission taking into account various factors including the price rise. The Government of India has issued order on revised items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April, 2015. The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above as against the earlier norms of 50%) for damage caused to all types of agriculture and horticulture cropped areas due to the notified natural calamities. Government of India has also enhanced the assistance amount to the farmers by 50% in the revised norms.

#### **National Agricultural Market**

1282. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to launch a National Agricultural Market (NAM) which would integrate all existing Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) across the country through an on-line platform in a bid to reduce number of intermediaries in fruit and vegetable marketing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the proposed NAM would help farmers to sell their produce through local APMC to on-line Platform to locally as well as outside the APMC or even the physical boundary of the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The Government has recently approved a Central Sector scheme for Promotion of National Agriculture Market (NAM) through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) for implementation during 2015-16 to 2017-18 with a budget of ₹ 200 crores. The Scheme envisages implementation of NAM through Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), which is an autonomous organization under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). It provides for a pan-India electronic trading portal which will network selected Agricultural Produce Marketing

Committees (APMC) market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. NAM is a “virtual” market but it will have physical markets (mandis) at the back end. The e-platform will be deployed in selected 585 regulated wholesale markets across the country based on the States having carried out prior reforms in their marketing laws in respect of (i) a single license to be valid across the State, (ii) single point levy of market fee and (iii) provision for electronic auction as a mode for price discovery.

DAC will meet expenses on software and its customization to the State specific requirements. In addition, DAC will also give one time grant upto ₹ 30.00 lakhs per Mandi towards fixed cost for related equipment/infrastructure.

Initially, trading through the e-platform would cover trading of staples, such as cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Trading in fresh produce including fruits and vegetables will be considered once trading in staples has been smoothly established.

The selected APMC market yards that are integrated with the e-platform will offer the farmers both the choice to place their produce for sale either to the traders physically present in the mandi or else post the sale details on the on-line portal available in the same market yard for sale locally as well as outside the APMC or even within the physical boundary of the State.

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

1283. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted that there could be deficient rainfall by eight to ten per cent in July and August, 2015;

(b) if so, the contingency plan put in place by the Government; and

(c) whether the Ministry has advised farmers to choose their crops wisely after a careful look at the weather forecast, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) to (c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) in its 2nd stage Long Range Forecast for 2015 South-West Monsoon released on 2nd June, 2015 has predicted that the season rainfall for the country as a whole is likely to be 92% of Long Period Average (LPA) during July and in 90% of LPA in August, both with a model error of  $\pm 9\%$ . Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), ICAR has developed agriculture contingency plans in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities in 600 districts of the country. The contingency plan provides

broad advisory to farmers at the district level, prescribing alternate strategies in the event of climatic variability, by factoring in its crops/livestock/aquaculture practices/pattern, soil characteristics, infrastructural facilities etc.

States have been advised to ensure availability of appropriate low water consumption seeds and ensure meeting any contingency cropping requirement in the eventuality of deficient rainfall. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) schemes, the States may make changes within guidelines in approved action plan to meet the contingency arising out of deficient rains. 10% of funds available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) have also been kept aside for undertaking appropriate interventions to mitigate drought like situation, if any, arising out of deficient rainfall. Appropriate drought mitigation measures *viz.* Construction of water harvesting structure under MGNREGA; promote agronomic practices for moisture conservation; promote cultivation of less water consuming crops; restoration of irrigation infrastructure by de-silting canals; energizing tubewells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps etc. are being initiated by States to deal with any potential drought situation.

#### **Compensation to drought affected farmers**

1284. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of farmers who lost their crops to the sweeping drought in 2014-15 across the country, particularly in Maharashtra, have not been provided compensation, if so, the facts thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued any instruction to State Governments to provide compensation to the affected farmers, particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) During the year 2014-15, due to deficient monsoon, Governments of Haryana declared drought in 21 districts, Uttar Pradesh in 44 districts, Karnataka in 9 districts, Maharashtra in 26 districts and Andhra Pradesh in 7 districts of the State. These States had also submitted detailed Memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought relief. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited the affected States to assess the drought situation and submitted reports. Government of India approved ₹ 777.34 crore to Uttar Pradesh, ₹ 200.35 crore to Karnataka, ₹ 168.87 crore to Haryana, ₹ 1962.99 crore to

Maharashtra and ₹ 237.51 crore to Andhra Pradesh from NDRF in the wake of drought for distribution as relief assistance to farmers.

In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pest & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India has recently introduced the National Crop Insurance Scheme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14 has been extended further. The State Government of Maharashtra had notified only two schemes namely; NAIS & WBCIS during Rabi 2014-15 season. The compensation is distributed to the farmers as per terms and conditions of the schemes concerned who have insured their crops under the scheme.

#### **Soil testing of cultivable land in Bihar**

†1285. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cultivable land in Bihar is more fertile, if so, details of the action plan of Government to carry out soil testing and supply of seeds on time; and
- (b) whether new variety of seeds have been developed through agricultural research and provided to farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The nutrient status of soils in Bihar is low to medium in available Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potas. Zinc deficiency is found in Samastipur, Arwal, Patna and Jehanabad districts. Iron deficiency is found in Samastipur and Vaishali district only. (Source: Soil Fertility maps prepared by Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal during 2011-12 to 2013-14.

The Government is implementing Soil Health Management scheme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in all States including Bihar. In 2014-15, setting up of 6 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories, strengthening of 5 soil testing laboratories and distribution of micronutrients for 20,000 ha. has been sanctioned to State Government of Bihar and ₹ 552.40 lakh released. Government of Bihar has been allocated ₹ 357.77 lakh for 2015-16 under Soil Health Management.

Soil Health Card scheme has been introduced in all States including Bihar in 2014-15

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the aim to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a every 3 years. Soil health card provides farmers with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrient to be applied for cultivation of various crops along with soil amendments. A target to analyse 13.09 lakh soil samples and provide 113.82 lakh Soil health Cards to farmers during 3 years has been kept for Bihar. A sum of ₹ 253.39 lakh has been released to Bihar during 2014-15 under the scheme. Allocation for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 138.94 lakh.

Under National Agricultural Research System comprising of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities, 520 high yielding crop varieties/hybrids have been released during the last five years (2010-2014) including 291 cereals, 81 of oil seeds, 80 of pulses, 19 of forages, 29 of fibers and 20 of sugarcane that have fair degree of tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses.

Crop-wise high yielding varieties seeds have been made available to farmers of Bihar during Kharif 2015 as reported by State is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds  
During Kharif 2015 in Bihar*

Crop	Requirement	Availability	Status	Further Tie up
Paddy	324800	397397	72597	-
Arhar	5837	8500	2663	-
Urd	1728	5000	3272	-
Moong	1600	1300	-300	To be Met from NSC
TOTAL	333965	412197	78232	

**Development of diabetic friendly rice varieties**

1286.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: (a) whether it is a fact that researchers claim development of diabetic-friendly rice varieties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad has identified three rice varieties with low glycemic index (GI) values which are considered suitable for diabetic patients. These varieties are: Lalat (GI=53.17), BPT 5204 (GI=51.42) and Sampada (GI=51).

Any variety of rice with  $\leq 55$  GI is considered as diabetic friendly. Presently, these varieties are under cultivation in different states of India.

**Development of flood and drought resistant seeds**

1287. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is developing eco-friendly flood/drought tolerant seeds for protecting the crops in flood/drought prone regions of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted research study on the generation of flood/drought resistant seed varieties of various crops particularly for Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of such flood/drought resistant seed varieties through research innovation; and

(d) whether these seeds have already been used in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities has developed flood/drought tolerant crop varieties for different regions of the country. The details are given in Statement- I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Research for development of varieties of various crops, including flood/drought tolerant varieties for various agro-ecologies is a continuous process under NARS. The concerted research efforts have led to release of a number of varieties tolerant to high moisture/water logging and drought and stresses in different crops for Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement- II (*See below*).

(d) The seeds of flood/drought tolerant varieties of different crops are made available to the farmers in the area/state/region of recommendation. Besides, under technology demonstration component of National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture some of these varieties are also demonstrated to farmers in various flood/drought prone regions of the country.



**Statement-I***Important flood and drought tolerant varieties/hybrids of different crops*

Crop	Varieties/hybrids
<b>Deep water/submergence/water logging tolerance</b>	
Rice	Swarna Sub-1, Sambha Mahsuri Sub-1, Varshadhan, Gayatri, Sarla, Pooja, Prateeksha, Durga, JalaMani, CR Dhan 505, CR Dhan 502, Jalnidhi, Neerja, Jaladhi 1, Jaladhi 2, Hemavathi
Maize	HM-5, Seed Tech-2324, HM-10, PMH-2
Sugarcane	Co 98014 (Karan-1), Co 0239, Co 0118, Co 0238, Co 0233, Co 05009
Jute	JRO 7835, JRO 878, JRC 321, JRC 7447, JRC 532, JRC-517, Bidhan Pat-1
<b>Drought tolerance</b>	
Rice	Sahabhagi Dhan, Vandana, Anjali, Satyabhama, DRR Dhan 42 (IR64 Drt 1), DRR Dhan 43, Birsa Vikas Dhan 203, Birsa Vikas Dhan 111, Rajendra Bhagwati, Jaldi Dhan 6
Wheat	PBW 527, HI 1531, HI 8627, HD 2888, HPW 349, PBW 644, WH 1080, HD 3043, PBW 396, K 9465, K 8962, MP 3288, HD 4672, NIAW 1415, HD 2987
Maize	Pusa Hybrid Makka 1, HM 4, Pusa Hybrid Makka 5, DHM 121, Buland,
Sorghum	CSH 19 R, CSV 18, CSH 15R
Pearl Millet	HHB 67 improved, GHB 757, GHB 719, Dhanshakti, HHB 234, Mandor Bajra Composite 2, HHB-226, RHB-177, Pusa Composite 443,
Barley	RD 2660, K603
Chickpea	Vijay, Vikas, RSG 14, RSG 888, ICCV 10, Pusa 362, Vijay
Groundnut	Ajaya, Girnar 1, TAG-24, Kadiri 6, ICGV 91114
Soybean	NRC 7, JS 95-60
Sugarcane	Co 98014 (Karan-1), Co 0239, Co 0118, Co 0238, Co 06927, Co 0403, Co 86032
Cotton	HD 324, CICR-1, Raj DH 7, Jawahar Tapti, Pratap Kapi, Suraj, Surabhi, Veena, AK 235,
Jute	JBO 1 (Sudhangsu), JRO 204, JRO 524, JRC 80

**Statement- II**

*Important flood and drought tolerant varieties/hybrids of  
different crops for Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh*

Crop	States/Varieties	
	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Pradesh
<b>Flood/excess water</b>		
Rice	Swarna Sub 1, Swarna	Sub 1, Samba Mahsuri Sub 1, Jalnidhi, Chakia 59
Wheat	HD 2329, DBW 17, Raj 3765, KRL 3-4	HD 2329, DBW 17, Raj 3765, KRL 3-4
Maize	Pusa early Hybrid makka 1, D 994	D-994
Sugarcane	CoSnk 05104	Co 98014, Co 0118, CoPant 97222, CoLk 94184
<b>Drought</b>		
Rice	DRR Dhan 42 (IR 64 Drt 1), Indra Barani Dhan 1, Indra Aerobic 1	Shushk Samrat
Wheat	DBW 110, MP 3288, MP 3173, HI 1500, HW 2004	HD 2888, K 8027, HD 3043
Maize	VHM 51	VMH 53
Pigeonpea	UPAS 120, Rajeev Lochan, MA 3, ICPL 87119	UPAS 120, Pusa 992, Bahar, MAL 13, Amar
Sugarcane	Co 0218, Co 0403, Co 86032	Co 0238, Co 0239, CoLk 94184, CoPant 97222

**Criterion to avail claims under Crop Insurance Schemes**

1288. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented various crop insurance schemes including National Agriculture Insurance Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of the crops included under the various crop insurance schemes and the number of farmers benefited thereunder;

(c) the details of the criteria fixed by Government to dispose of the claims under various crop insurance schemes; and

(d) whether Government is considering to modify the existing crop insurance schemes as there are deficiencies in the present crop insurance schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India is implementing National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14, has been allowed to be continued on request of States. These schemes envisages coverage of food crop, oilseeds, pulses, annual commercial/ horticultural and some horticultural/plantation crops for which yield data/weather data is available for sufficient number of years. Details of crops covered so far, are given in Statement (*See* below). Since inception of the crop insurance schemes in 1999-2000 till Rabi 2014-15 about 3226 lakh farmers have been insured and claims have been paid to about 1108 lakh farmers under various crop insurance schemes.

(c) As per provisions, the claims are processed and approved by the insurance companies after receipt of yield data/weather data from State Governments/weather data providers within stipulated cut-off date. If the actual yield per hectare of insured crop for the notified areas (based on requisite number of crop cutting experiments) fall short of the specified threshold yield, all the insured farmers grown that crop deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield and are eligible for indemnification of claims as per provision of NAIS & MNAIS. However, under WBCIS, the admissible claims are worked out on the basis of deviation from the trigger value of weather parameters. 25% of likely claims are paid in advance as immediate relief in the areas which suffer at least 50% crop yield loss. Under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), settlement of claims is made within 45 days from the closure of risk period.

(d) Improvement in crop insurance schemes to make them more scientific and to better serve the interest of farmers is a continuous process. To make the crop

insurance schemes farmers friendly various improvements in consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments have been made in the schemes from time to time to sufficiently compensate the farmers on account of damage of their crops due to natural calamities/adverse weather to provide targeted benefit to the farmers under the Crop Insurance Schemes.

**Statement**

*Crops covered under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)*

Sl. No.	Crops covered under Rabi Season	Sl. No.	Crops covered under Kharif Season
1	2	3	4
<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>		<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>	
1.	Paddy	1.	Paddy
2.	Wheat	2.	Maize
3.	Jowar	3.	Jowar
4.	Bajra	4.	Bajra
5.	Maize	5.	Ragi
6.	Barley	6.	Moth
7.	Rape and Mustard	7.	Korra
8.	Linseed	8.	Navane
9.	Blackgram	9.	Save
10.	Bengalgram	10.	Blackgram
11.	Greengram	11.	Greengram
12.	Redgram	12.	Horsegram
13.	Horsegram	13.	Redgram
14.	Sunflower	14.	Groundnut
15.	Safflower	15.	Sesamum
16.	Sesamum	16.	Sunflower
17.	Groundnut	17.	Soyabean

1	2	3	4
18.	Ragi	18.	Niger
19.	Peas	19.	Castor
20.	Lentil	20.	Kodo Kulki
<b>ANNUAL COMM./HO</b>		<b>ANNUAL COMM./HORT. CROPS</b>	
1.	Cotton	1.	Sugaracane
2.	Sugracane	2.	Banane
3.	Potato	3.	Cotton
4.	Onion	4.	Potato
5.	Ginger	5.	Chilly
6.	Chillies	6.	Ginger
7.	Tapioca	7.	Onion
8.	Banana	8.	Turmeric
9.	Jeera	9.	Pineapple
10.	Garlic	10.	Tapioca
11.	Isabgol	11.	Jute
12.	Sonf		
13.	Brinjal		

*Crops covered under modified National Agricultural  
Insurance Scheme (MINAS)*

Sl. No.	Crops covered under Rabi Season	Sl. No.	Crops covered under Kharif Season
1	2	3	4
<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>		<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>	
1.	Redgram	1.	Bajra
2.	Barley	2.	Blackgram
3.	Bengalgram	3.	Castor
4.	Blackgram	4.	Guar

1	2	3	4
5.	Field Pea	5.	Cowpea
6.	Greengram	6.	Greengram
7.	Groundnut	7.	Groundnut
8.	Horsegram	8.	Horsegram
9.	Jowar	9.	Jowar
10.	Lentil	10.	Maize
11.	Linseed	11.	Moth
12.	Maize	12.	Paddy
13.	Mustard	13.	Ragi
14.	Paddy	14.	Redgram
15.	Pea	15.	Seamum
16.	Ragi	16.	Soyabean
17.	Safflower	17.	Sunflower
18.	Sunflower		
19.	Taramira		
20.	Wheat		
<b>ACH</b>		<b>ACH</b>	
1.	Banana	1.	Chilly
2.	Chilly	2.	Cotton
3.	Chumin	3.	Onion
4.	Fenugreek	4.	Sugracane
5.	Isabgul	5.	Turmeric
6.	Potato		
7.	Sugracane		
8.	Tapioca		

*Crops covered under Weather-based crop  
Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)*

Sl. No.	Crops covered under Rabi Season	Sl. No.	Crops covered under Kharif Season
1	2	3	4
<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>		<b>Food Crops and Oil Seeds</b>	
1.	Bajra	1.	Bajra
2.	Barley	2.	Blackgram
3.	Bengalgram	3.	Castor
4.	Blackgram	4.	Guar
5.	Pea	5.	Cowpea
6.	Groundnut	6.	Greengram
7.	Jowar	7.	Groundnut
8.	Lentil	8.	Jowar
9.	Linseed	9.	Maize
10.	Maize	10.	Moth
11.	Mustard	11.	Paddy
12.	Paddy	12.	Ragi
13.	Redgram	13.	Redgram
14.	Seasmum	14.	Sesamum
15.	Sunflower	15.	Soyabean
16.	Taramira	16.	Sunflower
17.	Wheat		
<b>ACH</b>		<b>ACH</b>	
1.	Aomla	1.	Arecanut
2.	Apple	2.	Apple
3.	Banana	3.	Banana

1	2	3	4
4.	Betal	4.	Betal
5.	Brinjal	5.	Bitter Gourd
6.	Cabbage	6.	Black Pepper
7.	Cashew	7.	Brinjal
8.	Cauliflower	8.	Cardamom
9.	Chilly	9.	Cauliflower
10.	Citrus	10.	Chilly
11.	Coriander	11.	Coconut
12.	Cotton	12.	Cotton
13.	Cumin	13.	Ginger
14.	Fenugreek	14.	Grape
15.	Grape	15.	Guava
16.	Guava	16.	Lady Finger
17.	Isabgul	17.	Marigold
18.	Ladyfinger	18.	Oil Palm
19.	Litchi	19.	Onion
20.	Mango	20.	Orange
21.	Marigold	21.	Papaya
22.	Mosambi	22.	Pineapple
23.	Olipalm	23.	Potato
24.	Onion	24.	Sapota
25.	Orange	25.	Sugarcane
26.	Papaya	26.	Sweet Orange
27.	Pomegranape	27.	Tapioca
28.	Potato	28.	Tomoto
29.	Tapioca	29.	Tuberose
30.	Tomato	30.	Turmeric
31.	Tuberose		
32.	Turmeric		



**Availability of quality seeds**

1289. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that making available quality seeds to farmers is becoming a challenge to Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of quality seeds, the productivity and production is also not as per the expectations; and

(c) how ICAR, State Agriculture Universities, National Seed Corporation, etc., are ensuring to provide quality seeds to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir. The availability of quality seeds for farmers during the last three years against the requirement is as follows:-

*(Quantity in lakh quintals)*

Year	Requirement	Availability
2012-13	315.19	328.58
2013-14	335.26	347.31
2014-15	343.56	351.77

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Systematic breeder seed production programme is taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and certified/quality seed production programme is taken up by the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. (NSC), the State Seeds Corporations, the State Department of Agriculture, State Seed Farms, State Agricultural Universities Farms, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO), Private Firms etc. for ensuring the supply of quality seeds to farmers.

**Remunerative price to farmers for their produces**

1290. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have received remunerative price of their produce under the agricultural price policy keeping in view the high inflation during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Punjab and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Price Support Scheme for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton has been implemented across the country, if so, the details of procurement under the said scheme when prices of produce fell below MSP during the said period; and

(d) other corrective steps taken by Government to provide adequate price to farmers for their produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) to (c) Government ensures remunerative price to the growers by offering to procure their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government. However, farmers are free to sell it to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

Procurement undertaken by the Government agencies for the major agricultural crops namely paddy (rice) from 2012-13 to 2014-15 kharif marketing season and of wheat from 2013-14 to 2015-16 rabi marketing season is at Statement-I (*See* below).

Price Support Scheme is applicable across the country. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is at Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) To ensure that farmers get adequate price for their produce, States/UTs have been advised to amend their respective States APMC Acts on the lines of Model Act, 2003. The Model Act provides for direct marketing, contract farming, farmers/consumer markets, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors, 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 Standardisation (AMIGS) and Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY). In addition, Government is also implementing Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) 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, the Government has approved the Central Sector Scheme for promotion of National Agriculture Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure fund (A-ITF). The Scheme provides for a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) and market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) has also been included as an additional agency for procurement of pulses and oilseeds.

**Statement- I***Procurement of Rice (Kharif Marketing Season)*

('000 tonnes)			
States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
Andhra Pradesh	6471	3738	3522
Assam	20	0	12
Bihar	1303	942	1630
Chandigarh	12	12	10
Chhattisgarh	4804	4290	3355
Haryana	2609	2406	2013
Jharkhand	215	0	2
Karnataka	59	0	83
Kerala	240	359	374
Madhya Pradesh	898	1044	807
Maharashtra	192	161	199
Odisha	3613	2820	3486
Punjab	8558	8106	7782
Tamil Nadu	481	684	951
Telangana	-	4353	3467
Uttarakhand	497	463	465
Uttar Pradesh	2286	1127	1698
West Bengal	1766	1359	1847
Others	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34028</b>	<b>31864</b>	<b>31704</b>

*Procurement of wheat  
(Rabi Marketing Seasons)*

('000 tonnes)			
States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Chandigarh	8	5	11
Gujarat	0	0	73
Haryana	5873	6495	6778

States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Madhya Pradesh	6355	7094	7309
Punjab	10897	11641	10344
Rajasthan	1268	2159	1300
Uttarakhand	5	1	4
Uttar Pradesh	683	628	2267
Others	3	0	2
TOTAL	25092	28023	28088

**Statement-II***Procurement of Pulses, Oilseeds and Cotton*

(in Metric Tonnes)

Commodity	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Pulses</b>			
Arhar (Tur)	16004.84	-	-
Gram	-	-	314785.67
Urad	79856.41	4648.25	-
<b>Oilseeds</b>			
Rapeseed/Mustard	-	-	1714.86
Sunflower seed	1499.10	4382.78	4153.21
Groundnut	-	334097.89	6229.81
Milling Copra	66454.15	4328.71	-
Milling Copra (AP)	49.45	-	-
Ball Copra	9229.84	29535.28	-
<b>Cotton</b>			
By NAFED	181510.35	-	-
By CCI	1210444.30	22736.40	4504620.80

**Destruction of crops due to unseasonal rains and hailstorms**

†1291. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate has been made regarding the heavy loss due to destruction of crops, incurred to farmers due to unseasonal rains and hailstorms in the year 2014-15; and

(b) whether Government has paid compensation to all the farmers of the country on the basis of the loss of their crops?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) In the month of February-May, 2015 many States like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Telangana were hit by hailstorm followed by unseasonal rainfall. These States submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of hailstorms. The main Rabi Crops affected were wheat, maize, mustard, gram, pea, lentil, vegetables, etc. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) had constituted Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) to visit the affected areas for assessment of the ground situation and recommendation of financial assistance. Details of financial assistance sought/approved from the NDRF and amount released from SDRF for hailstorms affected States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Besides, for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disaster within the local context, which are not included in the list of notified natural calamities, Government of India has recently authorized the State Governments to incur an expenditure of 10% of funds available under SDRF, subject to the procedures laid down therein.

In addition, the calamity affected farmers are entitled for claims under various crop insurance schemes under implementation in the country.

#### **Statement**

*Statement indicating assistance sought & approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of hailstorm and amount released from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Area affected (in ha.)	Assistance sought by the State Govt.	Assistance approved	SDRF Released	
					First Installment	Second Installment (Due in December)
1.	Rajasthan	3045761	11886.00	1447.73	413.50	413.50
2.	Haryana	541526	1135.91	\$	115.50	-
3.	Bihar	1882040	2041.10	@	175.87	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	109623	353.595	@	106.20	-
5.	Karnataka	111410	151.28	\$	103.50	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	8409478	7543.70	@	253.125	-
7.	Telangana	118504	17.53	\$	102.75	-

@ proposal has been considered by HLC on 24.7.2015. Minutes are awaited from Ministry of Home Affairs.

\$ Meeting of SC-NEC scheduled to held on 29.7.2015 to consider the report of IMCT.

**Hardships faced by coconut growers**

1292. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problems faced by the coconut growers due to drought, disease and lack of proper irrigation facilities, resulting in withering of coconut trees, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the mechanism put in place by the Coconut Development Board to mitigate the hardships faced by the coconut growers;

(c) the other measures proposed to be taken by Government for the same;

(d) the total number of Coconut Research Centres in the country and their status; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to commercialise and promote Neera parallel to soft drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to severe drought and lack of proper irrigation facilities, the health of coconut palms has been affected resulting loss of production in major coconut growing States.

Coconut Development Board (CDB) has been implementing various schemes/programmes and take other measures for improving production and productivity of coconut in the country to mitigate the hardships faced by the coconut growers. The detail of ongoing schemes/programmes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) is being implemented in collaboration with Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AIC) and respective State Governments for providing insurance coverage for coconut palm affected by natural perils like drought, cyclone, pest and disease.

(d) The details of Coconut Research Centres in the country is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) CDB is giving thrust for processing and marketing Neera as health drink through Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) in the country. Two units, *viz.* (i) Kaipuzha Coconut Producers Company, Kollam and Thrukochi Coconut Producers Company, Ernakulam have started commercial production of Neera. CDB has also taken initiative to popularize the promotion of Neera as a healthy alternative to soft drinks through print and electronic media on account of its health benefits and nutritional value.

The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Kerala has also developed a neera extracting and bottling technology to supply fresh, hygienic and unfermented Neera from coconut.

**Statement-I**

*The detail of ongoing schemes/programmes of Coconut Development Board for improving production and productivity of coconut in the country*

- 
- I. Production and distribution of planting material
  - II. Expansion of area under coconut
  - III. Integrated Farming for productivity improvement
  - IV. Replanting and Rejuvenation of coconut gardens
  - V. Technology Mission on coconut
  - VI. Marketing, market intelligent services, statistics and strengthening of Export Promotion Council
  - VII. Information and Information Technology
  - VIII. Extension and Publicity
  - IX. Establishment of Research & Development Centres
  - X. Three tier Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) in coconut sector
  - XI. Skill Development Training Programmes (Friends of Coconut tree (FoCT))
  - XII. Promotion of Neera production and marketing
  - XIII. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)
  - XIV. 'Kera Suraksha' Insurance Scheme for Coconut Tree Climbers (CTC)
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**Statement-II**

*Details of the coconut centres functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI)*

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Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Location of the centre	State
1.	CPCRI, Kasaragod	Kudlu, Kasaragod	Kerala
2.	CPCRI, RS, Kayamkulam	Krishnapuram, Kayamkulam, Alappuzha District	Kerala
3.	CPCRI, RS, Vittal	Vittal, Dakshina Kannada District	Karnataka
4.	CPCRI, RC, Kidu	Kidu, Nettana, Dakshina Kannada District	Karnataka
5.	CPCRI, RC, Kahikuchi	Kahikuchi, Guwahati	Assam
6.	CPCRI, RC, Mohitnagar	Mohitnagar, Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
7.	CPCRI, RC, Minicoy	Minicoy	Union Territory Lakshadweep

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*Details of the coconut centres functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), All India Co-ordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Palms*

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Location of the centre	University/ICAR Institute
<b>Coconut</b>			
1.	Aliyarnagar	Coconut Research Station, Aliyarnagar - 642 101, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
2.	Ambajipeta	Horticultural Research Station, Ambajipeta - 533 214, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Arsikere	Horticultural Research Station, Arsikere-573 103, Hassan District, Karnataka	University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot, Karnataka
4.	Bhubaneswar	Department of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar - 751 003, Odisha	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
5.	Goa	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa	ICAR Research Institute
6.	Jagdalpur	Saheed Gundadhoor College of Agriculture & Research Station, Kumharawand Farm, Jagdalpur - 494 005, Chhattisgarh	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
7.	Kahikuchi	Horticultural Research Station, Kahikuchi, Guwahati-781 017, Kamrup District	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Assam
8.	Kasaragod	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod-671 124.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI)



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Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Location of the centre	University/ICAR Institute
9.	Mondouri	Directorate of Research, P.O. Kalyani - 741 235, Nadia District, West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, West Bengal
10.	Navsari	ASPEE College of Horticulture & Forestry, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari - 396 450, Gujarat	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
11.	Pilicode	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Pilicode P.O. Kasaragod - 670 353, Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur, Kerala
12.	Port Blair	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair	ICAR Research Institute
13.	Ratnagiri	Regional Coconut Research Station, Bhatye - 421 612, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Maharashtra
14.	Sabour	Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour, Bhagalpur District - 813 210, Bihar	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bihar
15.	Veppankulam	Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam - 614 906, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

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### Loss of crops due to rains

1293. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loss of seasonal and horticultural crops due to rains this year in the country;
- (b) the area and the number of farmers and agricultural labourers affected by this; and
- (c) to what extent Government would compensate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The kharif crop are mainly sown during monsoon season. The State Government of Gujarat, Assam and Goa have reported crop losses during current kharif season. The details of the crop loss and farmers affected are as under:-

States	Crops	Total crop loss (in ha)	No. of farmers affected
Gujarat	Agricultural	174737.10	61844
	Horticultural	10584.49	9842
	Total	185321.59	71686
Assam	Vegetable	7953	5000
Goa	Agricultural	14	27
	Horticultural	26	48

(c) The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has notified revised norms of assistance under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th April, 2015. The extant norms of NDRF/SDRF, *inter-alia*, provide assistance to the farmers in the form of agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to agriculture and horticulture perennial crops due to the notified natural calamities.

The Government of Gujarat has declared special relief package to the affected farmers. Besides, additional assistance of ₹4500 per hectare has been declared to plantation crops like banana from State Governments own resources.

The Government of Assam has also informed that they are providing inputs & seeds to the affected farmers for Rabi season 2015-16.

The Government of Goa has declared to compensate affected farmers by providing assistance of ₹ 25000 per hectare as per the State Government Scheme “Shetkari Adhar Nidhi Scheme (SAN)”.

**MSP for rice and wheat**

1294. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in MSP of rice and wheat for 2014 and 2015 and the basis on which this MSP was decided; and

(b) whether the increase is in line with the increase of input costs of the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy for 2014-15 & 2015-16 Season, and MSP of wheat for 2013-14 to 2014-15 Season fixed by the Government and their all India weighted average all paid out cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government fixes MSPs for the major agricultural produce including paddy and wheat on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers various important factors which, *inter-alia*, include cost of cultivation, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

**Statement**

*Minimum Support Price and All India Weighted Average Cost of Production  
(A2+FL) of Paddy*

Year	Cost of Production A2+FL	MSP	
		Common	Grade A
2014-15	978	1360	1400
2015-16	1020	1410	1450

*Minimum Support Price and All India Weighted Average Cost of Production  
(A2+FL) of Wheat*

Year	Cost of Production A2+FL	MSP
2013-14	679	1400
2014-15	744	1450

**Discrepancies in crop insurance schemes**

†1295. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of crop insurance schemes being run presently, the amount of insurance premium paid by farmers on these schemes per hectare, per quintal, crop-wise and State-wise details for last two years;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the suffering farmers by insurance companies out of the total loss caused to the farmers, State-wise details for last two years;

(c) whether farmers are not getting complete benefit of such schemes due to discrepancies therein if so, the discrepancies that Government is aware of; and

(d) whether Government intends to address the discrepancies, if so, how, along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India is implementing National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14, has been allowed to be continued on request of States. State-wise and crop season-wise details of premium paid and claims paid under aforesaid crop insurance schemes during last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Crop Insurance Schemes were introduced in the country from 1985 and remained successful schemes in the areas wherever they are implemented by the State Governments concerned. However, some shortcomings like large unit area, lower indemnity level, inadequate sum insured, delay in settlement of claims, calculation of Guaranteed yields etc., were noticed from time to time during implementation of these schemes. Due to this the Crop Insurance Schemes are continually reviewed and improvements, wherever possible, are carried out to better serve the interest of farmers.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**  
**National Agricultural Insurance Scheme**

Sl. No.	State	Kharif 2012										Rabi 12-13					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No. of farmers covered	Area Insured (In hec.)	Gross premium per hec (₹)	Area Insured (In hec.)	Gross premium per hec (₹)	Farmers premium per hec (₹)	Claims Lakh (₹)	No. of Farmers Benefited	No. of farmers covered	Area Insured (in hac.)	Gross premium per hec (₹)	Premium sum	Gross Farmer premium (₹)	Farmers premium per hec (₹)	Claims Lakh (₹)	No. of Farmers Benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1204398	1694223.84	786.47	13324.51	12309.56	726.56	4866.59	70842	360048	539616.28	633.14	3416.51	3190.06	591.17	15962.98	72877
2.	Assam	32053	24195.66	924.72	223.74	201.43	832.51	94.93	1654	24012	13925.23	1499.19	208.77	187.90	1349.34	100.28	2097
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1182203	2238048.11	226.21	5062.71	4529.22	202.37	160.69	22559	240	394.42	116.15	0.46	0.40	100.17	0.00	0
5.	Goa	282	305.58	20.52	0.06	0.05	16.87	0.00	0	6	2.63	438.78	0.01	0.01	351.03	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	1143768	2472759.62	944.23	23348.53	20330.15	822.16	219063.62	850725	32772	71200.99	386.64	275.29	266.37	374.11	1172.82	16035
7.	Haryana	2434	3098.65	896.24	27.77	27.36	882.92	6.82	403	4508	4430.96	526.57	23.33	22.70	512.29	1.41	207
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16372	15635.86	835.35	130.61	65.76	420.59	73.33	2366	12169	11875.60	641.12	76.14	38.42	323.52	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	395693	329021.90	283.16	931.67	883.13	268.41	956.13	60320	18141	15473.78	387.78	60.00	54.56	352.61	64.53	2077
10.	Karnataka	422250	474129.66	415.00	1967.66	1899.23	400.57	12970.93	183328	124268	184219.43	243.78	449.10	444.01	241.02	2911.64	66461
11.	Kerala	9469	10535.04	770.08	81.13	73.52	697.91	7.70	185	19991	20277.58	693.91	140.71	127.83	630.39	472.50	8601
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2032541	4706792.73	441.52	20781.50	20265.39	430.56	7507.77	74565	1986125	4304661.92	225.21	9694.61	9510.02	220.92	31681.63	359509
13.	Maharashtra	1330087	1048765.78	625.36	6558.58	4329.31	412.80	20152.90	417060	992274	882826.75	1401.82	12375.61	2635.39	298.52	56584.98	900875
14.	Manipur	4992	7521.71	721.96	54.30	50.70	674.04	466.51	4992	683	1982.48	280.00	5.55	5.32	268.18	0.00	0
15.	Meghalaya	1556	1291.92	826.87	10.68	9.61	744.18	0.00	0	1584	1016.78	2324.25	23.63	21.27	2091.82	0.00	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Odisha	1445986	1251911.69	635.44	7955.15	7262.84	580.14	6119.35	87601	76983	91931.04	625.17	574.73	535.18	582.16	543.88	12068
18.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4	8.85	1892.66	0.17	0.17	1872.88	0.00	0



8.	Himachal Pradesh	11017	9030.95	1185.14	107.03	54.17	599.87	36.75	1396	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	188478	175630.48	203.52	357.45	348.22	198.27	15.81	2635	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	236001	294394.09	517.48	1523.43	1487.05	505.12	1309.42	21652	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Kerala	6898	7049.50	1268.63	89.43	81.15	1151.10	7.65	374	11386	13398.55	839.30	112.45	102.09	761.97	76.54	627		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2337102	5222154.98	531.91	27777.39	27070.99	518.39	218906.14	1421570	2362060	4930110.37	245.52	12104.56	11852.98	240.42	43254.60	539912		
13.	Maharashtra	1483963	1331190.95	594.27	7910.85	5606.11	421.13	8841.39	287184	258231	205978.11	1829.71	3768.79	508.88	247.06	1468.79	67303		
14.	Manipur	5030	9801.19	537.47	52.68	50.44	514.67	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
15.	Meghalaya	2280	2065.78	986.88	20.39	18.36	888.69	5.09	94	1197	848.56	1930.71	16.38	14.74	1737.64	0.00	0		
16.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
17.	Odisha	1309088	1193709.74	716.86	8557.22	7841.53	656.90	39741.67	373261	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Tamilnadu	99918	124047.86	1511.57	1875.07	937.25	755.56	2157.88	27037	476424	570769.80	721.25	4116.69	1987.34	348.19	44448.22	170586		
21.	Telengana	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	853919	1057841.44	522.48	5527.01	5192.99	490.90	13097.30	182809	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Uttarakhand	13088	9672.83	773.22	74.79	67.37	696.50	4.92	672	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25.	West Bengal	574589	280892.28	745.03	2092.72	0.00	0.00	12400.12	298318	516392	240866.79	2545.04	6130.15	2687.14	1115.61	14005.83	138162		
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962	1458.33	1633.39	23.82	0.00	0.00	95.47	506	224	261.24	1110.99	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	467	477.96	913.53	4.37	2.18	456.77	3.87	38	1726	1906.66	709.56	13.53	11.08	581.12	1.44	122		
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	4545	5830.21	796.65	46.45	42.81	734.25	2.35	183	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		9749600	14230285.49						310027.16	2785427	3973588	6472044.95		29752.22	20397.60		104275.74	944764	

\* Cut off data for receipt of yield data in July/Aug. 2015

*Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AIC), H.O., New Delhi*  
*National Agricultural Insurance Scheme*

Sl.No. State	Kharif 2014						RABI 2014-15 *					
	No. of farmers covered	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem per hec. (₹.)	Gross Premium (₹. in Lakh)	Farmers premium per hec. (₹.)	Farmers Claims ₹. Lakh	No. of farmers covered	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem. per hec. (₹.)	Gross Premium (₹. in Lakh)	Farmers premium per hec (₹.)	Farmers Claims No. of ₹ Lakh
1. Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	69873.32	529.51	369.98	351.60	503.19
2. Assam	2895	2567.67	1070.05	27.48	24.74	963.64	57	14818.97	1614.32	239.23	215.38	1453.42
3. Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1553231	555.55	8531.87	7881.03	513.17
4. Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	205875.20	255.60	526.22	482.02	234.13
5. Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Gujarat	658909	1384290.31	1298.10	17969.42	17348.54	1253.24	156918	4414.53	547.72	24.18	23.22	526.05
7. Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	16573	12903.16	1397.63	180.34	91.01	705.29	272	15278.11	744.78	113.79	57.56	376.72
9. Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	62743.96	568.81	356.89	324.86	517.75
10. Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	2454304	5469982.28	583.27	31904.77	31094.44	568.46	434536	4174847.77	261.28	10907.85	10671.57	255.62
13. Maharashtra	4479025	2805283.37	628.24	17623.91	14563.75	519.15	1115600	767989.26	284.14	2182.14	2004.77	261.04
14. Manipur	3472	6499.65	661.95	43.02	41.45	637.78	3472	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



15. Meghalaya	1172	729.34	1962.17	14.31	12.88	1765.95	0.00	0	645	284.12	1806.40	5.13	4.62	1625.76
16. Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Odisha	1800908	1566756.55	853.56	13373.25	12233.33	780.81	25534.61	175680	117582	118446.74	823.23	975.09	899.99	759.82
18. Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	19	13.42	3756.18	0.50	0.45	3380.57
20. Tamilnadu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	630230	782005.53	689.82	5394.41	2661.01	340.28
21. Telengana	267844	323716.37	1027.49	3326.16	3047.28	941.34	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	317	411.23	383.29	1.58	1.42	344.96
23. Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Uttarakhnad	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	753105	327800.60	6374.13	20894.45	7219.78	2202.49
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Puducherry	273	313.18	921.88	2.89	1.44	460.94	1.76	72	1268	1420.75	727.08	10.33	5.17	363.54
28. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9685375</b>	<b>11573041.87</b>	<b>84465.55</b>	<b>78458.87</b>	<b>281951.28</b>	<b>4257662</b>	<b>6508783</b>	<b>8081970.44</b>	<b>50533.64</b>	<b>32804.44</b>				

\* Cut off data for receipt of yield data in July/Aug. 2015

## Scheme : Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

## Company : All Companies Combined

Sl.No. State/UTs	Rabi 2012-13*															
	KHARIF 2012					Rabi 2012-13*										
	₹ in Lakh					₹ in Lakh										
No. of farmers Insured	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem. per hec. (₹.)	Farmers premium	Farmers Claims ₹ Lakh	No. of farmers Insured	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem per hec. (₹)	Farmers premium	Farmers Claims ₹ Lakh	No. of farmers Insured	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem per hec. (₹)	Farmers premium	Farmers Claims ₹ Lakh		
1. Andhra Pradesh	493054	493108.46	3229.68	15925.84	8078.74	1638.33	42456.78	277140	35364	43093.10	1920.35	827.54	491.14	1139.73	381.54	5403
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands																
3. Assam	2722	3375.62	967.90	32.67	20.23	599.25	59.80	388	2229	1849.82	1585.15	29.32	24.77	1338.93	27.75	840
4. Bihar	386487	428147.37	4611.78	19745.20	5272.15	1231.39	4766.34	51966								
5. Chhatisgarh																
6. Goa																
7. Gujarat	120	147.30	7505.00	11.05	3.49	2370.00	0.00	0								
8. Haryana	44908	91710.57	2356.26	2160.94	1075.55	1172.77	679.84	6425	43637	69873.79	482.16	336.90	336.90	482.16	426.67	11201
9. Jharkhand	24352	24724.86	2764.51	683.52	296.43	1198.91	19.37	713	3408	1821.31	1782.81	32.47	16.31	895.49	2.27	152
10. Karnataka	226767	358954.43	1845.58	6624.78	2969.69	827.32	5003.29	51383	2083	4100.97	1483.04	60.82	30.81	751.33	5.17	154
11. Kerala																
12. Madhya Pradesh									41465	69254.75	377.88	261.70	180.71	260.94	18.44	568
13. Maharashtra																
14. Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	59	54.00	2300.00	1.24	0.75	1380.00	0.77	59

15. Odisha	677386	623773.20	1033.38	6445.96	2167.02	347.41	3622.70	127131	461411	386962.00	995.87	3853.64	1825.76	471.82	942.54	44963
16. Rajasthan	154545	161925.74	2705.59	4381.05	1796.83	1109.66	5488.74	85028	7684	9258.03	1682.40	155.76	94.02	1015.53	374.99	3459
17. Tamil Nadu	34854	45388.97	745.46	338.36	303.70	669.11	82.54	1855	30468	33298.33	647.84	215.72	194.19	583.17	9.51	1381
18. Telangana	17250	8059.80	1025.49	82.65	49.78	617.67	6.08	710	2943	1973.39	597.08	11.78	7.95	402.61	0.00	0
19. Tripura									297012	107463.08	12069.86	12970.64	4193.84	3902.59	2874.47	40264
20. Uttar Pradesh	2062445	2239316.33	56432.04	22033.62	62185.49	602739	949009	18929.87	75000.94	5361.55	113335					
21. Uttarakhand																
22. West Bengal																
TOTAL																

\*Cut-off date for receipt of Yield data for Rabi 2014-15 is till July/Aug. 2015

**Scheme: Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)**

**Company: All Companies Combined**

Sl.No. State/UT	Rabi 2012-13*															
	Kharif 2012 ₹. in Lakh						₹. in Lakh						Farmers Claims Rs. of Bene- fited			
	No. of farmers Insured	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem per hec (₹.)	Gross Premium per hec (₹.)	Farmers premium per hec (₹.)	No. of farmers Insured	Area Insured (In Hec.)	Gross prem per hec (₹.)	Gross Premium per hec (₹.)	Farmers premium per hec (₹.)	No. of Bene- fited	Farmers Claims Rs. of Bene- fited				
1. Andhra Pradesh	475324	479312.68	5055.50	24231.66	10198.05	2127.64	32620.74	250619	21910	26587.17	2397.50	637.43	375.09	1410.81	458.85	4119
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands																
3. Assam	3604	3306.99	1282.38	42.41	29.29	885.73	0.00	0	827	486.04	2734.78	13.29	7.43	1528.76	0.00	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4. Bihar	450853	497874.87	3637.45	18109.97	5629.00	1130.60	13403.08	159022										
5. Chhattisgarh																		
6. Goa																		
7. Gujarat																		
8. Haryana	44166	79555.24	2309.29	1837.16	1006.63	1265.32	341.11	4303	48524	82252.22	453.52	373.03	373.03	453.52	116.47	3156		
9. Jharkhand	27436	33971.88	2241.57	761.50	324.99	956.63	235.73	5219	9666	15440.05	514.44	79.43	79.43	55.50	359.45	0.82	105	
10. Karnataka	162390	268989.65	2501.01	6727.47	2747.29	1021.34	608.19	8733	51135	77643.02	1498.59	1163.55	422.45	544.09	346.40	15968		
11. Kerala																		
12. Madhya Pradesh	14853	31150.31	729.22	227.15	142.65	457.95	192.32	1997	57364	103233.80	405.01	418.10	319.93	309.91	49.43	1262		
13. Maharashtra																		
14. Mizoram									0									
15. Odisha	295608	180782.87	1321.78	2389.56	1441.72	797.49	20528.63	182604	53405	44767.08	900.06	402.93	320.02	714.86	90.40	813		
16. Rajasthan	751403	547265.05	905.40	4954.93	1996.23	364.76	4617.40	242952	1674861	1797463.13	855.71	15381.12	8331.79	463.53	8568.05	261661		
17. Tamil Nadu	101344	96124.95	4422.54	4251.17	1554.88	1617.56	11048.57	70383	117831	137826.78	1877.91	2588.27	1072.82	778.38				
18. Telengana																		
19. Tripura																		
20. Uttar Pradesh	38842	41455.29	812.26	336.72	329.85	795.68	96.98	5220	659235	861793.75	964.97	8316.08	4965.04	576.13	24251.48	266670		
21. Uttarakhand	15644	15422.44	998.50	153.99	106.49	690.48	229.92	3671	6627	6955.14	846.89	58.90	50.78	730.12	8.28	351		
22. West Bengal									295969	99006.62	14153.11	14012.52	4530.71	4576.17	14593.12	202453		
TOTAL	2361467	2275212.23	64023.69	25507.06	83922.66	934723	2997354	3253454.80	43444.66	20824.60	48483.28	756558						

\*Cut-off date for Receipt of Yield Data for Rabi 2014-15 is till July/Aug 2015





7.	Jammu & Kashmir																					
8.	Jharkhand	77721	79914.82	1870.35	1494.69	493.03	394.01	790.43	69686													
9.	Karnataka	210557	265563.36	1581.86	4200.85	662.70	1759.89	4288.89	205144													
10.	Kerala	8243	6844.04	2553.37	174.75	718.39	49.17	58.08	7708													
11.	Madhya Pradesh																					
12.	Maharashtra	4456	4932.39	6582.27	324.66	3291.14	162.33	829.40	2879													
13.	Odisha	31733	52589.64	1199.99	631.07	300.01	157.77	265.91	27893													
14.	Rajasthan	5381476	7787730.16	661.71	51532.10	200.50	15614.03	26803.54	4738016													
15.	Tamil Nadu	18027	17626.54	2439.39	429.98	717.13	126.40	718.60	12627													
16.	Telangana																					
17.	Uttar Pradesh	43282	27114.20	2952.46	800.54	740.32	200.73	173.40	36832													
18.	Uttarakhand	17639	6092.81	9345.45	569.40	4672.73	284.70	2313.17	17639													
19.	West Bengal	2560	741.85	5256.95	39.00	2628.48	19.50	11.20	1259													
TOTAL		8008123	11124733.65		129474.13		40798.05	87558.16	6749434.00													

## Scheme: Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

## Company : All Companies Combined

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Other than tree corps	Area Insured (Ha)	Gross Premium (₹ Lakh)	Rabi 2102-13	
						Gross Premium other than tree crops (₹ Lakh)	Gross Premium per ha. other than crops (₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10791	3389	10238.84	847.59	218.80	2136.96
2.	Assam		0			0.00	
3.	Bihar	1637208	1637172	1685710	33985.11	33984.36	2016.03
4.	Chhattisgarh	104939	104939	194179.2	3078.76	3078.76	1585.52
5.	Haryana	65126	65126	92272.94	2531.56	2531.56	2743.56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	41324	15113	961034.7	2467.73	597.08	62.13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		0			0.00	
8.	Jharkhand	29361	29361	26776.74	514.46	514.46	1921.28
9.	Karnataka	2063	2025	3699.013	96.20	93.37	2524.11
10.	Kerala	20076	20076	13649.86	338.84	338.84	2482.34
11.	Madhya Pradesh		0			0.00	
12.	Maharashtra	81777	81777	78620.86	8774.50	8774.50	11160.52
13.	Odisha		0			0.00	
14.	Rajasthan	3532536	3532536	3806452	38925.06	38925.06	1022.61
15.	Tamil Nadu	11509	11509	11940.26	218.44	218.44	1829.46
16.	Telengana		0			0.00	
17.	Uttar pradesh	62105	62105	26285.67	836.76	836.76	3183.32
18.	Uttarakhand	3196	2213	84831.47	262.68	133.92	157.87
19.	West Bengal	4253	4253	5626.41	71.57	71.57	1272.07
TOTAL		5606264		7001317	92949.25		







8.	Jharkhand	118600	153217.89	2456.98	1603.58	497.92	762.90098	2702.27	111285
9.	Karnataka	202066	265526.11	3910.02	1472.56	601.18	1596.3006	3820.78	177368
10.	Kerala	27088	13625.739	600.60	4407.87	1796.32	244.76162	196.23	15267
11.	Madhya Pradesh	59081	21476.609	1288.60	6000.00	3000.00	644.29836	1074.11	59081
12.	Maharashtra	12221	12124.091	856.71	7066.20	3533.10	428.35595	371.85	1107
13.	Odisha								
14.	Rajasthan	5819053	753502.7	56051.14	743.87	226.54	17070.097	20356.34	4157503
15.	Tamil Nadu	12050	10809.746	358.88	3319.93	1057.46	114.30915	510.80	8359
16.	Telengana								
17.	Uttar Pradesh	229760	164172.35	5965.70	3633.80	913.05	1498.9791	4750.24	226734
18.	Uttarakhand	38329	14293.065	1383.45	9679.18	4839.56	691.72107	1106.28	18924
19.	West Bengal	5877	1860.5303	65.63	3527.24	1763.62	32.8127	33.84	5502
	TOTAL	8854162	11172436	147030.11			45912.591	119578.68	6854261

Scheme: Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)  
Company : All Companies Combined

Sl. No. State	WBCIS - Kharif 2013-14									
	No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	gross prem (₹ Lakh)	Gross Premium (₹ per hec)	Farmers' prem per hec ₹	Farmers' Premium (₹ Lakh)	Claims (₹ Lakh)	No. of Farmers benefited		
1. Andhra Pradesh	8129	1502.601	660.06	43927.838	21963.92	330.03	406.88	4906		
2. Assam	859	295.8357	20.05	6778.2642	3538.96	10.47	35.40	853		
3. Bihar	2153117	2005560.2	40511.60	2019.9641	1201.65	24099.90	15830.16	1808248		
4. Chhattisgarh	98415	169176.83	2688.11	1588.9377	395.16	668.52	7324.96	98415		
5. Haryana	92474	178052.05	4545.18	2552.7181	479.74	854.20	983.41	64129		
6. Himachal Pradesh	66171	15917.205	2489.15	15638.087	7819.01	1244.57	942.90	40057		
7. Jammu and Kashmir										
8. Jharkhand										
9. Karnataka	68801	63843.966	948.81	1486.1418	937.72	598.68	657.35	47003		
10. Kerala	4174	8435.01	118.58	1405.7712	753.92	63.59	156.60	2623		
11. Madhya Pradesh	17097	13981.306	377.37	2699.0944	933.58	130.53	298.24	13742		
12. Maharashtra	22354	14463.424	911.67	6303.278	3151.67	455.84	1809.54	22354		
13. Odisha										
14. Rajasthan	52084	55083.083	5034.72	9140.2247	4451.18	2451.85	9358.07	32494		
15. Tamil Nadu	2609769	2732623.4	31676.76	1159.2068	693.80	18958.88	42547.45	1581452		
16. Telengana										
17. Uttar Pradesh	102876	74420.174	2025.77	2722.0766	1633.24	1215.46	993.36	63775		
18. Uttarakhnad	5219	1646.175	306.11	18595.291	9297.65	153.06	335.72	4239		
19. West Bengal	904	368.6919	23.89	6479.5728	3238.43	11.94	2.89	769		
TOTAL	5302443	5335370.4	92337.83			51247.51	81682.92	3785059		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Tamil Nadu						
16.	Telangana						
17.	Uttar Pradesh						
18.	Uttarakhand	144218	3045	24877560	172.499688	12438780	86.24984399
19.	West Bengal						
	TOTAL	4090548	39176	247215005.2	453.61329	123607502.6	226.806645

*Scheme Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)*

*Company : All Companies Combined*

Sl. No.	State	WBCIS - Kharif 2014							
		No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	Gross prem (₹ Lakh)	Gross Premium (₹ per hec)	Farmers' prem per hec ₹	Farmers' Premium (₹ Lakh)	Claims (₹ Lakh)	No. of Farmers benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93317	167822.21	4541.24	2705.98	1352.99	2270.62	4080.72	78126
2.	Assam	21405	11215.06	686.93	6125.03	3062.53	343.46	877.39	13272
3.	Bihar	1846846	1700741.94	38266.69	2250.00	1125.00	19133.35	25465.23	1305989
4.	Chhattisgarh	974199	1688771.56	33512.99	1984.46	992.23	16756.49	17596.88	564334
5.	Haryana								
6.	Himachal Pradesh	856	95.38	10.01	10500.00	5250.00	5.01	10.84	856
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1364	809.23	46.13	5700.00	2850.00	23.06	54.18	1364

8.	Jharkhand	158589	157980.20	3947.68	2498.85	1249.42	1973.84	2638.98	158589
9.	Karnataka	169048	175722.24	11070.05	6299.74	3149.87	5535.02	6048.93	110179
10.	Kerala	17897	11781.57	427.60	3629.44	1002.28	118.08	79.51	11529
11.	Madhya Pradesh	68122	32614.36	2539.97	7787.88	3893.94	1269.98	1097.81	58770
12.	Maharashtra	1290704	1148307.44	19581.04	1705.21	871.18	10003.86	28456.37	1173548
13.	Odisha								
14.	Rajasthan	3299939	4304241.45	32824.11	762.60	214.43	9229.80	14092.51	2703043
15.	Tamil Nadu								
16.	Telangana	72103	70338.16	1998.77	2841.66	1420.83	999.39		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	120392	151616.81	6068.63	4002.61	856.86	1299.15	5692.01	101581
18.	Uttarakhand	34179	14149.89	1022.39	7225.45	3733.10	528.23	2739.67	31188
19.	West Bengal	1267	350.91	23.54	6708.43	3354.21	11.77		
	TOTAL	8170227	9636558.42	156567.80			69501.13	108931.04	6312368

## Scheme: Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

Company: All Companies Combined

Sl. No. State / UT	Rabi 2014-15										Rabi 14-15 Notified As No. of Trees - Provisional			
	No. of Farmers Insured	Area Insured (Ha)	Gross Premium (₹ Lakh)	Gross Prem. (per hec)	Farmers' prem. (per hec ₹)	Farmers' Premium (₹ Lakh)	Claims (₹ Lakh)	No. of Farmers benefited	No. of trees	No. of Farmers Insured	Gross Prem. (₹) Per Tree(₹)	Gross Prem. (₹)	Farmers' prem. (₹)	Farmers' prem. Per Tree(₹)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3212	3676.20	354.23	9635.87	4817.93	177.12	0.00	0	126571	869	11124019	87.88758088	5562009.53	43.94
2. Assam	1593	852.99	51.40	6025.49	3011.57	25.69	0.00	0						
3. Bihar														
4. Chhattisgarh														
5. Haryana	22	50.62	3.41	6738.70	3368.36	1.71	0.35	1						
6. Himachal Pradesh	89450	1458447.51	3542.27	242.88	121.44	1771.19	586.13	18400	3154765	30913	207515436	65.77841329	103757718	32.89
7. Jammu and Kashmir														
8. Jharkhand														
9. Karnataka	5746	5877.42	587.21	9990.87	4993.96	293.52	858.83	3974						
10. Kerala	11605	10488.66	229.46	2187.66	649.75	68.15			293	20	20944	71.48122867	10472	35.74
11. Madhya Pradesh	100371	56999.60	4285.49	7518.45	3759.23	2142.74	1334.18	34522						
12. Maharashtra	131941	138704.30	10327.35	7445.59	2560.77	3551.90	2143.68	57735						
13. Odisha														
14. Rajasthan	2550998	3080183.83	33563.05	1089.64	481.48	14830.61	40132.75	1655075						
15. Tamil Nadu														
16. Telangana	1027	1077.43	97.55	9054.11	4527.05	48.78			67763	476	5049558	74.51792276	2524779.09	37.26
17. Uttar Pradesh	163735	144038.25	4261.20	2958.38	774.93	1116.19	1816.89	130012						
18. Uttarakhnad	6965	2957.43	314.10	10620.69	5545.99	164.02	43.50	425	146599	3336	20027465	136.6139264	10695593.7	72.96
19. West Bengal	266	74.83	3.19	4265.25	0.00	0.00								
TOTAL	3066931	4903429.08	57619.91			24191.60	46916.31	1900144	3495991	35614	243737422.00	436.28	122550572.32	222.79



**Farmers not getting production cost of agricultural crops**

1296. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the production cost of several agricultural crops in various parts of the country during the last three years, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether farming community is not getting their production cost;

(c) if so, Government's response thereto and details of steps taken for the overall enhancement in farm earning;

(d) whether Government is considering to bring in any new policy to pay farmers according to their actual agri-production cost like in USA; and

(e) if so, Government's stands thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There has been a rise in the cost of production of several agricultural crops during the last three years. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) takes into account the cost of production of agricultural crops along with other important factors. MSPs have also increased over the years. MSP is in the nature of a minimum price offered by the Government to the farmers for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. Farmers are free to sell their produce to Government agencies at MSP or in the open market, as is advantageous to them. The details of the All India weighted average Cost of Production (paid-out cost and family labour) of major agricultural commodities and Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Government during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The 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, vermin-compost and green manure based on soil testing to maintain soil health and productivity etc.

**Statement***Statement regarding farmers not getting production cost of agricultural crops*

Sl.No.	Commodity	₹ per quintal)					
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Weighted Average Cost of Production (A2+Fl)	MSP	Weighted Average Cost of Production (A2+Fl)	MSP	Weighted Average Cost of Production (A2+Fl)	MSP
<b>Kharif Crops</b>							
1.	Paddy Common	814	1250	961	1310	978	1360
2.	Jowar Hybrid	1240	1500	1269	1500	1370	1530
3.	Bajra	779	1175	768	1250	832	1250
4.	Maize	814	1175	860	1310	914	1310
5.	Ragi	1412	1500	1338	1500	1474	1550
6.	Arhar (Tur)	2765	3850	3090	4300	3105	4350
7.	Moong	3430	4400	3775	4500	3890	4600
8.	Urad	3102	4300	3144	4300	3225	4350
9.	Cotton ( Medium Staple)	1970	3600	2485	3700	2510	3750
10.	Groundnut In Shell	2873	3700	2720	4000	3232	4000
11.	Sunflower Seed	2955	3700	3000	3700	3129	3750
12.	Soyabean (Black)	1726	2200	1692	2500	1729	2500
13.	Sesamum	2893	4200	2919	4500	3765	4600
14.	Nigerseed	3428	3500	2279	3500	3084	3600
<b>Rabi Crops</b>							
1.	Wheat	716	1350	679	1400	744	1450
2.	Barley	620	980	676	1100	735	1150
3.	Gram	1696	3000	1786	3100	1902	3175
4.	Masur (lentil)	1926	2900	1799	2950	1866	3075
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	1260	3000	1307	3050	1504	3100
6.	Safflower	2754	2800	2558	3000	3025	3050

Note: A2+Fl: All paid out costs including Family Labour.

**Miserable condition of farmers**

1297. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of farmers in the country is very miserable and a number of farmers are committing suicide every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government for improvement of their financial condition;

(c) whether heavy floods and drought are a major factor for poor financial condition of farmers; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any plan for tackling such natural calamities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, 2014, 5650 farmers committed suicides during the year 2014. The causes of farmers suicides reported by NCRB include bankruptcy/ indebtedness, family problems, farming related problems, illness, drug abuse, poverty, marriage related problems, property dispute, fall in social reputation etc.

The primary responsibility for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers lies with the State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Several steps have been undertaken to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve upon the condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing public investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention

on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

(c) and (d) Natural Calamities such as flood and drought cause loss to crops for which relief is distributed through SDRF and NDRF. The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief/measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government with financial assistance and logistic support. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum of State Government received from State Government in accordance with established procedure keeping in view items and norms in vogue for assistance. In addition compensation of crop damage is provided through insurance of crop.

All State Governments have already been advised to initiate advance remedial action e.g. Constructing water harvesting structures under MGNREGA and other such schemes, promoting agronomic practices for moisture conservation, promoting cultivation of less water consuming crops and restoring irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals, energizing tube-wells, replacing/repairing faulty pumps. Chief Secretaries of States have also been requested to ask APC/Principal Secretary (Agriculture) to carry out periodic assessment of preparation for kharif crops, particularly contingency crops and also investment made in water conservation structure under various schemes like Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) to verify their utility in harvesting the rainfall.

DAC through ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) has prepared detailed crop contingency plan for 600 districts in the country. A Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Drought has been in place and is available at the website of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. The plan has also been updated recently in consultation with Stakeholder Ministries/Departments.

Meetings were held with Agriculture Secretaries/Senior Officers of 18 States on June 2 and 3, 2015 to review preparedness of Kharif season, contingency plan and the availability of seeds, etc. Availability of these inputs is being monitored/reviewed on a continuous basis in the weekly Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) Meetings being held in the Department. Weekly video conference with States is also being held to get first-hand information about State's preparedness and to advise States appropriately whenever needed.

**National policy regarding organic farming**

1298. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a national policy with regard to organic farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how the Ministry proposes to encourage farmers to go for organic farming, which is more safe and healthy for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) The Policy of Ministry of Agriculture on organic farming is to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading, and socially acceptable use of natural resources in favour of organic agriculture. The Policy seeks to actualize the area and crop potential for organic farming, sustaining soil fertility, conserving bioresources, strengthening rural economy, promoting value addition, for accelerating the growth of agro-business and securing a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families.

(c) Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes/programmes *viz* National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY) , Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) Network Project on Organic Farming of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The pattern of assistance provided to state governments through various schemes for promotion of organic farming is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture, the National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad, is conducting various extension and publicity activities like Exhibitions, Radio Talks, TV Programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc. to educate farmers. NCOF is also publishing Bio-Fertilizer News Letter as well as Organic Farming News Letter Bi-annually and Quarterly respectively. In addition, various books on production and use of biofertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingle (Hindi) on promotion of organic agriculture have been broadcasted on 4 different FM Radio Stations at Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow.

National Centre of Organic Farming is also organizing the training programmes for farmers in Saansad Adarsh Grams (SAGs) from 2015-16.

**Statement**

*Pattern of assistance for promotion of organic farming*

Component	Pattern of assistance
<b>NMSA</b>	
1. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit.	100% Assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹190.00 lakh /unit and 33% of cost limited to ₹ 63 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for 3000 TPA production capacity,
2. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units	100% Assistance to State Govt./ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to ₹40 lakh/unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
3. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO.	Assistance up to maximum limit of ₹85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
4. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid / solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.)	50 % of cost subject to a limit of ₹5000/- per ha and ₹10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.

Component	Pattern of assistance
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana- (PKVY) Adoption of organic farming through cluster approach under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.	Under PKVY scheme- Fifty or more farmers will form a cluster and their 50 acres of land will be brought under Organic Farming.
6. Support to research for development of organic package of practices specific to state and cropping system	Against specific proposal
7. Setting up of separate Organic Agriculture Research and Teaching Department	Against specific proposal

**MIDH**

Vermi compost Units/organic input production	50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on <i>pro-rata</i> basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on <i>pro-rata</i> basis (₹100,000/ unit for permanent structure and ₹16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).
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**RKVY:**

Under RKVY, State Governments have flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes including Organic Farming, as per their priorities. Accordingly, cost of projects under Organic Farming are approved by respective State Level Sanctioning Committees.

**NPOP:**

NPOP was notified under Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act (FTDR) in year 2001, primarily for regulation and certification of organic commodities meant for export. It provides institutional mechanism for the implementation of National Standards for Organic Production, through a National Accreditation Policy and Programme. It covers crop production, animal husbandry, food processing, labeling, storage and transport.

**NMOOP:**

Has launched a scheme for increasing production and productivity of oilseed crops in the country. The expenditure on subsidies is mostly shared on 75: 25 sharing basis between Central and State Government. Financial assistance is being provided for different type of components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.

**ICAR:**

ICAR Research Centres are involved in developing Package of Practices for different crops and cropping system under Organic Farming in different agro-eco regions of country.

**Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra**

1299. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some farmers have written a letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra asking for permission to commit suicide, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many farmers have committed suicide in distress in Maharashtra in the last one year; and

(c) the mechanism adopted by Government to stop such distress suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has reported that Office of Chief Minister has received three letters of grievance from different farmers and the same have been forwarded to Cooperation Department and Home Department of the State for necessary action.

(b) As per the information provided by Govt. of Maharashtra, during 2014, 1981 farmers are reported to have committed suicide, of which, 1250 are attributed to distress.

(c) State Government has reported that it has taken up 1. Moisture Security measures on a large scale by earmarking 1000 crores for the "Jalayukt Shivar Abhiyan" a Water Conservation Programme, 2. Krishi Samridhi Yojana to support small and marginal farmers, 3. Poultry, fishery and dairy allied activities, 4. Self help groups of distressed families, 5. Health care delivery to distressed families etc. to prevent suicides of farmers due to agrarian distress.



**Public investment in agricultural sector in Karnataka**

1300. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to encourage public investment in agriculture sector in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme specifically formulated for Karnataka State to encourage public investment in agriculture sector. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is, however, implementing a number of missions and schemes throughout the country including Karnataka. A statement indicating allocations made for the State of Karnataka under the various missions/ schemes during current financial year (2015-16) is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Allocation during 2015-16 to the State of Karnataka*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Allocation
<b>A.</b>	<b>Krishonnati Yojana</b>	
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	79.94
2.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	16.42
3.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	
	(i) Rainfed Area Development (RAD) & Climate Change	10.00
	(ii) (NPMSH&F) Soil Health Management (SHM)	7.53
	(iii) Soil Health Card (SHC)	6.46
	(iv) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	19.26
	(v) On Farm Water Management (OFWM) ( NMMI)	#
4.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)	
	(i) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	19.97

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Allocation
	(ii) National E-Governance Plan Agriculture	#
	(iii) Sub Mission On Agriculture Mechanisation	9.20
	(iv) Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)	7.84
5.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	
	(i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	81.50
	(ii) National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	14.34
B	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	322.83
C	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana [ For Micro Irrigation (MI )]	1 1 1 . 7 5

# Allocation is yet to be made.

#### Research to increase production of paddy

†1301. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per hectare production of paddy in the country is much less than that of China, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need to emphasize the use of research and modern techniques in order to increase per hectare production of paddy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Central Government in this direction recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Production of paddy per hectare in India is lower than that in China. In India, it is 3.62 t/ha, while in China, it is 6.71 t/ha. The low productivity in India is due to larger area being under rainfed low input conditions. Besides, in irrigated areas, productivity is affected adversely due to salinity, alkalinity and poor soil fertility. In India, limited area is under hybrid rice in comparison to China.

(b) and (c) In order to increase rice productivity in the country, National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities is developing, testing and popularizing new varieties and hybrids

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with higher yield and stress tolerance. In breeding programme, modern technique like, marker assisted selection is used and varieties developed through this technique namely, Swarna Sub-1, Improved Pusa Basmati, Improved Samba Mahsuri, IR 64 Drt 1, etc. are released for cultivation. A good number of rice hybrids are also being popularized to improve the productivity. Besides, 28869 quintals of breeder seed of rice varieties have been produced for sufficient quantity of certified seed production during 2011-12 to 2013-14. Government of India has implemented schemes like, Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India, National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna for improving production of paddy in different States.

#### **Conservation of red and black rice varieties**

1302. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether red and black variety of rice, having medicinal properties, are on the verge of extinction, if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any plan for revival of these indigenous rice varieties, especially Mapilai Samba, Karunguravai, Kavuni and Kullakar varieties;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for conserving and propagating these rice varieties and introduction of these healthy varieties in Government welfare schemes such as mid-day-meal scheme in order to provide healthy meal to children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Area under coloured rice/traditional rice varieties has decreased drastically with the introduction of new high yielding varieties. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has collected the traditional varieties including red and black rice from different parts of India and conserved in National Genebank at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) and also maintains them in germplasm collections at national active germplasm sites.

(b) and (c) ICAR-NBPGR has conserved the landraces of rice from different agro-ecological regions of the country, including landraces namely, Mapilai Samba, Kavuni, Karunguravai and Kullakar from different parts of Tamil Nadu in National Genebank. These landraces are periodically multiplied based on the demand of researchers.

(d) Through Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFRA), ICAR is facilitating the registration, conservation and propagation of these traditional

varieties. Several hundreds of farmers' varieties including varieties having medicinal properties from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, North East, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Eastern UP were nominated for registration. So far, 570 farmers' varieties have been registered by PPVFRA.

The nutritive/nutraceutical properties of these varieties have to be well understood scientifically and documented before the same can be included in welfare schemes such as mid-day meal scheme of the Government.

### Shortage of pulses

1303. SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to low production of pulses the prices of pulses have been increasing in the market;
- (b) if so, the demand and production of pulses during the last three years, year-wise, pulse-wise;
- (c) whether there is an artificial shortage of pulses in the country;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the hoarding;
- (e) whether Government has decided to import pulses to bridge the gap between demand and availability, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of various pulses imported to meet the demand during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Due to decline in production of pulses during 2014-15, prices of major pulses in the country have increased over the last one year. As on 23rd July 2015, retail prices of moong dal were higher by 11.87%, urad dal by 34.02%, arhar dal by 39.57%, masur dal by 23.72% and gram dal by 28.62% over the last year.

(b) Details of estimated production *vis-à-vis* demand of total pulses in the country projected by Working Group of Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as under:-

(Million tonnes)

Year	Estimated Production	Projected Demand
2012-13	18.34	19.0
2013-14	19.25	20.0
2014-15	17.38*	21.0

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates released by M/o Agriculture

Pulse-wise demand has not been projected by the Working Group of Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) Shortage of pulses has been primarily on account of annual production in the country being lower than the demand/requirement. However, to check the artificial shortage and hoarding, stock limit on pulses is imposed from time to time. At present, the stock limit on pulses has been extended till 30th September, 2015.

(e) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability two to three million tonnes of pulses are imported every year. Recently, to curb the rising prices of pulses in the domestic market and also to supplement supply, Government has decided to import 5000 tonnes of tur through MMTC Limited under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF).

(f) Details of various pulses imported during the last three years are as under:-

Name of Pulses	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					
	Value (₹ crore)					
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Peas	1370.82	3381.20	1330.43	3541.47	1951.97	4970.16
Chick Peas	697.63	2802.95	276.13	842.83	418.88	1334.96
Moong/Urad	642.84	2526.60	624.23	2749.49	622.89	3632.37
Lentil	506.35	1610.46	708.71	2692.00	816.47	3418.48
Tur	506.39	1768.15	465.82	1755.88	575.22	2635.85
<b>TOTAL PULSES</b>	<b>4013.24</b>	<b>13344.63</b>	<b>3177.89</b>	<b>11036.75</b>	<b>4584.85</b>	<b>17062.94</b>

Note: Figures for 2014-15 is provisional

**Failure of efforts to tackle suicide by farmers**

1304. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that efforts of Central Government to check suicide of farmers in the country have failed miserably, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is also aware that at least seven cases of farmers' suicide on daily basis since January, 2015 till date is being reported from some States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of corrective measures Government would take to revise the policies to check large scale and unprecedented suicide by poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a state subject under the Constitution and it is the State Governments that take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers. As reported by the State Governments the cumulative number of suicides for the period January 2015 till date is 398. State-wise details of number of farmers who committed suicide due to agrarian distress during the year 2015, as reported by States/ Union Territories is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Several steps have been undertaken to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve upon the condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing public investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on increase of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture sector, post-harvest loan for six months to eliminate

distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.

**Statement**

*Number of Suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons  
as reported by State Governments*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	Reported on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	20-07-2015
3.	Assam	0	01-07-2015
4.	Bihar	NR	
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	
6.	Goa	0	19-06-2015
7.	Gujarat	0	10-04-2015
8.	Haryana	1	14-07-2015
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	15-07-2015
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	
11.	Jharkhand	NR	
12.	Karnataka (F/Y) 2014-15 #	107	22-07-2015
13.	Kerala #	0	10-04-2015
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	
15.	Maharashtra	257	22-04-2015
16.	Manipur	NR	
17.	Meghalaya	0	11-03-2015
18.	Mizoram	0	22-04-2015
19.	Nagaland	NR	
20.	Odisha	0	20-06-2015
21.	Punjab	32	# 21-07-2015
22.	Rajasthan	1	21-04-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	Reported on
23.	Sikkim	NR	
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR	
25.	Telangana	NR	
26.	Tripura	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	23-07-2015
28.	Uttarakhand	0	16-07-2015
29.	West Bengal	0	24-07-2015
TOTAL (STATES)		398	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	22-07-2015
31.	Chandigarh	NR	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	
34.	NCT Delhi	NR	
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	
36.	Puducherry	0	22-07-2015
TOTAL (UT)		0	
GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		398	

*Source* : Reported by States Government and UTs.

NR = Not reported

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

#### **Crop insurance to small and marginal farmers at Government cost**

1305. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend crop insurance to small and marginal farmers of Gujarat and rest of the country at Government cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to provide crop insurance at Government cost to small and marginal



farmers. However, Government is already providing subsidy in premium upto 75% to all farmers including small and marginal farmers under Crop Insurance Schemes.

#### **National Horticulture Mission in Rajasthan**

†1306. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal for including all the districts of the State under National Horticulture Mission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to give approval to the said proposal, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to include tribal districts of Rajasthan namely Banswada, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamandh, Pratapgarh and Udaipur under the National Food Security Mission-Coarse Grains, if so, by when a decision would be taken in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Rajasthan has requested for inclusion of all districts in Rajasthan, under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

The National Horticulture Mission has been subsumed under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). NHM envisages a cluster approach for development of horticultural crops, in accordance with their comparative advantage based on agro climatic conditions, potential for development and marketing opportunities. Further, it is envisaged that States may also undertake creation of post harvest and marketing infrastructure in non-NHM districts.

Inclusion of more districts under this programme would lead to diffusion of scarce resources. As such, States have been advised to utilize funds from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for interventions including area expansion, protected cultivation etc. in non-NHM districts.

(c) No, Sir. The districts of Banswada, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamandh, Pratapgarh and Udaipur are not covered under the National Food Security Mission-Coarse Cereals.

During the Twelfth Plan, National Food Security Mission - Coarse Cereals has been under implementation in 28 States, including Rajasthan.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Districts covering 70% of the total coarse cereals area of the State have been included under NFSM - Coarse Cereals. These include 12 districts viz; Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sikar.

**Action plan to provide seeds and other  
agricultural resources to farmers**

†1307. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has formulated any action plan to provide seeds developed through agricultural research and other agricultural resources to the farmers easily, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has proposed to set up an Agricultural Research Institute of Central level in each of the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have two flagship programmes, All India Coordinated Research Project – National Seed Project (Crops) and ICAR Seed Project through which various classes of seed is produced. It is supplied to the stakeholders including farmers through nationwide network of cooperating centers.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India also supports quality seed production and distribution under various programmes such as National Food Security Mission, Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India, National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology – Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material.

(b) The ICAR does not have any proposal at present to set up Agricultural Research Institute.

**Co-operative Societies/Banks under Railways**

†1308. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions for appointing Returning Officers for conducting election of delegates and Board of Directors of Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Banks being run in various zones of Railways;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the provision and details for annual audit compliance and monitoring of these banks;

(c) the details of the elections of the Boards of Directors of the North Eastern (NE) and East Central (EC) Railway Employees' Multi-State Primary Cooperative Bank Limited controlled from NE Railway headquarter, Gorakhpur from 2010 to till date, date-wise; and

(d) whether the norms for the elections have been complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA): (a) The Returning Officer for conducting the elections of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies/Banks including those of railway employees is appointed by the Board as per the provisions of Rule 19 of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Rules, 2002.

(b) Annual audit of the Multi-State Cooperative Banks is conducted as per audit related provisions contained in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules made thereunder. These banks are required to file annual returns with the Central Registrar and inspection of these banks is carried out by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(c) As per the information made available by the North Eastern (NE) and East Central (EC) Railway Employees' Multi-State Primary Cooperative Bank Limited, the elections of the delegates were held on 28.06.10 and the result of Board of Directors was declared on 03.08.2010/04.08.2010. Elections of the delegates of the next term were held on 22.06.2015, election of the Board of Directors is scheduled to be held on 30.07.2015 and election of the Chairman and Vice Chairman is scheduled to be held on 31.07.2015.

(d) The responsibility to ensure that the elections are conducted as per the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules made thereunder and as per the bye-laws, lies with the Returning Officer appointed by the Board as per Rule 19 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Rules, 2002.

#### **Availability of fertilizers in Jharkhand and Bihar**

†1309. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-wise availability of fertilizers is decreasing as on date particularly in the State of Jharkhand and Bihar, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total quantity of different fertilizers being produced in the country as on date; and

(c) whether any concrete action has been/is being taken by Government to increase the production of fertilizers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The availability of all the fertilizers has been satisfactory throughout the season. During the lean months of last Rabi season *i.e.* February, and March, 2015, DoF has provided 24.80 LMT of Urea more than the requirement of those months. Similarly, for P&K fertilizers, in the lean months of February and March, 2015, additional 21.00 LMT was provided. The States adequately pre-positioned the fertilizers in these two months and Jharkhand and Bihar have pre-positioned 0.10 LMT and 1.57 LMT Urea respectively.

A Statement showing State-wise requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) during 2015-16 including Jharkhand and Bihar is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of total quantity of fertilizers (Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers) produced during the period 2015-16 (April-June, 2015) and their target of production during 2015-16 are as under:

Year	Production (LMT)		
	Urea	DAP	Complex Fertilizers
2015-16 (April-June,2015)	56.95	7.05	18.42

(c) Government, has taken decision to revive some closed units namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur, Sindri, Barauni and Ammonia-Urea complex at BVFCL, Namrup in Assam and Department of Fertilizers has issued New Urea Policy, 2015 on 25th May, 2015 with the twin objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production and promoting energy efficiency in the urea units.

**Statement**  
Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Kharif 2015 (April to June, 2015)

State	(Figures in LMT)														
	UREA				DAP				MOP				NPK		
	Require- ment	Pre-posi- tioning Stock	Availa- bility with Feb.,15 & March,15 Stock	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2.50	0.49	2.73	2.10	0.80	0.54	0.46	0.40	0.41	0.27	1.34	1.67	1.18	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.69	0.18	0.95	0.76	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.28	0.19	0.17	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00
Bihar	3.15	1.57	5.59	3.90	1.00	0.66	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.11	0.62	0.88	0.39	0.00	0.00
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
Chhattisgarh	2.50	0.67	3.70	2.98	1.10	1.85	1.61	0.37	0.38	0.23	0.55	0.51	0.41	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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
Delhi	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	4.85	1.73	6.67	4.87	1.65	1.67	1.39	0.46	0.34	0.26	1.52	1.83	1.54	0.00	0.00
Harayana	4.50	1.67	5.88	4.18	1.10	2.05	1.88	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.57	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
Jharkhand	0.65	0.10	0.10	0.74	0.56	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.18	0.12
Karnataka	3.50	1.56	1.56	5.23	3.48	2.20	2.73	2.27	1.40	0.90	0.59	2.49	3.83	2.65
Kerala	0.48	0.09	0.09	0.47	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.47	0.32	0.26	0.69	0.48	0.33
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
Madhya Pradesh	5.00	2.00	2.00	6.34	4.23	4.50	4.20	3.65	0.40	0.48	0.23	1.60	0.65	0.53
Maharashtra	8.83	2.01	2.01	9.93	7.77	2.31	2.43	2.17	1.18	1.06	0.57	5.31	5.92	4.77
Manipur	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	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
Odisha	1.70	0.07	0.07	1.29	1.14	0.55	0.56	0.44	0.37	0.27	0.17	0.86	0.80	0.53
Puducherry	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Punjab	8.00	2.62	2.62	11.28	8.60	2.25	1.88	1.47	0.18	0.34	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.03
Rajasthan	3.14	0.96	0.96	4.70	3.72	1.34	2.72	2.60	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.33	0.07	0.07
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
Tamil Nadu	2.05	1.04	1.04	2.95	1.89	0.42	0.58	0.40	0.71	0.60	0.54	1.14	1.30	0.93
Telangana	3.50	0.54	0.54	3.36	2.76	1.10	0.77	0.66	0.25	0.14	0.07	2.45	2.00	1.61
Tripura	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	14.50	5.84	5.84	19.76	12.58	4.20	3.75	2.18	0.75	0.77	0.33	3.50	1.02	0.79
Uttaranchal	0.75	0.22	0.22	1.12	0.86	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.03
West Bengal	2.06	1.45	1.45	4.08	2.53	0.43	0.54	0.34	0.44	0.63	0.33	0.97	2.36	1.08
TOTAL	73.29	24.80	24.80	97.69	70.20	25.90	27.75	22.43	8.37	7.57	4.55	24.09	23.78	17.14

**Deregulation of urea**

1310. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to deregulate urea prices in the country;
- (b) if so, the present price and subsidy thereon; and
- (c) the proposal details with import policy and tax to levy per bag therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea is ₹ 5360 per MT (exclusive of 1% central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) *w.e.f.* 01st November, 2012.

An extra MRP of 5% (of ₹5360 per MT) is charged by the fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea. Further, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have levied additional VAT which is recovered from the farmers of respective States by selling urea over and above MRP.

The plant-wise subsidy details on indigenous urea is given in the Statement (See below).

- (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Statement***Cost of production of urea & subsidy*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MT) 2013-14	2014-15		
			Concession rate ₹/MT 2014-15 (Provisional)	Consumer price ₹/MT	Subsidy ₹/MT
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Feed-Stock: Gas</b>					
1.	BVFC- Namrup - III	315000	11832	5130	6702
2.	IFFCO-Aonla	864600	18927	5110	13817
3.	INDOGULF- Jagdishpur	864600	21226	5130	16096

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729200	16073	5110	10963
5.	NFL-V, Pur	864600	16330	5130	11200
6.	RCF -Trombay-V	330000	15569	5130	10439
7.	NFCL-Kakinada	597300	10411	5130	5281
8.	CFCL-Kota	864600	19657	5130	14527
9.	TATA	864600	18240	5130	13110
10.	KSFL	864600	17870	5130	12740
11.	NFCL-Kakinada Exp.	597300	10691	5130	5561
12.	IFFCO-Aonla Exp.	864600	18862	5110	13752
13.	NFL-V, Pur Exp.	864600	16755	5130	11625
14.	IFFCO-P,PUR	551100	28430	5110	23320
15.	KFCL-Kanpur	722700	36558	5130	31428
16.	SFC-Kota	379500	19518	5130	14388
17.	IFFCO-P, PUR EXP.	864600	29116	5110	24006
18.	CFCL-II	864600	24391	5130	19261
19.	GSFC-Baroda	370590	12415	5130	7285
20.	IFFCO-Kalol	544500	17953	5110	12843
21.	RCF-Thal	1706897	14405	5130	9275
22.	ZACL-Goa	399300	42139	5130	37009
23.	GNFC-Bharuch	636900	17360	5130	12230
24.	NFL-Nangal	478500	29807	5130	24677
25.	NFL-Bhatinda	511500	19369	5130	14239
26.	NFL-Panipat	511500	32821	5130	27691
27.	BVFC-Namrup-II	240000	15076	5130	9946
<i>Weighted Average</i>		19267787	19945	5124	14820
<b>Feed-Stock: other than gas</b>					
1.	MCFL-Mangalore	379500	44287	5130	39157
2.	MFL-Madras	486750	48932	5130	43802
3.	SPIC-Tuticorin	620400	44957	5130	39827
<i>Weighted Average</i>		1486650	46087	5130	40957
<i>Industry Average</i>		20754437	21817	5125	16692



### Restarting IDPL plant at Rishikesh

†1311. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that IDPL plant is situated at Rishikesh in Uttarakhand has been closed since long;

(b) whether Government would constitute a High Level Committee to examine the possibility of restarting this plant;

(c) if so, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has any expectation from the State Government in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Rishikesh plant is not closed and it is functional.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### Domestic consumption of fertilizers

1312. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the data regarding domestic consumption of different fertilizers annually for last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of domestic consumption (sales) of fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) annually for last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15) are as under:-

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
2010-11	282.23	112.86	38.91	102.97
2011-12	294.77	111.96	29.92	113.98
2012-13	301.60	92.29	21.33	77.32
2013-14	304.54	69.03	21.92	75.15
2014-15	308.73	75.57	27.79	85.98

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Drugs with side effects**

1313. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country doesn't have a sound system to filter the drugs with serious side effects and such medicines are sold in the country even decades after being banned in developed countries for causing harmful side-effects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) No Sir, Safety issues of drug formulations, as and when reported are assessed in consultation with the Expert Committees/Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB). Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committees/DTAB, the Central Government regulates, restricts or prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of such drugs in the country through Gazette Notification.

Every country has its own system for evaluation of continued marketing of drugs. The marketing of a drug in a country, which is banned in another country, is decided based on evaluation of disease pattern, reported side effects and overall safety and efficacy profile of the drug, availability of safer alternatives etc.

Certain drugs like Pioglitazone, Nimesulide, Analgin banned in certain countries, are allowed to be marketed in India with certain restrictions based on their evaluation in the country.

**Action by USFDA and EU on Indian Pharmaceutical Companies**

1314. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the action taken by US Food and Drug Administration and European Union against some Indian Pharmaceutical Companies for substandard production and quality;

(b) if so, whether Government has undertaken any checking and auditing of these plants and products in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Isolated action by foreign countries against Indian Pharmaceutical Companies involved in export in drugs have

been reported from time to time in media, websites of the regulatory authorities of these countries etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For export of drugs, Indian Pharmaceutical Companies are required to comply with the regulatory provisions of the importing countries. There are no provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which require Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to ensure the said compliance by the Indian Pharmaceutical Companies. As such, no auditing of these plants and products has been carried out to check the compliance of the firms with the regulatory provisions of the importing countries.

#### **Revival of Talcher and Ramagundam fertilizer plants**

1315. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in revival of the FCIL fertilizer plants, Talcher in Odisha and Ramagundam in Telangana, year-wise over the last three years;

(b) the reasons for slow progress in respect of the Talcher plant; and

(c) the time by which the Talcher plant, in whatever shape, is going to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The progress made in revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) fertilizer plants at Talcher in Odisha and Ramagundam in Telangana, year-wise over the last three years is given hereunder:

Year	Talcher Unit	Ramagundam Unit
2013	(i) 9.5.2013- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved waiver of GoI loan and interest of FCIL to enable the Company to make its net worth positive and get de-registered from Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).	
	(ii) 27.6.2013- BIFR de-registered FCIL from its purview.	
	29.8.2013- Lumpsum Turn Key (LSTK) tenders for Ammonia and Urea was floated by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF).	23.9.2013- financial due diligence completed.

Year	Talcher Unit	Ramagundam Unit
	5.9.2013- RCF, Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Coal India Ltd. and FCIL signed a Memorandum of Understanding to set up a Fertilizer Project. It was decided to set up two Joint Ventures – JV1 for Coal Gasification and JV2 for Ammonia/Urea Plants.	
2014	10.3.2014- final topography report was received. 23.6.2014- GAIL floated Expression of Interest for Pre-Qualification of Licensors of Coal Gasification Technology. 24.12.2014- JV Agreements for JV1 and JV2 were signed.	Bids were invited for Ammonia and Urea Technology Suppliers.
2015	27.2.2015- it was decided that Coal Block would be allocated to the Project and GAIL would make application on behalf of JV1 to the Coal Ministry for allotment of Coal Block.  Presently, assets of Talcher Unit are being valued to decide the value of FCIL's share in the JV, vetting of TEFR is also in the process, apart from Draft Joint Venture Agreement being examined by the various PSU partners.	14.1.2015- JV Agreement was signed amongst EIL, NFL and FCIL.  17.2.2015- Joint Venture Company in the name of 'Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited' (RFCL) has been incorporated.  22.6.2015- Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) finalized.  Technology Evaluation completed.  Overall Plot Plan has been finalized.  9.6.2015 - Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management (EPCM) contract to EIL has been signed by RFCL.  Pre-project activities started at site.

(b) The progress made in respect of Talcher plant has been satisfactory considering the various factors involved at the initial stages.

(c) It is estimated that the commissioning of the Talcher plant would be completed by December, 2018.

#### **Amendment in fertilizer subsidy scheme**

1316. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government proposes to amend the fertilizers subsidy scheme for checking the irrational use of chemical and organic fertilizers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the Department of Fertilizers.

#### **Availability of urea for Kharif season**

1317. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of urea for Kharif season, State-wise;

(b) whether there is sufficient quantity of urea for Kharif season for distribution to farmers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of domestic production and import of urea for the last Rabi season and the forthcoming Kharif season, month-wise and the demand, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The season-wise (Kharif and Rabi) demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments, before commencement of each cropping season. A Statement showing demand (requirement) of Urea is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A Statement showing State-wise cumulative requirement, availability and sales of Urea, during April to June, 2015 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

As can be seen from the Statement-II availability of all the Urea upto June, 2015 is more than requirement.

(c) The details of month-wise demand (requirement), domestic production and import of Urea for the last Rabi Season and forthcoming Kharif season are as under:-

(Figures in LMT)

Month	Demand (Requirement)	Domestic Production	Import
<b>Rabi 2014-15</b>			
October, 2014	31.85	19.57	5.32
November, 2014	35.29	19.03	16.29
December, 2014	36.63	19.44	14.01
January, 2015	29.41	20.25	10.45
February, 2015	16.71	16.91	5.41
March, 2015	10.21	16.65	9.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160.10</b>	<b>111.89</b>	<b>60.54</b>
<b>Kharif-2015</b>			
April, 2015	19.99	17.91	5.32
May, 2015	23.55	19.54	4.71
June, 2015	30.15	19.50	4.69
July, 2015	31.00	18.30*	5.90*
August, 2015	27.76		
September, 2015	22.45		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154.90</b>		

\*Data of production and import are upto 27th July, '15.

**Statement-I**  
*Month-wise requirement of urea for Kharif 2015*

State/Union Territory	(Figures in '000' MTs)									
	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	August 2015	Sept. 2015	Total Actual	Reserved Allocation	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	60.00	65	125.00	150.00	250.00	200.00	850.00	50.00	900.00	
Telangana	90.00	100	160.00	150.00	200.00	150.00	850.00	100.00	950.00	
Karnataka	100.00	120	130.00	170.00	160.00	170.00	850.00	50.00	900.00	
Kerala	12.00	12	24.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	90.00	10.00	100.00	
Tamil Nadu	60.00	80	65.00	66.00	80.00	99.00	450.00	0.00	450.00	
Puducherry	1.50	2	1.75	1.75	1.50	2.00	10.50	0.00	10.50	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	
Gujarat	130.00	140.00	215.00	250.00	250.00	215.00	1200.00	0.00	1200.00	
Madhya Pradesh	150.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	1000.00	50.00	1050.00	
Chhattisgarh	60.00	80.00	110.00	120.00	110.00	20.00	500.00	50.00	550.00	
Maharashtra	203.70	322.90	356.80	339.70	271.80	205.10	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	
Rajasthan	94.00	100.00	120.00	166.00	170.00	150.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	
Goa	0.20	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.32	3.32	0.00	3.32	
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.35	0.00	0.35	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.50	0.30	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.87	
Haryana	100.00	150.00	200.00	170.00	100.00	90.00	810.00	40.00	850.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	250.00	250.00	300.00	250.00	100.00	100.00	1250.00	0.00	1250.00
Uttar Pradesh	450.00	500.00	500.00	450.00	400.00	300.00	2600.00	200.00	2800.00
Uttarakhand	15.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	18.00	7.00	135.00	0.00	135.00
Himachal Pradesh	2.50	5.00	10.00	15.00	2.50	2.00	37.00	0.00	37.00
Jammu and Kashmir	13.40	13.40	13.40	10.80	4.50	4.50	60.00	0.00	60.00
Delhi	0.30	0.75	0.75	0.90	0.30	0.20	3.20	0.00	3.20
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	70.00	70.00	175.00	200.00	205.00	180.00	900.00	100.00	1000.00
Jharkhand	20.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	125.00	35.00	160.00
Odisha	40.00	50.00	120.00	145.00	110.00	60.00	525.00	30.00	480.00
West Bengal	53.00	69.50	83.50	112.00	112.50	89.50	520.00	40.00	560.00
Assam	14.00	21.00	34.00	36.00	34.00	21.00	160.00	0.00	160.00
Tripura	5.30	2.65	2.65	5.30	2.65	1.45	20.00	0.00	20.00
Manipur	1.50	2.50	4.50	7.80	7.50	1.20	25.00	0.00	25.00
Meghalaya	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.55	0.50	3.35	0.00	3.35
Nagaland	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.20	1.13	0.00	1.13
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.39	0.48	0.48	0.39	0.00	1.93	0.00	1.93
Mizoram	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	8.20	0.00	8.20
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	1998.60	2355.18	3015.63	3100.00	2775.54	2245.40	15490.35	755.00	16170.35



**Statement-II***Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Urea during Kharif 2015 (April to June, 2015)*

State	Urea			
	Requirement	Prepositioning Stock Feb'15 & March'15	Availability with Prepositioned stock	Sales
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2.50	0.49	2.73	2.10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.69	0.18	0.95	0.76
Bihar	3.15	1.57	5.59	3.90
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2.50	0.67	3.70	2.98
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Goa	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	4.85	1.73	6.67	4.87
Harayana	4.50	1.67	5.88	4.18
Himachal Pradesh	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.18
Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	0.00	0.59	0.57
Jharkhand	0.65	0.10	0.74	0.56
Karnataka	3.50	1.56	5.23	3.48
Kerala	0.48	0.09	0.47	0.38
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	5.00	2.00	6.34	4.23
Maharashtra	8.83	2.01	9.93	7.77
Manipur	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
Mizoram	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	1.70	0.07	1.29	1.14
Pondicherry	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03
Punjab	8.00	2.62	11.28	8.60
Rajasthan	3.14	0.96	4.70	3.72
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2.05	1.04	2.95	1.89
Telangana	3.50	0.54	3.36	2.76
Tripura	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	14.50	5.84	19.76	12.58
Uttarakhand	0.75	0.22	1.12	0.86
West Bengal	2.06	1.45	4.08	2.53
TOTAL	73.29	24.80	97.69	70.20

#### **Supply of fertilizers to Uttar Pradesh**

†1318. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to provide fertilizers at cheap rates to the poor farmers of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the fertilizers being supplied by Government to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh is less than its demand;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to meet the demand of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Government of India is providing fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) at subsidized rates to all the farmers throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, The availability of all the fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh has been satisfactory throughout the season. During the lean months of last Rabi season *i.e.* February and March 2015, DoF has provided 5.84 LMT of Urea more than the requirement of those months. Similarly, for P&K fertilizers, in the lean months of February and March, 2015, additional 2.78 LMT was provided. The State of Uttar Pradesh adequately pre-positioned the fertilizers in these two months. The availability of all the fertilizers taking the pre-positioned quantities of fertilizers into consideration is as per the following table:

(Figures in LMT)

	Requirement (April to June, '15)	Excess supply in Feb & March, 2015.	Opening Stock as on 01.04.15	Receipts April to (June, 2015)	Availability (with excess supplies in Feb/March, 2015).	Sales (April To June)
Urea	14.50	5.84	0.60	13.32	19.22	12.58
P&K fertilizers	8.45	2.78	1.28	4.26	8.32	3.30
TOTAL	22.95	8.62	1.88	17.58	27.54	15.88

As can be seen from the above table, availability of fertilizers is very comfortable in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Government has taken following majors to meet the demand of fertilizers all over the country.

1. The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
2. On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by DAC, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan 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](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
  - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers

and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

#### **Purchase of medicines from IDPL, Rishikesh**

†1319. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of institutions, which were supplied medicines manufactured by IDPL, Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) before its closure, the details thereof for last five years;
- (b) whether Government of India also used to buy medicines from IDPL, Rishikesh;
- (c) if so, the reasons for stopping purchase of medicine from it by Government and since when;
- (d) whether Government has purchased the same kind of medicines from private medicine companies after closure of the plant; and
- (e) if so, year-wise details of medicines purchased till now after closure of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Rishikesh Plant is not closed. It is supplying medicines to Government Institutions including Government of India throughout the country. The main Government Institutions which purchased drugs and medicines from IDPL, Rishikesh under Pharmaceutical Purchase Policy (PPP) are ESI, PSE Hospitals, Hospitals run by Defence Ministry, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways and Some State Governments like Haryana, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Year-wise Production Figures of IDPL Rishikesh (5 Years figure) is given in the table below:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Year	Production
2010-11	1616.00
2011-12	1804.91
2012-13	2010.40
2013-14	2202.83
2014-15	2203.40
TOTAL	9837.54

#### Requirement of natural gas for urea projects

1320. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of natural gas required per day for urea projects;
- (b) the unit-wise price of natural gas;
- (c) the quantity of natural gas required for all ongoing urea projects including those which are being revived, unit-wise; and
- (d) the total amount of subsidy granted to manufacturing units of urea during last three years, unit-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of unit-wise requirement of natural gas for urea units is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per uniform natural gas price for all the urea units which is applicable from 01st June, 2015, the present natural gas price is ₹ 622.47/MMBTU/GCV.

(c) Each proposed urea project to be set up under New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 and its amendment thereof, would require 2.4 MMSCMD of Natural Gas.

So far as revival of urea projects is concerned, Sindri, Gorakhpur and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) would each require 2.4 MMSCMD of gas, which is likely to arise by 2018-19.

(d) The details of unit-wise total subsidy granted to urea manufacturing units during the period from 2012-13 to June, 2015 is placed at is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Statement showing gas requirement for production of urea

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer unit	Reassessed capacity (MT/Year)	Maximum Achieved capacity MT	Energy Norm Gcal/MT	Normative Gas Requirement	
					Upto Reassessed capacity MMSCMD	For max achievable capacity MMSCMD
1.	TCL-Babrala	864600	1230715	5.334	1.64	2.34
2.	Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur	864600	1162819	5.501	1.70	2.28
3.	IFFCO-Aonla-II	864600	1152829	5.506	1.70	2.26
4.	CFCL-Gadepan-II	864600	1067962	5.533	1.71	2.11
5.	NFL-Vijaipur-II	864600	1162814	5.570	1.72	2.31
6.	CFCL Gadepan-I	864600	1106603	5.588	1.72	2.20
7.	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864600	1035753	5.643	1.74	2.08
8.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	864600	1103000	5.657	1.74	2.22
9.	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	823849	5.672	1.21	1.67
10.	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	793148	5.694	1.21	1.61
11.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	864600	1132827	5.744	1.77	2.32
12.	NFL-Vijaipur-I	864600	1006529	5.904	1.82	2.12
13.	Kribhco-Hazira	1729200	2210390	5.952	3.67	4.69
14.	IFFCO-Kalol	544500	605195	6.232	1.21	1.34
15.	GNVFC, Bharuch	636900	708795	6.301	1.43	1.59
16.	RCF-Thal	1706760	2134600	6.598	4.01	5.02

17. GSFC-Baroda	370590	370590	6.741	0.89	0.89
18. NFL-Nangal	478500	478500	7.095	1.21	1.21
19. IFFCO-Phulpur-I	551100	745131	7.145	1.40	1.90
20. ZIL-Goa	399300	399300	7.308	1.04	1.04
21. NFL-Bhatinda	511500	561439	7.479	1.36	1.50
22. SFC-Kota	379500	404040	7.585	1.03	1.09
23. NFL-Panipat	511500	511500	7.614	1.39	1.39
24. KFCL-Kanpur	722700	722700	7.847	2.02	2.02
25. RCF-Trombay-V	330000	413900	8.538	1.00	1.26
TOTAL	18712650	23044928		41.35	50.47
<b>Units not on National Gas Grid</b>					
<b>Gas Based</b>					
26. BVFCL-Namrup-II	240000	109425	12.61	1.08	0.49
27. BVFCL - Namrup-III	315000	281265	12.688	1.42	1.27
<b>Naphtha Based</b>					
28. MFL	486750	486750	7.862		
29. MCFL	379500	379500	6.902		
30. SPIC	620400	620400	7.185		
TOTAL	2041650	1877340			
GRAND TOTAL	20754300	24922268		41.35	50.47

Assumption : 330 days of annual work with energy efficiency of 8500 Kcal SCM

**Statement -II**

*Statement showing sector-wise/unit-wise subsidy paid on Indigenous Urea during the years 2012-13 to 2015-16*

		(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto June, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) Public Sector</b>					
1.	RCF-Thal	954.80	1498.15	2342.37	794.85
2.	RCF-Trombay	219.05	287.99	456.81	194.47
3.	MFL	1427.26	1492.63	1675.85	504.65
4.	NFL-Bathinda	1201.50	1364.51	1042.48	1463.20
5.	NFL-Panipat	1193.59	1433.86	3015.71	1213.87
6.	NFL-Vijaipur-I	413.43	677.59	966.22	378.29
7.	NFL-Vijaipur-II	583.53	932.43	1053.59	391.03
8.	NFL-Nangal	1123.71	1345.93	660.94	1331.85
9.	BVFCL-Namrup-III	104.63	109.29	157.82	157.22
10.	BVFCL-Namrup-II	65.71	80.57	94.55	69.34
11.	GSFC (State Govt.)	134.64	200.33	318.53	131.26
12.	GNFC (State Govt.)	858.82	1119.54	1285.97	1141.86
TOTAL		8280.67	10542.82	13070.84	7771.89
<b>(B) Cooperative Sector</b>					
1.	Kribhco	660.01	1216.62	2336.81	1135.21
2.	IFFCO-Phupur-II	981.90	1651.10	1863.02	1031.49
3.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	804.39	1004.36	1409.72	409.83
4.	IFFCO-Kalol	359.68	375.54	562.36	380.70
5.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	359.56	953.58	2166.77	765.83
6.	IFFCO-Aonla-II	528.02	682.75	978.40	823.14
TOTAL		3873.56	5883.95	9317.08	4546.20



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(C) Private Sector</b>					
1.	NFCL-I	307.12	527.88	640.87	132.86
2.	NFCL-II	344.50	466.87	457.32	235.44
3.	CFCL-I	701.45	1205.46	1997.36	646.36
4.	CFCL-II	889.10	1144.19	1607.43	701.68
5.	Tata Chemicals	606.89	937.77	1567.91	640.85
6.	ZACL	1101.68	1263.14	1533.95	941.86
7.	SFC	274.31	314.19	508.06	208.15
8.	Indogulf	648.40	1388.03	1613.43	610.13
9.	SPIC	1477.96	791.90	1814.82	592.84
10.	KSFL	614.02	609.91	1052.57	403.54
11.	MCFL	880.34	1221.53	1463.99	502.28
12.	KFCL	0.00	202.36	1554.38	1216.88
TOTAL		7845.77	10073.23	15812.09	6832.87
GRAND TOTAL		20000.00	26500.00	38200.01	19150.96

**Financial concerns of PSUs and Cooperative Urea Producers**

1321. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to address the financial concerns of PSUs and Cooperative Urea Producers for the gap period, in view of the provisions of New Investment Policy 2008 which was expired in 2013; and New Urea Policy which is implemented in June 2015, as despite sharp rise in natural gas prices and other costs, they have continued their urea production to avoid scarcity of urea and for agro-economic development of the country; and

(b) by when Government intends to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per para 9 of

Modified New Pricing Scheme (MNPS) – III for existing urea units issued on 2nd April, 2014, the provisions of New Investment Policy (NIP)-2008 were extended till 1st April, 2015.

The Government has notified the New Urea Policy (NUP)-2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units on 25th May, 2015 with the twin objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production and promoting energy efficiency in urea production while rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. It is expected to prepare the domestic urea sector to become globally competitive in terms of energy efficiency over a period of three years.

#### **Financial assistance to and subsidy on fertilizers**

†1322. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance provided to States/Union territories for different fertilizers during each year of last three years and in current year, State/Union Territory-wise and fertilizer-wise;
- (b) whether small and marginal farmers are not able to accrue benefit of fertilizers subsidy;
- (c) if so, the Government reaction thereto;
- (d) whether Government proposes to transfer fertilizer subsidy to bank accounts of farmers like Direct Benefit Transfer scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and, the present status of this proposal and the number of farmers who would be benefited from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As the fertilizers subsidy is being paid to manufacturers/Importers of fertilizers, State/UT wise data is not maintained in the Department. However, financial assistance/ Subsidy provided for different fertilizers during each year of last three years and current year is as under:

Financial Year	Imp. Urea	Imp. P&K	Ind. P&K	Ind. Urea
2012-13	20016.00	14576.10	16000.00	20000.00
2013-14	15353.30	13926.86	15500.00	26500.00
2014-15	16200.00	8667.30	12000.00	38200.01
2015-16 (up to June 2015)	3730.18	1651.53	4158.27	19150.96

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Subsidy on Urea and 22 grades of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers is passed on to farmers in the form of lower MRP, which is much below the delivered cost. While Urea is provided at Government fixed price of ₹5360/- MT (excluding taxes etc.), the P & K fertilizers are provided to farmers at subsidized prices based on the nutrient content on each grade of P&K fertilizer. The fertilizer companies are required to clearly print the MRP along with applicable subsidy on each fertilizer bag. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the Essential Commodities (EC) Act. Thus all the farmers are benefitted from the grant of subsidy on fertilizers.

(d) and (e) Possibilities of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) are being explored in the Department.

#### Affordability of medicines

1323. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) and the Drugs (Prices Control) Order is ensuring the affordability of medicines;

(b) the steps taken by Government to end Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues arising between branded pharma companies and generic pharma companies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce revenue loss caused by Compulsory Licensing (CL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) NPPA has fixed and notified the ceiling prices of 530 essential medicines out of 680 NLEM medicines (net 628) covered under price controlled category of the DPCO, 2013. The reduction in prices of these medicines effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are as follows:-

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	126
TOTAL	530

In order to ensure the affordability of medicines, NPPA has also capped maximum retail price (MRP) of 106 non-scheduled medicines, out of which 84 are used for cardiovascular disease and 22 used for diabetes, under para 19 of DPCO, 2013. In addition, NPPA has also fixed retail prices of 214 'new drugs' under provisions of the said order.

(b) and (c) Provision for grant of Compulsory licences have been made in the Patents Act 1970 with the objectives to ensure working of Patents, availability of the products at a reasonable price, promotion and dissemination of technological invention and protection of public health etc. The aspect of revenue loss is not covered in the said provisions.

#### **Production, consumption and import of various fertilizers**

1324. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption and annual growth rate of consumption of urea, DAP and complex fertilizers, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether India is self-sufficient in production of urea, DAP and complex fertilizers;

(c) the annual production, consumption and import of urea, DAP and complex fertilizers during the last three years; and

(d) the average cost of import of urea, DAP and complex fertilizers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A Statement showing the annual consumption (sales) and annual growth rate of consumption of Urea, DAP and complex (NPK) fertilizers, State-wise during 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The details of annual production, consumption (sales) and import of Urea, DAP and complex (NPK) fertilizers during 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as under

(Figures in LMT)

Product	Year	Production	Import	Sales
Urea	2012-13	225.75	80.44	301.58
	2013-14	227.15	70.81	304.47
	2014-15	225.86	87.49	308.71
DAP	2012-13	36.47	58.53	92.30
	2013-14	36.11	33.74	68.47
	2014-15	34.44	39.54	74.60
NPK	2012-13	61.82	4.06	77.33
	2013-14	69.13	3.58	75.15
	2014-15	78.32	2.85	85.97

(d) Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is under Open General Licence (OGL) as per foreign trade policy. Various companies import these fertilizers *i.e.* DAP and complex fertilizer (NPK) as per their commercial considerations. Urea being a canalized item is imported through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) on Government account for agricultural use. The average cost of Urea imported during the last three years is as under:-

Year	From OMIFCO	Avg. cost of imported urea from OMIFCO	Through STEs	Avg. cost of imported Urea through STEs
	LMT	(US\$ per MT)	LMT	(US\$ per MT)
2012-13	18.33	227.63	62.11	417.40
2013-14	21.21	172.41	49.68	322.66
2014-15	14.63	179.66	72.86	303.94

## Statement

Cumulative Sales of Fertilizers ( Urea, DAP and Complex) and its growth rate during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15

States	Year	UREA		DAP		Complex (NPK)	
		Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2012-13	0.50		0.50		0.50	
	2013-14	0.50	0	1.00	100	0.00	-100
	2014-15	0.60	20	1.00	0	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	2012-13	2851.49		648.22		1758.79	
	2013-14	3486.94	22	614.71	-5	1974.91	12
	2014-15	1806.61	-48	294.44	-52	1251.11	-37
Arunachal Pradesh	2012-13	0.65		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	0.23	-65	0.00	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	0.46	104	0.00	0	0.00	0
Assam	2012-13	261.84		32.67		6.00	
	2013-14	267.24	2	29.49	-10	5.24	-13
	2014-15	316.19	18	33.42	13	11.26	115

Bihar	2012-13	2100.87		541.29		300.37	
	2013-14	1870.63	-11	360.15	-33	172.08	-43
	2014-15	1940.40	4	352.71	-2	265.70	54
Chandigarh	2012-13	0.00		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	2012-13	706.25		233.17		103.92	
	2013-14	634.47	-10	243.46	4	74.67	-28
	2014-15	627.82	-1	232.50	-5	70.89	-5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2012-13	0.82		0.79		0.04	
	2013-14	0.83	1	0.77	-3	0.02	-65
	2014-15	1.25	51	1.19	55	0.15	897
Daman and Diu	2012-13	0.19		0.01		0.00	
	2013-14	0.19	-1	0.01	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	0.28	52	0.04	300	0.00	0
Delhi	2012-13	2.40		0.15		0.00	
	2013-14	7.79	225	0.00	-100	0.00	0
	2014-15	9.09	17	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	2012-13	4.37		2.16		2.57	
	2013-14	4.40	1	2.20	2	2.95	15
	2014-15	3.57	-19	1.31	-41	2.84	-4
Gujarat	2012-13	1924.25		395.18		458.41	
	2013-14	2077.78	8	382.47	-3	459.93	0
	2014-15	2269.56	9	404.39	6	561.20	22
Harayana	2012-13	2034.25		687.02		26.47	
	2013-14	1844.77	-9	307.67	-55	10.01	-62
	2014-15	2001.75	9	411.97	34	34.60	245
Himachal Pradesh	2012-13	64.63		0.00		17.45	
	2013-14	63.93	-1	0.00	0	22.49	29
	2014-15	67.36	5	0.00	0	20.82	-7



Cumulative Sales of Fertilizers (Urea, DAP and Complex) and its growth rate during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15

States	Year	UREA		DAP		Complex (NPK)	
		Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	2012-13	144.36		49.82		0.00	
	2013-14	125.88	-13	54.14	9	1.54	
	2014-15	115.93	-8	63.71	18	2.03	32
Jharkhand	2012-13	198.38		54.13		26.00	
	2013-14	162.54	-18	28.77	-47	15.83	-39
	2014-15	180.17	11	27.08	-6	26.19	65
Karnataka	2012-13	1446.32		404.00		939.54	
	2013-14	1479.12	2	456.45	13	1071.33	14
	2014-15	1532.42	4	509.69	12	1210.36	13
Kerala	2012-13	135.99		24.68		153.16	
	2013-14	143.90	6	26.86	9	137.72	-10
	2014-15	135.80	-6	31.07	16	139.70	1
Lakshadweep	2012-13	0.00		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	2012-13	1891.27		1107.91		232.52	
	2013-14	2284.43	21	843.90	-24	199.48	-14
	2014-15	2070.35	-9	902.77	7	225.01	13
Maharashtra	2012-13	2294.12		662.81		1280.39	
	2013-14	2641.96	15	582.62	-12	1543.23	21
	2014-15	2567.96	-3	559.39	-4	1617.14	5
Manipur	2012-13	20.99		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	17.83	-15	0.00	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	22.94	29	0.00	0	0.00	0
Meghalaya	2012-13	5.96		0.30		0.00	
	2013-14	5.50	-8	0.40	33	0.00	0
	2014-15	6.02	10	0.25	-38	0.20	0
Mizoram	2012-13	3.55		0.15		0.00	
	2013-14	6.05	70	0.31	104	0.00	0
	2014-15	3.75	-38	0.03	-91	0.00	0
Nagaland	2012-13	0.70		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	0.74	6	0.02	100	0.01	100
	2014-15	0.64	-13	0.01	-50	0.00	-100
Odisha	2012-13	525.57		144.11		231.09	
	2013-14	520.64	-1	139.81	-3	174.91	-24

	2014-15	504.09	-3	147.37	5	229.34	31
Puducherry	2012-13	18.74		1.64		12.67	
	2013-14	22.14	18	1.45	-11	8.95	-29
	2014-15	14.95	-32	1.48	2	6.20	-31
Punjab	2012-13	2842.92		871.44		42.19	
	2013-14	2617.75	-8	468.13	-46	28.02	-34
	2014-15	2734.22	4	714.97	53	45.49	62

*Cumulative Sales of Fertilizers ( Urea, DAP and Complex) and its growth rate during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15*

States	Year	UREA		DAP		Complex (NPK)	
		Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %	Sales (LMT)	Growth Rate in %
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	2012-13	1846.05		595.39		83.54	
	2013-14	1844.65	0	470.29	-21	31.85	-62
	2014-15	1846.61	0	565.52	20	66.32	108
Sikkim	2012-13	0.00		0.00		0.00	
	2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	2014-15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	2012-13	928.23		232.61		570.81	
	2013-14	911.26	-2	217.72	-6	470.87	-18
	2014-15	989.64	9	238.44	10	515.69	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Telangana	2012-13	NOT APPLICABLE					
	2013-14	NOT APPLICABLE					
	2014-15	1236.15		164.77		758.60	
Tripura	2012-13	17.17		1.64		0.32	
	2013-14	19.58	14	0.98	-40	0.63	97
	2014-15	21.80	11	0.44	-55	0.56	-11
Uttar Pradesh	2012-13	6255.84		2085.62		661.80	
	2013-14	5876.25	-6	1403.62	-33	393.18	-41
	2014-15	6253.57	6	1617.01	15	628.52	60
Uttarakhand	2012-13	244.77		27.19		32.10	
	2013-14	275.57	13	21.81	-20	34.36	7
	2014-15	279.85	2	25.53	17	38.50	12
West Bengal	2012-13	1387.44		425.22		792.27	
	2013-14	1238.72	-11	243.84	-43	681.80	-14
	2014-15	1312.08	6	254.65	4	870.06	28
ALL INDIA	2012-13	30160.89		9229.82		7732.91	
	2013-14	30454.20	1	6903.04	-25	7515.98	-3
	2014-15	30873.89	1	7557.14	9	8598.46	14

**Implementation of Digital India Programme**

1325. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether websites of Government of India have been upgraded to implement the Digital India Programme;
- (b) the steps Government of Goa has taken to upgrade and update their websites in tune with Digital India;
- (c) the concrete steps the Government of Goa proposes to take to effectively implement each of the projects of Digital India Programme; and
- (d) the details of project-wise planning and financial allocations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has issued the Guidelines for Indian Government websites (GIGW), which have been adopted by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG) and have become a part of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP). The Guidelines mandate the departments to have a Web Information Manager (WIM) whose responsibility includes monitoring the content and ensuring its quality and currency. The departments have been advised to frame a Content Review Policy to ensure that the content on the website is regularly reviewed and updated which will ensure that the citizen always gets the current information on various programmes including Digital India. The details on the guidelines are available at <http://guidelines.gov.in>.

In addition to this, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has developed a Common Minimum Framework (CMF) under the aegis of Digital India Programme in order to upgrade and standardize the Government of India websites. Adoption of the framework enhances the presentation of websites and makes the content updation easy for the Ministries/Departments.

As part of the Early Harvest Programme of the Digital India, it is planned to assist in migration of 100 websites of Central Government Ministries/Departments to the CMF.

- (b) The upgradation and updation of the State/UT Government websites comes under purview of the State/UT Government.
- (c) and (d) The Government of Goa has not proposed any step to implement the projects under Digital India Programme. However, to implement projects under Digital

India programme effectively, the State Government would be responsible for implementing State Sector MMPs/e-Governance initiatives, under overall guidance of respective Line Ministries. An Apex Committee on Digital India would be constituted at the State level under the leadership of the Chief Secretary to guide, monitor and spearhead the Digital India programme at State/UT level. The State Government would also analyse State specific requirements and recommend project proposals for inclusions/deletions from the listed MMPs/e-Governance initiatives.

#### **Revival of Telegraph Services**

1326. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether citizens are facing difficulties to sent greetings messages and urgent communications about death and birth after the closure of telegraph service; and

(b) if so, whether Government would revive the service using latest technology, since mobile phone services and internet have not penetrated into rural and semirural parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No such complaint has been received with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) who has offering telegraph services in the country before the same were discontinued w.e.f. 15/07/2013. Citizens are using alternative modes of communications such as basic telephone, broadband, e-mail, Short Message Service (SMS), FAX, e-post etc. which are more reliable in comparison to telegraph services.

(b) In view of above, the question of revival does not arise. At present mobile phones (2G/GPRS (General Packet Radio Service)/3G etc.) with SMS, broadband and Wi-Fi services are available in almost all parts of the country.

#### **Wi-Fi hotspots in the country**

1327. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to identify Wi-Fi hotspots in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the cities/places identified; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to start providing Wi-Fi facilities at those places?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has provided a list of 707 tourist spots for Wi-Fi service provisions. List of 707 Wi-Fi tourist spots is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has provided a list of 25 Adarsh Monuments to provide Wi-Fi facility. A list of Model Monuments as received from ASI is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) BSNL and Airtel have agreed to provide Wi-Fi services in 11 locations and 12 locations respectively from the list provided by Ministry of Tourism in addition to 12 tourist places identified by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) where Wi-Fi service provision is already in progress. For other locations where funding for Wi-Fi service provision may be required, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has provided draft Expression of Interest (EOI) document to ASI and Ministry of Tourism. DoT is providing the requisite technical support to the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism.

Wi-fi services has already commenced in Taj Mahal (Agra), Sarnath, Assi Ghat (Varanasi), Jagannath Temple (Puri), Konark Temple (Puri), Khajuraho Temple (Khajuraho), Thanjavur, Brihadeeswara Temple, Trimbakeshwar Temple (Nasik), Hussain Sagar lake and Charminar (Hyderabad) through BSNL.

***Statement-I***

*List of Tourist Spots*

Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cellular Jail Complex , Port Blair
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cellular Jail , Port Blair
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Limestone Caves, Baratang
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mahatama Gandhi Marine National Park Wandoor
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mount Harriat National Park
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mini Zoo, Port Blair
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Biological Park, Chidiyatapu
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati, Chittoor
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti, Chittoor
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kanakadurga Temple, Vijayawada
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kanipakam, Chittoor

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhachalam, Visakhapatnam
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Golconda Fort, Hyd
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar, Hyd
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Kailasagiri, Visakhapatnam
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1000 Pillars Temple, Warangal
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramappa Temple, Warangal
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Borra Caves, Visakhapatnam
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Submarine Museum, Visakhapatnam
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Horsley Hills, Chittoor
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mohanbari
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Miao
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yinkiong
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang
36.	Assam	Kamakhya
37.	Assam	Kaziranga
38.	Assam	Guwahati

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
39.	Assam	Tezpur
40.	Assam	Jorhat
41.	Assam	Nagaon
42.	Assam	Sibsagar
43.	Assam	Silchar
44.	Assam	Barpeta Road
45.	Assam	Bhalukpong
46.	Bihar	Patna
47.	Bihar	Gaya
48.	Bihar	Madhepura
49.	Bihar	Rajgir
50.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
51.	Bihar	Bodh gaya
52.	Bihar	Nalanda
53.	Bihar	Sonepur Fair
54.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
55.	Bihar	Vaishali
56.	Bihar	Munger
57.	Bihar	Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)
58.	Bihar	Raxaul
59.	Chandigarh	
60.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
61.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
62.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
63.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
64.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
65.	Chhattisgarh	Sargooja

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
66.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
67.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
68.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamond
69.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgeer Champa
70.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha
71.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
72.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
73.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
74.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamatri
75.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
76.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
77.	Daman and Diu	Daman
78.	Daman and Diu	Diu
79.	Delhi	
80.	Goa	Salcete
81.	Goa	Tisswadi
82.	Goa	Bardez
83.	Goa	Marumgoa
84.	Goa	Pernem
85.	Goa	Canacona
86.	Goa	Sanguem
87.	Goa	Ponda
88.	Goa	Bichalim
89.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
90.	Gujarat	Ambaji
91.	Gujarat	Dwarka
92.	Gujarat	Surat

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
93.	Gujarat	Vadodara
94.	Gujarat	Rajkot
95.	Gujarat	Palitana
96.	Gujarat	Girnar
97.	Gujarat	Somnath
98.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
99.	Gujarat	Becharaji
100.	Gujarat	Junagadh
101.	Gujarat	Chotila
102.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
103.	Gujarat	Veraval
104.	Gujarat	Porbandar
105.	Gujarat	Vapi
106.	Gujarat	Dakor
107.	Gujarat	Bhuj
108.	Gujarat	Gandhidham
109.	Gujarat	Valsad
110.	Gujarat	Saputara
111.	Gujarat	Bharuch
112.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
113.	Gujarat	Sasan
114.	Gujarat	Pavagadh
115.	Gujarat	Mehsana
116.	Gujarat	Anand
117.	Gujarat	Virpur
118.	Gujarat	Morbi
119.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar

Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
120.	Gujarat	Patan
121.	Gujarat	Mandvi-Kutch
122.	Gujarat	Tithal
123.	Gujarat	Mundra
124.	Gujarat	Ubharat
125.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar
126.	Gujarat	Dumas
127.	Haryana	Surajkund
128.	Haryana	Pipli
129.	Haryana	Uchana
130.	Haryana	Pinjore
131.	Haryana	Kurukshetra
132.	Haryana	Badkhal Lake
133.	Haryana	Rai Sonipat
134.	Haryana	Faridabad
135.	Haryana	Karna Lake
136.	Haryana	Panipat
137.	Haryana	Damdama Lake
138.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh
139.	Haryana	Hodal
140.	Haryana	Suarj Kund Hermitage
141.	Haryana	Panchukla
142.	Haryana	Rohtak Tilyar
143.	Haryana	Hisar (F)
144.	Haryana	Rewari
145.	Haryana	Gurgaon
146.	Haryana	Ambala

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
147.	Haryana	SultanPur
148.	Haryana	Rohtak Myna
149.	Haryana	Sohna
150.	Haryana	Dharuhera
151.	Haryana	Kaithal
152.	Haryana	Tikkartal
153.	Haryana	Mansa Devi
154.	Haryana	Bhiwani
155.	Haryana	Jind
156.	Haryana	Samalkha
157.	Haryana	Morni hills
158.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar
159.	Haryana	Jyotisar
160.	Haryana	Raja Nahar Singh
161.	Haryana	Hansi
162.	Haryana	Pehewa
163.	Haryana	Sirsa
164.	Haryana	Ashukhera
165.	Haryana	Fatehbad
166.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
167.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu
168.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
169.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
170.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
171.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
172.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour
173.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
174.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
175.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
176.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul and Spiti
177.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur
178.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
179.	Jammu and Kashmir	Valley
180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir Valley
181.	Jammu and Kashmir	Amarnath
182.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
183.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
184.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
185.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
186.	Jharkhand	Jharkhandi Dham, Giridih
187.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
188.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
189.	Karnataka	Dharmastala
190.	Karnataka	Shringeri
191.	Karnataka	Mysore Palace and Art Gallery
192.	Karnataka	Lalbagh
193.	Karnataka	Krishnarajasagara
194.	Karnataka	Chamundi Hills
195.	Karnataka	Sri Chamrajendra Zoological Gardens
196.	Karnataka	MM Hills
197.	Karnataka	Yallama Temple Savadatti
198.	Karnataka	Horanadu
199.	Karnataka	Kukke Subramanya
200.	Karnataka	Kateelu

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
201.	Karnataka	Sri Kanteshwara Temple Nanjanagud
202.	Karnataka	Shravanabelagola
203.	Karnataka	Hampi
204.	Karnataka	Goravanahalli Laxmi
205.	Karnataka	Yedyuru Siddalingeshwara Temple
206.	Karnataka	Kollur
207.	Karnataka	Siddagange
208.	Karnataka	Hulligemma Temple
209.	Karnataka	Golgumbaz and Ibrahimroza
210.	Karnataka	Jogfalls
211.	Karnataka	Nimishamba Temple
212.	Karnataka	Bannerghatta National Park
213.	Karnataka	Wonderla
214.	Karnataka	Kalasa
215.	Karnataka	Dari Daulath
216.	Karnataka	belur
217.	Karnataka	Viveshwaraiah Museum
218.	Karnataka	Talkaveri & Baghamandala
219.	Karnataka	T.B.Dam
220.	Karnataka	Halebid
221.	Karnataka	Anegondi
222.	Karnataka	Nandi Hills
223.	Karnataka	Suthoor Matha
224.	Karnataka	Sangama Mededatu
225.	Karnataka	BR Hills
226.	Karnataka	Datta Temple Gangapur
227.	Karnataka	Pilikula Nisarga Dhama

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
228.	Karnataka	Malpe Beach
229.	Karnataka	Sri Krishna Temple
230.	Karnataka	Badami
231.	Karnataka	Melkote
232.	Karnataka	Adichumchanagiri
233.	Karnataka	Gavi Matha
234.	Karnataka	Gokarna
235.	Karnataka	Talkadu Temples
236.	Karnataka	Bilakuppe Golden temple
237.	Karnataka	Banasankari
238.	Karnataka	Murudeshwara
239.	Karnataka	Shivanasamudra Gagange Chukki
240.	Karnataka	Almatti Dam
241.	Karnataka	Bharachukki
242.	Karnataka	Cauvery Nisargashama
243.	Karnataka	Devarayanadurga
244.	Karnataka	Somnathpura
245.	Karnataka	Chitradurga Fort
246.	Karnataka	Pattadakal
247.	Karnataka	Papanashini
248.	Karnataka	Ghati Subramanya
249.	Karnataka	Banavasi
250.	Karnataka	Chandragutti Temple
251.	Karnataka	Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary
252.	Karnataka	Aihole
253.	Karnataka	Vidhurashwatha
254.	Karnataka	Karkala Jain Basadi



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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
255.	Karnataka	Thipperudraswamy Temple Nayakanahatti
256.	Karnataka	Thyavarekoppa Lion Safari
257.	Karnataka	Keladi/Ikkeri Temple
258.	Karnataka	Siddarabetta
259.	Karnataka	Basavakalyan
260.	Karnataka	Kudalasangama
261.	Karnataka	Om Beach
262.	Karnataka	Rabindranath Tagore and Deva Bagha Beach
263.	Karnataka	Bidar Fort
264.	Karnataka	Mahakuta
265.	Karnataka	Bababudan Giri
266.	Karnataka	Bellary Fort
267.	Karnataka	Kanakagiri
268.	Karnataka	Khaja Bandhe Nawaz Darga
269.	Karnataka	Savanadurga
270.	Karnataka	Revanasiddeshwara Betta
271.	Karnataka	Maravante Beach
272.	Karnataka	Tippu Palace
273.	Karnataka	Kokkarebellur
274.	Karnataka	Kemmannugundi
275.	Karnataka	Hanumanthnagara Eco Park
276.	Karnataka	Shanthisagara
277.	Karnataka	Nrupathunga Hill
278.	Karnataka	Bhdra Dam
279.	Karnataka	Yana
280.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Palace
281.	Karnataka	Someshwara Beach

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
282.	Karnataka	Basavanabagevadi
283.	Karnataka	Bagali
284.	Karnataka	Manchanabele Dam
285.	Karnataka	Sakrebly Elephant Camp and Gajnuru Dam
286.	Karnataka	Hogenekal Falls
287.	Karnataka	Anjaneya Swamy Temple Mulbagilu
288.	Karnataka	ittigi
289.	Karnataka	Kanakagiri
290.	Karnataka	Tippu Birth Place and Fort Devanahalli
291.	Karnataka	Kittur Fort
292.	Karnataka	Sathodi, Magod Falls
293.	Karnataka	Nagarahole National Park
294.	Karnataka	Kondajji Kera
295.	Karnataka	Ramadevara Betta Ramnagar
296.	Karnataka	Sadhankeri Lake
297.	Karnataka	Kuppali Kuvempu Measuem
298.	Karnataka	Thirumala Ranganatha Temple Magadi
299.	Karnataka	Ambika Nagara Power Station
300.	Karnataka	Kurudumale Ganesha Temple
301.	Karnataka	Janapada Loka
302.	Karnataka	Unchalli Falls
303.	Karnataka	Rangastala
304.	Karnataka	Thousand Piller Jain Basadi Moodbidre
305.	Karnataka	Avani Ramalingheshwar
306.	Karnataka	Yadgir Fort
307.	Karnataka	Chikka Thirupathi
308.	Karnataka	Gudvi Bird Sanctuary

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
309.	Karnataka	Gokak Falls
310.	Karnataka	Kotilinga Kammasandra
311.	Karnataka	SantahebennurePushkerni
312.	Karnataka	Ativari Bird Sanctuary
313.	Karnataka	Daroji Bear Park
314.	Karnataka	Halurameshwara
315.	Karnataka	Dandali Wild Life Sanctuary
316.	Karnataka	Bangalore Palace
317.	Karnataka	Antaragange
318.	Karnataka	Kasarkod Beach
319.	Karnataka	Bandipur
320.	Karnataka	Narayanapur Dam
321.	Karnataka	Sangankallu
322.	Karnataka	Kaginale
323.	Karnataka	Hatti Gold Mine
324.	Karnataka	Ashoka Inscriptions (Maski)
325.	Kerala	Ernakulam
326.	Kerala	Thrissur
327.	Kerala	Trivandrum
328.	Kerala	Kozhikode
329.	Kerala	Idukki
330.	Kerala	Kannur
331.	Kerala	Wayanad
332.	Kerala	Malappuram
333.	Kerala	Palakkad
334.	Kerala	Kottayam
335.	Kerala	Alappuzha

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
336.	Kerala	Kollam
337.	Kerala	Kasargod
338.	Kerala	Pathanamtitta
339.	Lakshadweep	
340.	Madhya Pradesh	Maiher
341.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot
342.	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar
343.	Madhya Pradesh	Salkanpur
344.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
345.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha
346.	Madhya Pradesh	Amar Katak
347.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
348.	Madhya Pradesh	Pachmarhi
349.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
350.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
351.	Madhya Pradesh	Mando
352.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
353.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
354.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar
355.	Madhya Pradesh	BhedaGhat
356.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho
357.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanchi
358.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha
359.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
360.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhagarh
361.	Madhya Pradesh	panna
362.	Madhya Pradesh	pench

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
363.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
364.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhimbetika
365.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
366.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
367.	Maharashtra	Pune
368.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban
369.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
370.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
371.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
372.	Maharashtra	Nanded
373.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
374.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
375.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
376.	Maharashtra	Raigad
377.	Maharashtra	Nasik
378.	Maharashtra	Thane
379.	Maharashtra	Satara
380.	Maharashtra	Wardha
381.	Maharashtra	Chandapur
382.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
383.	Maharashtra	Solapur
384.	Maharashtra	Buldhana
385.	Maharashtra	Washim
386.	Maharashtra	Hingoli
387.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
388.	Maharashtra	Beed
389.	Manipur	Imphal West

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
390.	Manipur	Imphal East
391.	Manipur	Ukhrul
392.	Manipur	Chandel
393.	Manipur	Churachandpur
394.	Manipur	Tamenglong
395.	Manipur	Senapati
396.	Meghalaya	Shillong
397.	Meghalaya	Cherapunjee
398.	Meghalaya	Tura
399.	Mizoram	Aizawl
400.	Mizoram	Champhai
401.	Nagaland	Dimapur
402.	Nagaland	Kohima
403.	Nagaland	Mokokchung
404.	Nagaland	Mon
405.	Nagaland	Tuensang
406.	Nagaland	Zunheboto
407.	Nagaland	Phek
408.	Nagaland	Peren
409.	Nagaland	Longleng
410.	Nagaland	Wokha
411.	Nagaland	Kipheri
412.	Odisha	Puri(HotelOccupancy)
413.	Odisha	Nandagiri
414.	Odisha	Konark (ASI Ticket Entery)
415.	Odisha	Chandaneswar
416.	Odisha	Dhauri

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
417.	Odisha	Aradi
418.	Odisha	Sambalur
419.	Odisha	Rourkela
420.	Odisha	Dhableswar
421.	Odisha	khandagiri and Udayagiri
422.	Odisha	Chandipur
423.	Odisha	Remuna
424.	Odisha	Nrusinghnath
425.	Odisha	Kapilas
426.	Odisha	Gupteswar
427.	Odisha	Taratarni
428.	Odisha	Paradeep
429.	Odisha	Pipli
430.	Odisha	Ghatagaon
431.	Odisha	Hirakud
432.	Odisha	Gopalpur
433.	Odisha	Sanaghagara
434.	Odisha	Kendrapra
435.	Odisha	Huma
436.	Odisha	Khiching
437.	Odisha	Banki
438.	Odisha	Jajpur
439.	Odisha	Sitabinji
440.	Odisha	Deokund
441.	Odisha	Raghuprrapur
442.	Odisha	Taptapani
443.	Odisha	Ratnagiri and Udayagiri

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
444.	Odisha	Lalitigiri
445.	Puducherry	
446.	Punjab	Amritsar
447.	Punjab	Ludhiana
448.	Punjab	Jalandhar
449.	Punjab	Bathinda
450.	Punjab	Patiala
451.	Punjab	Mohali
452.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
453.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
454.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu
455.	Rajasthan	Pushkar
456.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
457.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
458.	Rajasthan	Ranakpur
459.	Rajasthan	Nathdwara
460.	Rajasthan	Chitorgarh
461.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
462.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
463.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
464.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun
465.	Rajasthan	Alwar
466.	Rajasthan	S. Madhopur
467.	Rajasthan	Banswara
468.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
469.	Rajasthan	Bhartpur
470.	Rajasthan	Bundi



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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
471.	Rajasthan	Kota
472.	Rajasthan	Sikar
473.	Rajasthan	Sariska
474.	Rajasthan	Baharor
475.	Rajasthan	Rishabhdeo
476.	Rajasthan	Siliserh
477.	Sikkim	East District(Tsomgo,Baba Mandir & Nathula)
478.	Sikkim	North District (Yumthang/Gurugongmar)
479.	Sikkim	West District (Pelling/Yuksom/Khechopairi)
480.	Sikkim	South District (Namchi)
481.	Sikkim	Sandruptse
482.	Sikkim	Solophok
483.	Sikkim	Shirdi Sai Mandir
484.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
485.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram
486.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
487.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai
488.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal
489.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur
490.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari
491.	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam
492.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
493.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchirapalli
494.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
495.	Tamil Nadu	Palani
496.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
497.	Tamil Nadu	Hogenakkal

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
498.	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam
499.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
500.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram
501.	Tamil Nadu	Yercand
502.	Tamil Nadu	Courtallam
503.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram
504.	Tamil Nadu	Velankanni
505.	Tamil Nadu	Nagore
506.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruttani
507.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor
508.	Tamil Nadu	Elagiri
509.	Tamil Nadu	Poompuhar
510.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai
511.	Tamil Nadu	Pitchavaram
512.	Tamil Nadu	Panchalankurichi
513.	Tripura	Agartala
514.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
515.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
516.	Uttar Pradesh	Govardhan
517.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
518.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
519.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakut
520.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
521.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
522.	Uttar Pradesh	Radhakund
523.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan
524.	Uttar Pradesh	Vindhyachal

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
525.	Uttar Pradesh	Shakumbari Devi
526.	Uttar Pradesh	Soraun (Etah)
527.	Uttar Pradesh	Barsana
528.	Uttar Pradesh	Brajghat (Garhmukteshwar)
529.	Uttar Pradesh	Astabhuja
530.	Uttar Pradesh	Kusum Sarovar
531.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
532.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau
533.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
534.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon
535.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahadeva (Barabank)
536.	Uttar Pradesh	Baliya
537.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
538.	Uttar Pradesh	Garhmukteshwar (Panchsil Nagar)
539.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarnath
540.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhairav Deo Sthal Azamgarh
541.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
542.	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul
543.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasitnapur
544.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalpi (Jalaun)
545.	Uttar Pradesh	Vidurkuty
546.	Uttar Pradesh	Charkhari
547.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
548.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraura
549.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
550.	Uttar Pradesh	Shukratal
551.	Uttar Pradesh	Gaziabad

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
552.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagr(Padrauna)
553.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandashahar
554.	Uttar Pradesh	Pura Mahadeva (Bagpat)
555.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
556.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitamarhi
557.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
558.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabirnagar
559.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
560.	Uttar Pradesh	Bateshwar
561.	Uttar Pradesh	Devgarh
562.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
563.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur Sikri
564.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
565.	Uttar Pradesh	Mujaffar Nagar
566.	Uttar Pradesh	Sardhana
567.	Uttar Pradesh	Gahamar (Kamakhya Devi Gazipur)
568.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
569.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalinjar
570.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun
571.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahavan
572.	Uttar Pradesh	Baharaich
573.	Uttar Pradesh	Karadham
574.	Uttar Pradesh	Devasharif
575.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkarnagar
576.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
577.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalindi Kunj
578.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrangberpur

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
579.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Nagar)
580.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindan
581.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajapur
582.	Uttar Pradesh	Dargah Sharif (Bahraich)
583.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddhnagar
584.	Uttar Pradesh	Magahar
585.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
586.	Uttar Pradesh	Amrcha (Jyotibaphule Nagar)
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Barnavan (Bagpat)
588.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur (Gautam Buddhnagar)
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Golagokaran Nath
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Sukar Chhetra
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Kapilvastu (Piprahava)
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Durvasa Rishi Ashram
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithoor
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Majeetha (Barabanki)
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Kotawa Dham
602.	Uttar Pradesh	Ausaneshwar Mahadev Mandir (Barabanki)
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Satarikh (Barabanki)
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Majhgavan Sharif
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunteshwar Mahadeo Mandir (Barabanki)

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Belhadevi
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Sankisa
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanoj
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonauli
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Shaharanpur
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Devranava Baba
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Devaria
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramabai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja (Bulanda Shahar)
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Katraniyaghat (Baharaich)
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghel Talab (Baharaich)
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuja (Panchsil Nagar)
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Kampil
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadhoi
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpuri Khiri
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhawa
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae-Bareilly
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnav
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Nimsar
632.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
633.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh
634.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath
635.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi
636.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
637.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
638.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar
639.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
640.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag
641.	Uttarakhand	Gopeshwar
642.	Uttarakhand	Kotdwar
643.	Uttarakhand	Kathgodam
644.	Uttarakhand	Srinagar
645.	Uttarakhand	Almora
646.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet
647.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
648.	Uttarakhand	Pauri
649.	Uttarakhand	Kausani
650.	Uttarakhand	Champawat
651.	West Bengal	Kolkata
652.	West Bengal	Digha/Mandermoni
653.	West Bengal	Siliguri
654.	West Bengal	Shantiniketan
655.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar
656.	West Bengal	Tarapith
657.	West Bengal	Gangasagar
658.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
659.	West Bengal	Nabadwip/Mayapur

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
660.	West Bengal	Darjeeling
661.	West Bengal	Sankarpur
662.	West Bengal	Howrah
663.	West Bengal	Bakreswar
664.	West Bengal	Malda
665.	West Bengal	Burdwan
666.	West Bengal	Durgapur
667.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
668.	West Bengal	Gour, Pandu & Adina
669.	West Bengal	Haidia
670.	West Bengal	Jaydev-Kenduli
671.	West Bengal	Jairambati
672.	West Bengal	Bishnupur
673.	West Bengal	Dimond Harbour
674.	West Bengal	Kamarpukur
675.	West Bengal	Asansol
676.	West Bengal	Chandannagar
677.	West Bengal	Mukutmonipur
678.	West Bengal	Matihan
679.	West Bengal	Madarihat (Jaldapara)
680.	West Bengal	Bankura
681.	West Bengal	Krishnagar
682.	West Bengal	Bakkhali
683.	West Bengal	Raignj (Kulik)
684.	West Bengal	Malbazar
685.	West Bengal	Sajnekhali/Sunderbans
686.	West Bengal	Gadiara
687.	West Bengal	Chinsurah
688.	West Bengal	Kalna

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Sl.No.	State	Destination/ District/ Centre
689.	West Bengal	Basirhat-Taki
690.	West Bengal	Rasik Beel
691.	West Bengal	Chalsa
692.	West Bengal	Frazarganj
693.	West Bengal	Barrackpore
694.	West Bengal	Palassey
695.	West Bengal	Antpur
696.	West Bengal	Kalimpong
697.	West Bengal	Phalut
698.	West Bengal	Sandakphu
699.	West Bengal	Mirik
700.	West Bengal	Kurseong
701.	West Bengal	Jhargram
702.	West Bengal	Lolegaon
703.	West Bengal	Lava
704.	West Bengal	Rishop
705.	West Bengal	Panchakot
706.	West Bengal	Ayodhaya Hill
707.	West Bengal	Duarseni

*Note:* Based on the DTV FTV data of 2011 (except Maharashtra - figures are for FY 2011-12 Chhattisgarh - figures are Jun 11 to May 12)

### **Statement-II**

#### *List of 25 Monuments*

Sl.No.	Monuments	State
1.	Leh Palace, Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Humayun Tomb	Delhi
3.	Qutub Complex	Delhi
4.	Hazardwari Palace, Murshidabad	West Bengal
5.	Red Fort	Delhi

Sl.No.	Monuments	State
6.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
7.	Elephanta Caves, Mumbai	Maharashtra
8.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Kumbhalgarh Fort	Rajasthan
11.	Rani Ki Vav	Gujarat
12.	Hampi	Karnataka
13.	Jageshwar Temple	Uttarakhand
14.	Sravasti	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Vaishali-Kohua	Bihar
17.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Mandu	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Martand Temple	Jammu and Kashmir
20.	Thanjaur - Brihadeshwar	Tamil Nadu
21.	St. Anglo Fort	Kerala
22.	Masrur Rock Cut Temple	Himachal Pradesh
23.	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar	Assam
24.	Konark Temple	Odisha
25.	Daulatabad Fort	Maharashtra

#### **Installing mobile towers in North East areas**

1328.SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the Centre doing away with its earlier restriction on mobile towers within ten Kilometre radius of international borders, BSNL will install mobile towers along Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(b) whether BSNL will acquire ten gigabytes of bandwidth from Power grid for using the network to link State capitals in the North-East with its border posts; and

(c) whether there is frequent disruption of network connectivity in North-East border areas because of broken landline cable and if so, whether installation of mobile towers along the border will address such problems?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per License Agreement for Unified License, Licensee shall ensure that the Base Station, Cell Sites or Radio Transmitters, as the case may be, to provide mobile telephone services near International Border of India, wherever located and established shall be as far away from such border as feasible and such Base Stations, Cell Sites or Radio Transmitters shall work in such a fashion that radio signal(s), emanating there from, fade out when nearing at about to cross international border and become unusable within a reasonable distance across such border.

Based on License agreement, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing as well as augmenting its mobile services along indo-Bangladesh borders as per its techno-commercial considerations.

(b) BSNL has signed an agreement with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for leasing of 79 links of 10 Gbps each for providing reliable connectivity to major cities including State Headquarters of North East Region.

(c) Frequent disruption in optical fibre cable links are happening in North East Region (NER) due to road widening works and landslides etc.

A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for NER has been approved by Union Cabinet on 10.09.2014. The total cost of the plan is ₹5336.18 crore. The plan would be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). It includes providing 2G mobile coverage to uncovered villages and uncovered National Highways in NER and to implement scheme for reliability and redundancy in the transmission network at State capitals and district headquarters in NER.

### **Increasing Broadband Speed**

1329.SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has one of the lowest broadband speed in Asia;
- (b) the details of broadband speed across India and other countries;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to increase the broadband speed in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken and the results thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, The details of wired/wireless broadband speed across India and some other countries including Asian countries as mentioned in TRAI recommendations dated 17.4.2015 on 'Delivery Broadband Quickly : What we need to do' is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project was planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by bridging the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Blocks for providing broadband connectivity. Under this project, at least 100 Mbps bandwidth is to be provided in all the estimated 2,50,000 GPs for utilization by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis. As on 12.07.2015, OFC has been laid in 22,180 Gram Panchayats.

Further, in order to review the strategy and approach towards speedy implementation of NOFN, Government constituted a Committee on 14th January, 2015. The Committee submitted its report on 31st March, 2015. The Committee recommended that the project be renamed as BharatNet to reflect the national aspiration to establish a highly scalable network infrastructure accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to realize the vision of Digital India, in partnership with the States and the Private Sector.

***Statement-I***

*Comparison of Wired Broadband Speed*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Average Broadband speed (in Mbps)
1.	Australia	6
2.	Brazil	2.6
3.	Canada	9.7
4.	China	3.2
5.	Germany	8.1
6.	India	1.7
7.	Japan	14.6
8.	Malaysia	3.5
9.	Russia	8.6

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Average Broadband speed (in Mbps)
10.	South Africa	2.6
11.	South Korea	23.6
12.	Thailand	5.2
13.	UK	9.9
14.	USA	10.5

*Comparison of Wireless Broadband Speed*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Average Broadband speed (in Mbps)
1.	Australia	4.6
2.	Brazil	1.2
3.	Canada	6.3
4.	China	4.8
5.	Germany	2.9
6.	India	1.3
7.	Japan	5.7
8.	Malaysia	2.3
9.	Russia	6.1
10.	South Africa	1.7
11.	South Korea	14.7
12.	Thailand	2
13.	UK	5.6
14.	USA	5.5

**Special audit of mobile operators on call drops**

1330. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has ordered for special audit of mobile operators on call drops, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the main reasons behind the huge call drops;
- (c) the outcome of the meeting held recently between Secretary, Telecommunications and Mobile Telecom Service providers; and

(d) the impact that call drops will have on the Digital India Programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The TERM Cells (field unit of Department of Telecommunications) have been asked to take up the special audit to assess the coverage/quality of service in Metro/ Capital Cities of all mobile operators network in order to assess the gravity of problem of call drops.

(b) The main reasons behind the call drops are:

1. Poor radio coverage :
  - a. Non availability of sites may be due to acquisition problems;
  - b. Sealing of sites by local authorities/Resident Welfare Association (RWA)/ Owners of land/building due to various issues;
  - c. Non-clearance of site by local authorities/Government agencies.
2. Radio interference due to unauthorized use of repeaters/ Wi-Max frequencies/ at international borders.
3. Loading of available spectrum :
  - a. Limited 3G spectrum with very high users;
  - b. Sites too close to each other in same band causes interference in 3G/4G.
4. Change in pattern of traffic :
  - a. Exponential growth in data traffic due to more use of smart phones;
  - b. Results in shrinkage of 3G/ 4G cell size.
5. Non availability of 24x7 power resulting in shutdown of sites.
6. Poor RF optimization efforts.
7. Inadequate use of network maintenance tools of International standards.
8. Inadequate investment in Network.

(c) The outcome of meeting held between Secretary, Telecommunications and Mobile Telecom Service Providers on the issue of call drops have been outlined in the press release dated 27 April 2015 as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In the current scenario, though the smooth operation of data services using

2G/3G mobile devices may be hampered, however, with the increase in broadband penetration using fixed lines as well as broadband wireless access technologies, there may not be any perceptible impact on Digital India Programme.

*Statement*

**Press Information Bureau**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

*Telecom Service Providers told to improve service and transparency*

27-April-2015 16:25 IST

In recent times, several issues pertaining to Quality of Service (QoS) in Telecom Networks all over the country, viz., frequent call drops, consequent inflated billing, non-transparency in the billing have been raised in the Parliament including by way of Calling Attention Motion, in various public forums as well as in the media.

To have a comprehensive review of the issues, a meeting of all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in the country was held today (27.04.2015) in the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). The meeting was chaired by Shri Rakesh Garg, Secretary (Telecom) & Chairman, Telecom Commission.

The Secretary (Telecom) briefed the Telecom Service Providers about the falling perception in the public with regard to poor Quality of Telecom Services in the country in general and with special emphasis on degrading Quality in Metros. It was indicated to the TSPs that the public in general is highly dissatisfied with frequent and heavy call drops during the calls throughout the day and not confined to peak calling hours which shows poor quality of the telecom networks. The TSPs were also told about the perception of the public that such call drops are deliberate attempts by the TSPs to have multiple charging and consequent commercial gain. It was also noticed that the billing by TSPs is not transparent and there are frequent changes in the package rates, contrary to initial agreed upon package, without any consent of the customer. In case of international roaming, TSPs do not have any warning system about the tariffs to be charged for various applications, e.g., data download which result in many complaints of heavy charging of the customer. There have been frequent complaints of charging even though the customer has already disconnected or has not used the services of the TSPs.

The TSPs assured to look into the billing complaints on priority basis and set up a transparent system to educate the customers about various tariffs being charged so that the billing complaints are minimized. The TSPs also highlighted the delay in acquisition of

new sites for additional towers because of fear of EMF radiation in the public, closure of existing tower sites because of local bodies' regulations and delay in getting permission from local bodies for laying/repair of cables etc.

Secretary (Telecom) emphasized the need for utmost integrity of the billing system and charging of the telecom customers and to bring in place a transparent and foolproof billing mechanism with provisions for timely intimation and consent of the customer to effect any changes in the tariff plan, especially in case of national and international roaming. It was also emphasized that TSPs should take further steps to educate the public about the stringent EMF norms being followed in India. It should be highlighted through seminars and public meetings that there are no harmful effects of tower radiations. The education material as well as seminars should also be conducted in vernacular languages. To improve the quality of the network to reduce frequent call drops, it was emphasized that the TSPs should optimize their RF network extensively in a regular and routine matter. DoT has also written from time to time to various State Governments/Local Bodies to facilitate the acquisition of tower sites, permissions for laying/repair of cables in line with guidelines issued by the Department. The TSPs should also follow the guidelines issued by local bodies in this regard. He emphasized that in no case these can become shield for poor service in the public perception and all the TSPs should take all possible steps to improve the quality of service and deal with customers' complaints promptly.

All the TSPs assured to take all necessary measures to bring transparency in the billing system and to improve the overall quality of telecom services in the shortest possible time.

#### **Telephone Advisory Committees**

1331. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Telephone Advisory Committees are there under the Ministry;
- (b) whether all the District Advisory Committees are working as per norms; and
- (c) the guidelines for their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) At present, there are 358 Telephone Advisory Committees working under Department of Telecommunications (342 in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and 16 in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited).

- (b) Yes, Sir.



(c) The guidelines of Telephone Advisory Committees were issued by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) *vide* circular no. 8-01/2004-PHP dated 10.9.2004 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

***Statement***

**Government of India  
Ministry of Communications and IT  
Department of Telecommunications  
415, Sanchar Bhavan, 20-Ashoka Road, New Delhi-1**

No. 8-01/2004-PHP

September 10, 2004

**C I R C U L A R**

**Subject:- Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) at Telecom District level.**

It has been decided that Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) will be reorganized for each Telecom Districts for a period of two years or till further orders whichever is earlier •under the chairmanship of the Principal General Manager (PGM), General Manager (GM), Telecom District Manager (TDM). or Telecom District Engineer (TDE), as the case may be. In the case of Metro Districts *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, one TAC each will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the concerned Area General Manager.

The TACs will be functioning in the following manner:-

**Nomination of MPs in TAC**

- (i) The Hon'ble Members of Parliament shall be members of only one TAC falling within their constituency by virtue of their office. In case of nominated Rajya Sabha MPs, they may be nominated in the TAC falling within their adopted constituency [with regard to the constituency adopted for Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) programme]. However, Hon'ble MPs who become ministers shall not be nominated/cease to continue in the TAC.
- (ii) Hon'ble MPs shall be given Co-Chairman status in TAC meetings in which he/she is present.
- (iii) Hon'ble MPs shall be member of a TAC till the tenure of the TAC or remains member of the House (Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha) whichever is earlier.

**Strength of TAC**

The maximum strength of members in a TAC will be 20. However, the strength could be revised through specific orders of Department of Telecom in any special case.

**Nomination of TAC member**

It would be ensured that the nominated TAC member have no outstanding telephone bills/dues pending in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)/Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

**Facilities to TAC members**

- (i) Each TAC member will be provided with a rent-free telephone connection on out of turn basis at his/her residence within the area of jurisdiction of the concerned TAC with 500 + free calls available to general subscribers as per commercial policy without ISD/STD facility.
- (ii) As per the prevailing policy, calls above the free calls shall be charged in appropriate commercial plan. Fixed WLL telephone connection shall be provided where the area is technically non-feasible. CLIP facility shall be provided to a TAC member if he/she abides by the commercial formalities. CLIP telephone/device shall be procured by the TAC members.
- (iii) TAC member shall be permitted for conversion of his/her working private telephone connection into TAC telephone provided under the capacity of TAC member subject to withdrawal of STD/ISD facility if available and clearance of up to date dues, if any. It will be incumbent upon each TAC members to pay the telephone bill above the free calls as per the commercial policy applicable to the member from time to time.
- (iv) Concerned GM level officer- will ensure that the excess billing amount is realized from the TAC member within the prescribed time limit and would initiate appropriate action as per rule. All the commercial policies for realization of due/outstanding shall be applicable to TAC members also.
- (v) On expiry of his/her tenure, a member of TAC may be allowed to retain his/her telephone connection on private account.

**TA/DA to TAC members for attending TAC meeting**

Each TAC shall hold at least two meetings every year preferably when Parliament/ State Legislature is not in session.

- (i) Hon'ble Members of Parliaments/MLAs are entitled to avail TA/DA as per the rules applicable to them (FRSR-II Appendix 2).
- (ii) Non-official TAC members are also entitled to avail TA/DA (conveyance allowance for local) as per the rule (FRSR-II);

**Functions of the TAC**

- (i) TAC shall work as interface between telephone consumers and BSNL/MTNL.
- (ii) Giving the public a confidence that their grievances are properly represented as well as redressed.
- (iii) Educate public/bring awareness among telephone consumers about the various services provided by BSNL/MTNL.
- (iv) To suggest measures for efficiency .

**Termination of membership of TAC member**

The membership of a TAC can be terminated any time by the orders from Department of Telecommunications. Additionally, the ineligibility conditions which may also attract termination are following:-

- (i) If any member fails to attend two consecutive TAC meetings of the TAC of which he/she is a member.
- (ii) On the report of the Chairman of the TAC on misbehavior/unsocial or anti social activities on the part of the TAC members..
- (iii) If the member runs into outstanding arrears of his/her telephone connection.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

Hindi version will follow.

**( AJEET SINGH )**

Director (PHP)

Tel. No. 23372531

To

1. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, BSNL, New Delhi.
2. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, MTNL, New Delhi.

Copy to:-

1. All the Hon'ble MPs

(Liaison Officer (Phones), DOT, Room No. 520, 5th Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi-I. He is requested to bring it to the notice of all the Hon 'ble MPs without fail) .

2. PS to MOC & IT/MOS (C & IT)
3. PPS to Chairman (TC)
4. PPS to Member (S)
5. Press Information Officer, DOT; PIB, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

**(SANGEETA CHUGH)**

Assistant Director General (PHP)

Tel. No. 23725254

#### **Delivery of book post**

†1332. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no time-limit has been fixed by the Department of Posts to deliver book-post;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the time-limit fixed for carrying book-post from one place to another place; and
- (d) the authority responsible in case of non-delivery of book-post?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir. The Department has fixed its service standards for delivery of book post, which is a second class mail.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The delivery norms fixed for Book Post, being second class mail are as under:

Particulars	Time in Days
Local (within Municipal City Limits)	3
Between Metro cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru)	4
Same State	4
Neighbouring State	4
Rest of the country (for cities not covered in the category of same state and neighbouring State)	5 - 7

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These standards:

Excludes day of posting for articles booked after cut-off time, holidays and Sundays.

Excludes adverse effect of curfew, bandh, strike, cancelation of means of transport or off-loading/non-carriage of mails by carriers due to reasons beyond the control of the Department of Posts (DOP).

Standards apply to articles conforming to Gazette notification no: 486, dated 23.09.2013, and bearing correct address and Pin Code.

(d) Responsibility for delay in delivery of postal mail including book post is fixed after carrying out required enquiry in each such case. The authority responsible for non delivery of mail differs from case to case because the mail is handled by officials of various units from the stage of booking to its final delivery.

#### **Posting of sportspersons**

†1333. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sportspersons who have got job under sports quota in the Department of Posts are exempted from work for two hours on daily basis for practice and there is a provision to give postings to such sportspersons near the practice ground;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Ministry, where these rules are not being followed; and

(c) whether the Ministry is going to issue a direction to such departments, which are not complying the said rule?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Two hours daily off for practice is being given by the Department of Posts to those sports persons/coaches who represent their Circles in All India Postal Tournaments/Meets/Competitions or represent the Department/concerned State in National competitions. Instructions have been given to all postal circles that as far as possible, sportspersons recruited under sports quota may be posted where infrastructure is available.

(b) There is no complaint with the Department of Posts regarding the rules not being followed.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Complaints of consumers**

1334. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that no officer of the level of SDO and above are available even on their mobile numbers to respond to the calls of consumers living in Sector-3, R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that telephones of consumers of Sector-3, R.K. Puram have constant disturbing noise but officials do not attend to their grievances; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take against such officers and to ensure that complaints of consumers are attended by them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) endeavours to attend to complaints of customers in a timely manner subject to network constraints. Whenever acts of deliberate negligence are brought to notice, MTNL would take action in accordance with due process.

(b) and (c) MTNL has reported that in Sector-3, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, there is cable fault of low insulation in last month. The details of complaints booked and their clearance is given as below:

Month	Total fault	Same day clearance	Next day clearance	Fault rate %
April, 2015	18	11	5	0.1
May, 2015	26	9	10	0.14
June, 2015	203	140	59	1.11

The cable faults are being attended regularly.

**Connectivity problem in MTNL and BSNL networks**

1335. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the connectivity problems with regard to MTNL and BSNL networks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints from the subscribers in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, year-wise, network-wise, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances and to provide satisfactory service to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Government is conscious that the performance of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited needs improvement.

BSNL has been unable to invest in expansion of its network over the period 2008-2012. MTNL has been unable to invest in expansion/modernization of its network due to financial distress. Other reasons like power supply problem, cable theft etc. are also affecting the services of BSNL and MTNL.

(b) and (c) Zone-wise details of complaints received by BSNL and MTNL during the last two years and current year (upto June, 2015) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) BSNL and MTNL are taking several steps to enhance revenues through investments to strengthen their network and focus on customer care and service delivery to improve quality of service. These include:-

- Augmentation of its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an estimated cost of ₹ 4804.77 crores. This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the country.
- Augmentation of mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity by adding 1080 3G sites and 800 2G sites in Delhi and 1080 3G sites and 566 2G sites in Mumbai. The packet core capacity (Data handling capacity of network) will be upgraded to 10 Gbps in Delhi and Mumbai.
- Augmentation of Microwave (M/W) backhaul network to support the enhanced speed.

In addition, Government has assigned following projects to BSNL:-

- Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region for provision of mobile services in uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam namely, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao at estimated project cost of ₹ 1975.38 crore.

- Implementation of Transmission-Media Plan for North Eastern Region at an estimated cost of ₹ 295.97 crore.
- Implementation of providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas at an estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crores.
- Implementation of Comprehensive Telecom Development plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands through augmentation of satellite connectivity/bandwidth at an estimated cost of ₹ 99.03 crores and augmentation of OFC network at a cost of ₹ 20 crores has been assigned to BSNL.

BSNL and MTNL are taking various steps to improve their mobile network. The details of these steps are as follows:

- Monitoring of the Fault Repair Service System.
- Deployment of modern and state of art CDR (Call Detail Record) based Billing and Customer care system.
- Establishment of Customer Service Centers at all important locations in the country with “single window concept” to facilitate friendly interactions with the customers.
- Replacement of weak batteries and power plants to improve network uptime.
- Regular Radio Frequency (RF) optimization tests.
- BSNL has entered into an agreement for setting up Wi-fi hotspots on revenue share basis to increase its revenue and providing better services to its customers.
- Introducing free night calling tariff plans for wireline customers to arrest decline in customer base and to acquire new wireline customers.
- Introduction of free national roaming on pan-India basis for mobile customers for retaining/increasing mobile customer base.



**Statement**

*Zone-wise details of complaints received by BSNL and MTNL during the last two years and current year (upto June, 2015)*

ZONE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(till June)
<b>BSNL</b>			
East	3439	5032	4929
West	7120	55542	23418
North	55981	71991	23383
South	26453	52529	16912
<b>MTNL</b>			
Delhi	23733	26401	7510
Mumbai	78210	69948	15295

**Telecom services in Punjab**

1336. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of villages in Punjab are yet to be connected with mobile telephones, if so, the details of such villages, as on date;
- (b) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges installed by the Central Government in Punjab to provide telephone connectivity to the left out villages/areas during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the number of mobile towers and telephone exchanges presently working and likely to be installed in Punjab; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to connect the left out villages/areas in Punjab with the mobile telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) It is estimated that there are 91 villages in Punjab that do not have mobile coverage.

(b) 232 mobile towers and 01 (One) Telephone Exchange have been installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Punjab in last three years.

(c) The number of 2275 towers and 1491 Telephone Exchanges are working

presently. Additional 52 towers and 01 (One) Telephone Exchange are likely to be installed by BSNL in financial year 2015-16.

(d) A scheme has been planned to extend financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provisioning of mobile communication services in inhabited uncovered villages of the Border States including Punjab which are not having mobile coverage. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared for the purpose.

#### **Electro-magnetic radiation from cell phone towers**

1337. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to conduct indigenous research regarding a possible link between electro-magnetic field from mobile towers and cancer, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to frame a policy to prescribe regulations for mobile towers in consultations with telecom experts, as well as activists and consumers concerned about mobile-tower radiation and its effects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, in the area of biological effects of non-ionizing radiation, World Health Organization (WHO) has said that approximately 25,000 articles have been published over the past 30 years. Based on in-depth review of the scientific literature, WHO has concluded that "current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electro-magnetic fields". Further, in September 2013, WHO in online question and answers have mentioned that "Studies to date provide no indication that environmental exposure to RF fields, such as from base stations, increases the risk of cancer or any other disease."

A joint initiative has been launched by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a statutory body under Department of Science & Technology (DST) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT), to study possible impact of electro-magnetic field (EMF) radiation exposure from mobile towers and handsets in the non-ionizing band (300MHZ to 3 GHZ) on life. i.e. Humans, Living Organisms, Flora & Fauna and Environment. DST has identified and initiated nineteen research studies in 2015, including those from All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). These research will examine the effects of EMF radiation in other

areas as on reproductive dysfunctions, male infertility, neurological disorders (cognitive behaviour, sleep related disorders, depression etc.), otorhinolaryngology (ENT) disorders, Psychosocial implications, DNA damage and repair, EMF effects in blood cell/tissues in animal and plant systems.

(b) and (c) Department of Telecommunication (DoT), since 2008, has been monitoring global developments and considering views of various stakeholders has already taken necessary steps and adopted stricter norms for safety from EMF radiation that are emitted from mobile towers. Government of India has been taking due precautions and necessary actions in respect of EMF radiation emitted from mobile towers by issuing various guidelines and norms taking into account the international standards/norms.

Presently the limits for EMF radiations from Base Station in India are 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and recommended by World Health Organisation (WHO) and are placed below:

Frequency Range	E-Field Strength ( Volt/Meter)	H-Field Strength (Amp/Meter)	Power Density (Watt/Sq.Meter)
400MHz to 2000MHz	$0.434f^{1/2}$	$0.0011f^{1/2}$	$f/2000$
2GHz to 300GHz	19.29	0.05	1

(f = frequency in MHz)

In order to ensure compliance to the prescribed stricter precautionary norms of EMF radiation from mobile towers, the extensive audit of self-certificates being submitted by telecom service providers and base transceiver station (BTS) sites is carried out by Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) field units of DoT. In case, any BTS site is found to violate the prescribed EMF norms, actions are taken to put a penalty of ₹ 10 lakh per BTS per incidence including closing of BTS site, if the violation persists. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell.

#### **‘Wi-Fi for All’ Scheme**

1338. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seeking private partnership for better implementation of ‘Wi-Fi for all’ scheme making it available to remote and rural areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the financial resources required to make ‘‘Wi-Fi for All’’ a success?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) In order to review the strategy and approach towards speedy implementation of National Optical Fibre Network, Government of India constituted a committee on 14th January, 2015. The Committee submitted its report on 31st March, 2015. The Committee on National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) has recommended that the project should be named as Bharat Net to reflect the national aspiration. It should provide community Wi-Fi infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat (GP) termination point in wholesale deployment model for a low-cost community access to the public Internet at the Gram Panchayats (GP) and act as broadband stimulant at GPs. The Committee has recommended that Wi-Fi infrastructure alone may be provided by Bharat Broadband Nigam Limited (BBNL)/State Government Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through public investment and the Wi-Fi services delivery could through any licensed Telecom Service Provider (TSP)/Internet Service Provider (ISP) (hereinafter called the ‘‘Community Wi-Fi services provider’’). The Committee has estimated the cost for the Wi-Fi infrastructure at each GP to be ₹ 895 crore.

#### **Mobile telephone services**

†1339. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions/companies concerned with the mobile telephone services in the country and the number of telephone consumers belonging to each company/institution as on date; and

(b) the manner in which the mobile telephone services of BSNL are better than those of other companies/institutions and the salient features of the said services provided by each of the other institutions/companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The group of companies providing mobile services and the number of consumers belonging to each company as reported by them to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) as on 30th May 2015 is as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Companies	No. of Subscribers
1.	Bharti Airtel	229,442,407
2.	Vodafone	184,989,401
3.	Idea	160,459,544
4.	Reliance	108,692,871
5.	BSNL	77,626,545
6.	Aircel	82,735,354
7.	Tata	61,640,433
8.	Telewings	47,713,484
9.	Sistema Shyam	8,736,811
10.	Videocon	7,455,631
11.	MTNL	3,532,272
12.	Quadrant	2,758,282
TOTAL		975,783,035

(b) TRAI has been monitoring the performance of service providers, against the quality of service benchmarks for the various parameters laid down by the Authority through Quality of Service Regulations, on service area-wise basis. The detailed quarterly performance monitoring reports are published by TRAI.

Relevant extract of performance monitoring report for the quarter ending March, 2015 is reproduced below:

(i) For cellular mobile telephone services (2G services), all the service providers are generally meeting the benchmarks related to the parameters for their services. However, the performance in respect of network parameters of BSNL as compared to other private service providers, except for M/s Aircel, is poor in respect of parameters :

1. "BTSs accumulated downtime (not available for service)" (not complied in 5 service areas of BSNL and 3 service areas of Aircel);
2. "Worst affected BTSs due to downtime" (not complied in 5 service areas of BSNL and 7 service areas of Aircel);

3. “Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate” (not complied in 5 service areas of BSNL and 16 service areas of Aircel).
  - (ii) For cellular mobile telephone services (3G services), all the service providers are generally meeting the benchmarks related to the parameters for their services. The performance of BSNL is poor as compared to other private service providers, except for M/s Aircel. Non Compliance with the benchmarks is mostly observed in respect of the parameters :
    1. “Worst affected BTSs and Node-B’s due to downtime (%age)” in 7 service areas of Aircel and 4 service areas of BSNL;
    2. “Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate and Circuit Switched Voice Drop Rate:- CBBH” (11 service areas of Aircel and 4 service areas of BSNL).

From the above, it is seen that though BSNL is not meeting the benchmark for some of the parameters in some of the service areas, its performance is better than some of the other service providers.

Further, in view of complaints on call drops and other network issues, on behalf of TRAI, an independent Drive Test (IDT) was conducted by M/s TUV SUD on:-

- a. 23rd and 24th June 2015 covering various locations in South and Central Mumbai. The performance of Idea, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance (GSM), Aircel & Tata(GSM) was monitored;
- b. 9th to 11th July 2015 covering various locations in South Delhi, Central Delhi and West Delhi. The performance of Idea, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance (GSM), Aircel & Tata (CDMA) was monitored.

The Drive test results revealed that only M/s Tata (CDMA) in Delhi and M/s Airtel in Mumbai was meeting the benchmark prescribed for call drops.

All the service providers are providing voice and data services with various tariff plans.

### **Cyber attacks and hacking**

1340.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian cyber space is more prone to cyber attacks and hacking;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cyber attacks and hacking in the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken to deal with the matter with regulatory authorities at the international level; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been provided to internet operators in the country to safeguard the servers and to prevent such attacks, if so, the details thereof?

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.

A total number of 22060, 71780, 130338 and 49504 cyber security incidents including phishing, scanning, spam, malicious code, website intrusion etc., were reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) during the year 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto May) respectively. In addition, a total number of 27605 and 28481 websites were hacked by various hacker groups during the year 2012 and 2013 respectively. In the year 2014 and 2015 (upto May) the total number of security incidents includes the websites hacked by various hacker groups as 32323 and 9057 respectively.

(c) The issue of security of cyber space is transnational. Accordingly, strengthening international cooperation to effectively deal with cyber security issues has been one of the main focus areas of the Government and has been outlined in the National Cyber Security

Policy 2013. In view of the need for international relationships and cooperation issues, the Government is making concerted efforts to determine the ways and means of expanding the international collaboration as well as exploring the possibility of commonality of approach between nations. Accordingly, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) enters into international cyber security cooperation arrangements with organizations engaged in similar activities, in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), to enhance its operational readiness. Further, India is participating in the UN Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE) as well as in the Council of Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) for determining measures to enhance cooperation in the area of cyber security.

In addition, efforts have been made to effectively engage with International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to enhance trust and confidence in Internet Protocol (IP) based telecom networks. Besides this, efforts have also been made to enhance cooperation among the BRICS States (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) on security in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by way of information sharing and cooperation between Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs).

(d) Department of Telecommunications has issued comprehensive security instructions in the form of license amendment to various telecom licenses (*i.e.* Access Services, National Long Distance and International Long distance Services licenses on 31.05.2011 and Internet Service Providers and VSAT service providers on 03.06.2011) in consultation with Ministry of Home affairs and Telecom Industry. Subsequently, these instructions have been included as an integral part of Universal Licensees. These instructions advises the Licensees to take appropriate measures to harden their systems, safeguard their networks and systems against cyber attacks and audit their networks regularly.

In addition, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing the computer systems, servers and websites. CERT-In also conducts regular training programmes to make the system and network administrators aware about latest cyber threats and securing Information Technology (IT) infrastructure.

#### **Application services at zero data charge**

1341. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from telecom companies to



allow them to offer access to some application services at zero data charge, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has circulated any consultation papers in this regard before taking any regulatory steps, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received by Government from the internet users?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not received any specific proposal from telecom service providers to allow them to offer access to some application services at zero data charge. However, in the month of April, 2015, it came to the notice of TRAI through media reports that M/s Bharti Airtel Limited has launched a scheme 'Airtel Zero'. Upon enquiry, the service provider has, *inter-alia*, informed that:

'Airtel Zero' is a technology platform that connects application providers to their customers for free. The platform allows any content or application provider to enroll on it so that their customers can visit these sites for free. Instead of charging customers, this platform charges the providers who choose to get onto the platform. Presently, the platform is only for application developers for technical integration, testing, etc., and not for the end customers. Once the platform is launched for the end customers to avail the benefits of zero data charges, the same would be duly reported to the Authority.

(b) and (c) TRAI has released a consultation paper on "Regulatory Framework for Over-the-top services" on 27.03.2015 for inviting comments from various stakeholders. This consultation paper is available on TRAI website [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in) TRAI has received a large number of comments in response to the consultation paper. These comments have also been uploaded on TRAI website [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in).

#### Section 66A of IT Act

1342. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is rethinking at its stand on its right to limit freedom of expression in view of Section 66A of IT Act being declared unconstitutional;

(b) whether it would restrain itself from increasing its interference on basic rights and freedom of people in fast developing areas in this virtual world; and

(c) whether in the process, Government would make an attempt to initiate a debate on redefining these rights and freedom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Government fully respects the upholding of freedom of expression enshrined in Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The Government further acknowledges the extraordinary reach and nature of Internet and social media particularly in the field of information sharing and dissemination and its resultant advantages to the society. The Information Technology Act 2000 only seeks to regulate the use of cyberspace which would fall within any of and/ or all categories stipulated under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Committee to examine the implications of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment quashing Section 66A of the Information Technology Act 2000 and to suggest restoring of 66A of Information Technology Act 2000 with suitable modifications and safeguards to make it fully compatible with the constitutional provisions. Further the committee has been mandated to suggest alternate legal measures so as to avoid the possible misuse of social media in the interest of National security and maintenance of public order.

Also, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, former Secretary, Law Commission and Secretary General, Lok Sabha has been set up by Ministry of Home Affairs to study the Supreme Court judgment on Section 66A of IT Act and recommend a road map with measures and amendments to the present laws for consideration of the Government.

#### **Measures to improve quality of mobile services**

1343. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints of cellphone calls getting cut mid-sentence throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to improve the quality of mobile services and to solve the problem of call drops?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For ensuring quality of service, TRAI is closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmarks. TRAI has been pursuing with service providers for improving Quality of Service and in this regard regular interactions are held with the service providers. TRAI has also engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing the quality of service and surveys are being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the customer perception of service. The results of the

audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys are published for the information of stakeholders, which also force the service providers to improve the quality of service.

TRAI had undertaken drive tests of the network of all service providers, Secondary Switching Area (SSA) wise in the entire country in one year and these reports were shared with the service providers for improving quality of service in the areas where the performance is poor. TRAI had also held discussions with the service providers on these issues of call drop in their service area to identify the problem areas and to explore solution to the problem. Accordingly the service providers have been advised to take further action in the matter.

TRAI conducts Audit and Assessment of Quality of Service being provided by the service providers through independent agencies for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, Basic Services and Broadband Services. As a part of this audit, the Audit agency, M/s TUV SUD has carried out special independent drive tests for cellular mobile services in the metro cities of Mumbai and Delhi in June and July 2015. The findings of these tests have been published on TRAI's website [www.traai.gov.in](http://www.traai.gov.in) on 21st July 2015 for information of stakeholders and remedial action by service providers for addressing coverage and voice quality issues in areas identified in the drive test.

In addition, meetings with Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have been held in the Department of Telecommunications in April as well as second week of July, 2015 on the call drop issue, wherein they have been asked to take immediate measures at address issues of call drops by Radio Frequency Optimization; and installation of new sites and in-building solutions as per requirement so as to address the menace of call drop. Further, Union Minister of Urban Development and Chief Ministers of States have been requested for facilitating installation of mobile towers and in-building solutions in Government buildings so as to ensure better mobile coverage and quality of service.

The Department is also going to have a special audit on call drops through TERM cells.

#### **Free roaming facility**

1344. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be Peased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL had a target to launch free roaming from June, 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether free roaming has been launched or delayed; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched a plan offering, its postpaid and prepaid customers, free incoming voice call facility while in national roaming initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 15.6.2015 under its free national roaming tariff plan.

**Laying of Optical Fibre Network under Digital India Programme**

1345. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre and Andhra Pradesh are at logger heads over laying of Optical Fibre Network under Digital India Programme;

(b) if so, what is the bone of contention and in what way the Centre proposes to resolve the issue;

(c) whether pace of the programme is undermined by the non-availability of qualified contractors to execute the project; and

(d) if so, how Government is going ahead to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for laying of optical fibre network, which is under examination.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project was planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 Lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by bridging the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Blocks for providing broadband connectivity by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis. The pace of implementation of the project was, however, slow. As on 19.07.2015, OFC laying in 22,946 Gram Panchayats have been completed.

In order to review the strategy and approach towards speedy implementation of National Optical Fibre Network, Government of India constituted a Committee on 14th January, 2015. The Committee submitted its report on 31st March, 2015.

The issues in the implementation strategy identified by the Committee were as follows:

(i) Lack of accountability, financial or otherwise, in project implementation.

- (ii) Lack of ownership of the project by the CPSUs and inability of BBNL in ensuring timely project implementation.
- (iii) Fragmented nature of project implementation design both in terms of geographical spread while phasing implementation and in assignment of responsibilities for project components leading to inter-agency co-ordination problems that have arisen and also anticipated to arise in future.
- (iv) In Phase I, the Blocks to be connected were selected based on the least length of incremental optical fibre to be laid. While this was intended to speed up implementation, it has meant non-contiguous coverage on ground which is likely to render service layer integration difficult, besides making alternative options of implementation an issue to be addressed.
- (v) Excessive emphasis on cost controls leading to lack of empowerment of implementing agencies.
- (vi) Absence of competitive price discovery for project management.
- (vii) Network rollout on a nationwide scale through limited agencies.
- (viii) The procurement process for PLB duct and tendering process for trenching and laying have been delayed due to BBNL's rigidity in decision-making along with the CPSU's trepidation of taking decisions that could be questioned later.
- (ix) Inadequate human resource and technological tools available within BBNL to monitor and manage the project.
- (x) Lack of adequate advance planning in BBNL to various elements of NOFN – service provision, bandwidth utilization, operations, repairs and maintenance etc.
- (xi) Lack of adequate empowerment of BBNL has affected expeditious decision-making impacting project timelines.
- (xii) The near absence of any inter-linkage with the providers of content and services is sure to lead to a situation where even if the network were established, its utilization would be extremely low, hindering the vision of Digital India.

The Committee, *inter-alia* recommended that the project be renamed as BharatNet to reflect the national aspiration to establish highly scalable broadband network infrastructure accessible on a non-discriminatory basis, to realize the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the private sector.

The Committee also recommended to revise the architecture, implementation and utilisation strategies to reach affordable broadband in rural areas across the country.

#### **Utilisation of USO fund**

1346. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total collection of Universal Access Levy (UAL) *vis-a-vis* the amount credited to Universal Service Organisation (USO) fund since its inception year-wise;

(b) the reasons for diversion of USO fund for purposes other than the stated objectives for which the levy is meant; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure utilisation of USO fund exclusively towards the stated objectives?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIRAVISHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The total collection of Universal Access Levy (UAL) *vis-à-vis* the amount credited to Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund since its inception year-wise is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Not applicable. The USO fund is being utilized exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation as per provision made under clause 9B of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003. This has also been confirmed by the Ministry of Finance *vide* their letter no. F2(35)-B(AC)/2009 dated 03.05.2012 (Statement-II) wherein it has been stated that the funds transferred to USOF are only available for USO activities and expansion of rural telephony.

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

*Statement showing the balance of UAL amount available  
as potential fund under USO as on 30.06.2015*

(₹ in crore)

Year	UAL collections (Booked figures as per DoT A/cs)	Funds allocated and disbursed through USOF	Reimbursement of LF and Spectrum Charges	Balance (CB)
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	1653.61	300.00	2300	
2003-04	2143.22	200.00	2300	
2004-05	3457.73	1314.59	1765.68	

1	2	3	4	
2005-06	3215.13	1766.85	582.96	
2006-07	3940.73	1500.00	0	
2007-08	5405.8	1290.00	0	
2008-09	5515.14	1600.00	0	
2009-10	5778.00	2400.00	0	
2010-11	6114.56	3100.00	0	
2011-12	6723.57	1687.96	0	
2012-13	6735.46	625.00	0	
2013-14	7896.39	2163.45	0	
2014-15	7538.7	2086.98	0	
2015-16 (Prov.)	40.69	14.04	0	39161.22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66158.73</b>	<b>20048.87</b>	<b>6948.64</b>	

*Note:-* As per Ministry of Finance letter no. F.1(20)-B(AC)/2007 dated 04.06.2008 the reimbursement of licence fees and spectrum charges to BSNL amounting to ₹ 6948.64 crore over the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 for fulfilling rural obligation is required to be taken into account for arriving the available balance.

Taking into account this compensation to BSNL, the available balance would be ₹ 39161.22 as on 30.06.2015.

***Statement- II***

No.F.2(35)-B(AC)/2009

Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs

(Budget Division)

New Delhi

3rd May, 2012

**Subject:- 49th Report of PAC on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fourteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Administration of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund'.**

Department of Telecommunications may please refer to 16-4/2009-B(Pt.)/213 dated 16.4.2012 on the subject cited above.

2. The observation/recommendations of PAC made in their 49th Report have been examined. After careful reading of the paragraph 7 and 8 of 49th Report, it is observed that the Committee is highlighting the position *viz.* “proceeds from USO Fund are made available for USO activities in general and for provision and expansion of rural telephony in particular, in accord with the provision of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003”. If the committee are referring to the proceeds from USOF, it may be held that the funds transferred to USOF are only available for USO activities and expansion of rural telephony in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003. Department of Telecommunications may make clarify this position to the Committee.

3. If however, the Committee are referring to the Universal Access Levy, collected as part of licence fee and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India under the Major Head ‘1275-Other Communication Services’, for being transferred to the USOF kept in the Public Account of India, the following are the comments of this Ministry:

- (a) In terms of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003, Government may credit such proceeds to the Universal Service Obligation Fund from time to time for being utilized exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation. Keeping this in view, funds are being provided in the Demands for Grants of Department of Telecommunications for transfer to USOF. Further provisions for transfer to USOF are made based on the requirement and ability of the Department to spend in any financial year. This practice is being followed over the years. It may be noted that the unutilized funds kept in the Public account add to the liability of the Government. It may also be recalled that while approving the amendment to IT Act, 1885, Cabinet has directed the Department of Telecommunications to consult Ministry of Finance while finalizing the amount to be transferred to USOF;
- (b) Department of Telecommunications has, recently, obtained the approval of Cabinet for implementation of a new scheme called ‘National Optical Fiber Network’ (NOFN) for providing broadband connectivity to Panchayats with a financial outlay of ₹ 20,100 crore over a period of 3 (three) years by utilizing the USOF. Thus, the bulk of the accruals to USOF over the years would be utilised in financing and implementing NOFN.

4. Keeping the above points in view, Department of Telecommunications is



requested to apprise PAC of the rationale in not keeping the entire accruals in the Public Account idly.

5. This issues with the approval of Additional Secretary (Budget).

Sd/-

(Ritvik Pandey)

Deputy Secretary (Budget)

Shri R.K. Gupta,  
Director (B&P),  
Department of Telecommunications,  
Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi.

#### **Enactment of privacy legislation**

1347. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of the reports from June this year, that suggested that telecom operators were inserting surreptitious codes into user browsers to collate user data;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted an investigation into these reports, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry believes that there is an urgent need to enact a privacy legislation to protect the rights of citizens *vis-a-vis* the various official databases of Government which collates information about citizens?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, the Government is aware about the media reports alleging invasion of customers' privacy by M/s Bharti Airtel Limited by way of injecting some Java Script into subscribers browsing sessions.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has asked M/s Bharti Airtel Limited to submit a detailed report on the matter. In response, it is stated by M/s Bharti Airtel Limited that a pilot test with one of its network partners using a third party solution from Flash networks through which customers were going to be made aware of the data usage in terms of megabytes used. It has been done solely with the object of improving customer experience and empowering customers to manage their data usage through suitable timely prompts in terms of volume of data used. Such solutions are already deployed and

continue to be deployed by operators globally to enhance information, customer service and experience. Further, Bharti Airtel Limited has denied the allegations.

(c) To protect privacy and the rights of the citizens, Department of Telecommunications has already mandated all the Telecom Service Providers as part of license conditions that licensee shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of any information about a third party and its business to whom it provides the service and from whom it has acquired such information by virtue of the service provided and shall use its best endeavours to secure that:

- (i) No person acting on behalf of the Licensee or the Licensee divulges or uses any such information except as may be necessary in the course of providing such Service to the Third Party; and
- (ii) No such person seeks such information other than is necessary for the purpose of providing service to the Third Party.

Provided the above para shall not apply where:

- (i) The information relates to a specific party and that party has consented in writing to such information being divulged or used, and such information is divulged or used in accordance with the terms of that consent; or
- (ii) The information is already open to the public and otherwise known.

Further, 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.

Moreover, the interception and monitoring of communications messages is governed by the provisions of section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which empowers Central and State Governments to carry out interception of communication messages under stipulated conditions. The detailed procedure is provided in Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph Rules,

1951 for handling the lawful interception cases. Further, in case of lawful interception and monitoring, Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 *inter-alia* provides that:

- “14. The service providers shall put in place adequate and effective internal checks to ensure that unauthorised interception of messages does not take place and extreme secrecy is maintained and utmost care and precaution is taken in the matter of interception of messages as it affects privacy of citizens and also that this matter is handled only by the designated nodal officers of the company.
15. The service providers shall be responsible for actions of their employees also and in case of established violation of licence conditions pertaining to maintenance of secrecy and confidentiality of information and unauthorised interception of communication, action shall be taken against the service providers as per provisions of the said Act, and this shall include not only fine but also suspension or revocation of their licences.”

#### **Free roaming services**

1348.SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BSNL mobiles roaming services have been made free for Delhi and Mumbai sectors;
- (b) whether Government also proposes to make MTNL's Dolphin Services roaming free throughout the country;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to issue any directions to private players to follow suit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has offered its postpaid and prepaid customers free incoming voice call facility in national roaming initially for a period of one year *w.e.f.* 15.06.2015 under its free national roaming tariff plan.

(b) to (d) The issue of tariff fixation falls within the domain of TRAI by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the TRAI Act, 1997. TRAI has reported that it has prescribed ceiling tariff for national roaming service *vide* Telecommunication Tariff (60th Amendment) Order dated 9.4.2015. This order mandates every Telecom Service Provider (TSP) to have a Special Roaming Tariff Plan in which incoming voice calls, while on national roaming, shall be free, on payment of fixed charges, if any. In

view of this, all the mobile operators including MTNL have at least one tariff plan where incoming calls are free in national roaming where the subscriber is expected to pay fixed charges for availing this facility.

#### **Pension to retired employees**

1349. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MTNL employees retired prior to 2007 have been promised pension at the same rate as had been sanctioned to employees retired post 2007 as per the recommendations of the Second Pay Revision Committee of Central Public Sector Enterprises;

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

(c) the time-frame within which the arrears would be paid to such ailing retired employees, if not, already paid, to address their long-standing grievances?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The recommendations of Second Pay Revision Committee of Central Public Sector Enterprises were regarding pay revision of serving employees with effect from 1.01.2007 and did not relate to pension revision of retired employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises including MTNL. However, Pension rate as provided in CCS Pension Rule 1972 is applicable uniformly to retirees of Pre and Post 2007 and is given on their last pay drawn at the time of their retirement.

(c) It has been decided by the Government in 2014 that payment of pensionary benefits to all categories of the erstwhile employees of the Government (Group A, B, C and D) absorbed in MTNL who have opted for pension on combined service will be made by the Government in the same manner as in BSNL with effect from 01.10.2000. Accordingly action has been initiated. As regards time-frame, payment of pension including arrears, if any, is a continuous and ongoing process.

#### **Telecom equipment sourcing and testing**

1350. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unfettered supplies of telecom equipments

from foreign vendors, including Chinese companies, are making the system susceptible to spyware and malware from unfriendly countries and anti-national activists;

(b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes any standards, guidelines and order in the country for testing of critical telecom equipments, as these have the potential to become easy conduits for spying and leakage of information; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to overhaul the telecom equipment sourcing and testing process in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The modern age telecom equipments are prone to spyware/malwares etc., if attempted by the outfits, antisocial/anti national activists or unfriendly country. Such spyware/malware, if embedded in any of the telecom network elements by vendors or any other third party source, may damage the concerned network element causing disruption in services, infecting other network elements or leakage of information to unintended users.

The licensed Telecom Service providers are free to purchase telecom equipments for building their network from vendors of various countries based on their techno-commercial considerations, subject to complying with various license terms and conditions including security related terms & conditions. The standards developed and adopted by International Telecom Union (ITU), 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and 3rd Generation Partnership Project-2 (3GPP2) are generally used globally by various telecom equipment manufacturers/vendors. Generic Requirements/Interface Requirements for various network elements used in telecommunications are being issued by the Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) of the Government of India based on International Standards, global best practices and keeping Indian requirements in view.

However, in order to address the security concerns of the nation related to telecom and telecom networks, the Government has issued the amendment to various telecom licenses (*i.e.* Access Services, National Long Distance and International Long distance Services licenses on 31.05.2011 and Internet Service Providers and VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) service providers on 03.06.2011) in consultation with Ministry of Home affairs and telecom Industry, wherein it is *inter-alia* mandated that Licensee shall induct only those network elements into the network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security standards established/mandated by any International Agency/Laboratory of the respective standards. Subsequently these security guidelines have been included as an integral part of Unified License (UL).

A pilot lab has already been established at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru to develop security standards, test processes and test tools for telecom equipment testing and security certification. It is envisaged to upscale this lab to full-fledged lab. The developments of systems, processes, security standards, test procedures, test tools, etc., for telecom network elements which are large in numbers, is a time taking exercise. Also understanding security standards, protocols, etc., is a complex and voluminous task. Further, there are no readily available standards and processes for security testing of telecom equipment as the issue of establishing security standards for telecom equipment has been realized only recently by international standard making bodies like 3GPP.

The Government has already taken a decision to set up Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to develop systems, processes, adopt/develop security standards, test tools, etc., for telecom equipment security testing and certification. Based on these standards, processes and tools, the Centre would accredit the test labs for security testing and certification of telecom equipment used by various Telecom Service Providers. Such test labs can be set up/established under private or public or joint venture entity.

#### **Withdrawal of plan to provide Wi-Fi hotspots**

1351. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going back from its plan to set up Wi-Fi hotspots in 25 cities all over the country; 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. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has identified 153 locations in 30 cities till June 2015 for providing wi-fi services. BSNL has already launched public wi-fi hotspots at tourist spots such as Taj Mahal (Agra), Sarnath, Assi Ghat (Varanasi), Jagannath Temple (Puri), Konark Temple (Puri), Khajuraho Temple (Khajuraho), Thanjavur-Brihadeeswara Temple (Thanjavur), Trimbakeshwar Temple (Nasik) and Hussain Sagar lake and Charminar (Hyderabad).

(b) Does not arise in the view of above.

#### **Import of wheat**

†1352. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to import wheat on a large scale despite adequate availability of wheat in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons why Government has decided to import wheat despite availability of surplus wheat;

(c) whether production of wheat this year will be less than the previous year, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the price of imported wheat and its impact on the prices of wheat in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No Sir. At present there is no proposal for import wheat on Government account.

(b) Not Applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) As per Third Advanced Estimate of Production of Foodgrains published by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Production of Wheat during Rabi Season 2014-15 has been estimate 907.8 lakh metric tons whereas production during 2013-14 was 958.5 lakh metric tons.

(d) The comparative Free on Board (FOB) rates of wheat of various countries of origin as prevailing on 23rd July, 2015 as per International Grain Council (IGC) are as follows:

(Figures in US Dollar per Metric Ton)

Wheat variety	FOB Rates
Australia ASW (Adelaide)	242
Canada CWRS 13.5%	242
Black Sea Miling	193
United States No 2 SRW (ordinary) (Gulf)	214

ASW = Australian Soft Wheat, CWRS = Canadian Western Red Spring, SRW = Soft Red Winter

Import of wheat on large scale even on private account may affect the sale under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic).

#### **Impact of implementation of NFSA**

1353. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the National Food Security Act

would free up money from the PDS which could be spent on areas like nutrition, better health and education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the scheme is likely to reduce the burden on food expenditure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) entitles upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at subsidised prices of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two thirds of the population of the country.

Highly subsidized prices of foodgrains is likely to result in additional disposable income in the hands of the people, which can be used for other facilities including better nutrition, health and education. States/Union Territories (UTs) are also required to pay the above mentioned prices of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains, for foodgrains allocated under the Act, which are significantly lower than the Central Issue Prices for Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line households under erstwhile TPDS, resulting in reduction in the burden of State Governments/UT Administrations on purchase of foodgrains. So far as Government of India is concerned, estimated annual expenditure on food subsidy for full implementation of NFSA in all the States/UTs is about ₹ 27,300 crore more than the estimated annual expenditure on food subsidy for erstwhile TPDS and other foodgrain based welfare schemes.

#### **Rise in prices of essential commodities**

1354. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prices of pulses have rapidly increased in the past year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated a strategy to check price rise of essential commodities, if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The requisite details are as given below:-



Major Pulses	All-India Daily Average Retail Price (₹/kg)		
	Latest (27.07.2015)	A Year Ago (25.07.2014)	Variation (%)
Chana Dal	60.06	46.18	30.06
Arhar Dal	98.72	70.37	40.29
Urad Dal	98.48	73.21	34.52
Moong Dal	98.75	87.06	13.43
Masoor Dal	82.98	65.81	26.09

Source:- States/UTs Civil Supplies Deptts.

(b) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Recent Steps taken by the Government to improve availability and to contain prices of essential food items:*

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) for onion has been raised from USD 250 per MT to USD 425 per MT w.e.f. 26.6.2015.
- The stock limit in respect of onion has extended by one more year *i.e.* up to 2nd July 2016 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Export of all pulses is banned except kabuli channa and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils. Zero import duty on pulses has been extended till 30th September, 2015.
- Export of edible oils in bulk is prohibited except coconut oil and other edible oil in branded consumer packs of up to 5kgs with a minimum export price of USD 900 per MT w.e.f. 6.2.2015.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- A new Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been implemented for regulating price volatility of agricultural commodities.
- 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.

- Advisory to State Governments issued to take strict 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.
- Rice and wheat is being released into the open market from the central pool stock over and above the buffer norm.
- Following a National Consultation Meeting held with States/UTs on 7th July 2015, a six months' Joint Action-Plan (July to December, 2015) has been agreed to for implementation. This covers identification of vulnerable areas where supply shortages occur, ensure that stock out situation do not occur for items of common consumption and also review of APMC Act with reference to onion, potatoes and tomatoes to remove inter-State barriers to internal trade.

#### **Distribution of foodgrains under AAY**

1355. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the total number of beneficiaries and the total quantity of foodgrains distributed by Government under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) since 2000, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): In order to make the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted at the poorest of the poor, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 in all States/Union Territories (UTs) for one crore families to be identified from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Coverage under this scheme has been expanded thrice since then *i.e.* during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 covering additional 50 lakh households each time. Thus the total coverage under AAY was raised to 2.50 crore AAY families. The identification of AAY families within the target of AAY families allocated to each State/UT is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. Against the accepted number of 2.50 crore AAY families given to State/UT Governments, upto June, 2015 they have reported issuance of AAY ration cards to about 2.42 crore families. State/UT-wise details of total number of beneficiaries covered under AAY since 2000 are at Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT-wise details of allocations and offtake of foodgrains (rice & wheat) since 2000 are at Statement-II (*See* below).



S.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
19.	Mizoram	0.105	0.105	0.156	0.206	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.189	0.189	0.285	0.376	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475
21.	Odisha	5.055	5.055	5.055	7.585	10.013	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.533	12.533
22.	Punjab	0.717	0.717	0.717	0.717	1.388	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	3.726	3.726	3.726	3.726	7.355	9.279	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321
24.	Sikkim	0.067	0.067	0.099	0.099	0.099	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.143	7.143	7.455	11.185	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646
26.	Tripura	0.452	0.452	0.452	0.679	0.679	0.679	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16.371	16.371	24.562	32.423	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	0.763	0.763	0.763	0.763	1.145	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.909	1.909	1.909	1.909	1.909
29.	West Bengal	7.939	7.939	7.939	11.912	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.049	0.049
31.	Chandigarh	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.028	0.028	0.028	0.028	0.037	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
33.	Daman and Diu	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
35.	Puducherry	0.090	0.128	0.128	0.193	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
TOTAL		99.150	99.223	119.308	164.723	208.597	238.002	242.749	242.749	242.749	243.871	243.25	243.25	242.646	242.121

\* Including State of Telangana

**Statement-II****Allocation and offtake of foodgrains for AAY category from 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Sl. No.	States/ Uts	(in thousand tons)																			
		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	2.826	186.84	191.522	261.576	234.646	337.946	330.659	476.248	456.115	620.247	608.56	654.288	656.771	654.288	698.399	654.288	644.569		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1.134	0.74	6.348	5.708	6.348	6.231	9.816	8.661	12.936	12.4	15.972	9.069	15.972	10.857	15.972	15.86		
3.	Assam	0	0	28.152	118.236	104.931	118.236	112.266	150.086	139.178	175.104	181.09	294.216	272.045	295.446	298.027	295.692	295.009	295.009		
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	0	0	150	108.552	420	333.909	420	380.872	420	382.079	472.533	421.06	662.091	566.332	1019.988	872.397	1019.988	772.495		
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	7.185	0.338	86.22	77.884	120.708	4.654	155.967	147.141	200.997	180.399	254.82	229.189	295.25	313.059	301.944	308.14	301.944	301.944		
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	0	0	2.4	1.195	13.44	11.594	13.44	12.989	16.51	13.984	23.316	22.15	23.316	22.884	45.906	39.361	63.084	53.161		
7.	Goa	0	0	0.979	0.734	3.072	2.254	3.072	2.408	4.112	5.04	5.739	2.447	6.108	3.94	6.108	5.037	6.108	5.356		
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0.09	61.75	56.745	136.5	115.539	136.5	55.286	167.081	114.301	258.785	192.34	310.848	259.993	332.18	293.573	340.753		
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	0	0	27.346	22.655	46.968	42.899	47.664	45.804	71.532	65.097	86.056	76.89	109.394	102.921	122.82	116.987	122.82	112.235		
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	1.968	1.888	23.616	23.092	33.06	32.633	33.06	33.099	44.116	41.755	62.284	55.6	76.806	77.244	82.74	80.022	82.74	83.703		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	25.407	7.267	47.424	32.232	47.424	47.368	66.076	43.508	88.749	73.09	104.007	98.433	107.388	107.711	107.388	111.223		
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	91.63	62.792	153.936	109.701	153.936	139.541	204.38	167.666	305.268	282.63	305.268	299.266	352.091	323.037	385.536	367.101		
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	0	0	84.11	80.796	200.373	179.943	218.28	196.471	326.463	300.882	407.752	378.35	491.35	465.2	503.892	484.189	503.892	503.729		
14.	Kerala	5.955	0	71.46	61.507	100.044	99.528	118.057	117.405	165.56	156.714	207.088	200.722	248.331	249.313	250.26	250.886	250.26	250.585		
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	15.81	10.944	189.72	173.561	265.608	251.621	330.605	318.297	406.254	380.325	534.141	509.58	650.16	603.987	652.662	629.096	664.26	655.125		
16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	0	0	267.861	234.37	420.72	363.687	451.1	391.325	674.467	598.26	829.836	736.41	833.22	698.753	1021.671	866	1034.88	902.623		
17.	Manipur	0	0	1.914	0.74	10.716	10.963	10.716	11.094	11.93	8.631	21.864	13.96	21.18	18.411	22.566	21.447	26.724	22.905		
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	3.515	2.812	11.808	10.876	11.808	12.567	16.708	16.119	23.292	22.72	23.352	23.352	29.484	28.978	29.484	29.739		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Mizoram	0	0	3.156	3.156	4.416	4.416	5.49	4.953	7.439	7.098	10.401	10.01	10.92	11.246	10.92	11.62	10.92	11.62	10.92	10.07
20. Nagaland	0	0	2.838	2.838	7.944	7.944	7.953	9.96	9.304	12.551	11.922	16.263	16.44	19.968	22.976	19.968	21.434	19.968	21.246	21.246
21. Odisha	0	0	88.466	87.277	212.316	181.697	212.316	209.274	260.604	240.04	434.785	450.493	530.716	433.288	531.12	457.078	531.12	457.078	531.12	531.95
22. Punjab (NFSA)	0	0	19.723	8.07	30.12	15.211	30.12	16.824	30.12	22.766	32.469	18.24	58.308	33.563	65.413	37.805	75.36	37.805	75.36	46.533
23. Rajasthan (NFSA)	9.315	8.267	111.78	102.782	156.492	149.144	181.852	170.297	251.672	230.951	340.018	300.57	385.714	348.024	391.488	367.385	391.488	367.385	391.488	377.563
24. Sikkim	0	0	1.176	1.146	2.82	2.878	3.604	3.49	4.164	4.058	4.164	4.32	6.474	6.474	6.936	6.94	6.936	6.94	6.936	6.936
25. Tamil Nadu	0	0	35.475	24.76	290.495	287.553	300.024	311.361	434.011	424.791	644.679	657.63	783.144	775.366	783.144	794.61	783.144	794.61	783.144	827.174
26. Telengana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Tripura	0	0	7.917	6.786	18.996	18.845	18.996	18.922	22.971	21.376	28.536	28.53	28.536	25.458	45.938	41.252	47.52	41.252	47.52	48.879
28. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	260.791	246.426	685.418	695.807	830.885	806.835	1169.14	1126.06	1539.69	1438.29	1720.01	1692.33	1719.48	1667.59	1719.48	1667.59	1719.48	1608.775
29. uttrakhand	0	0	11.448	0	32.052	19.244	32.052	27.175	32.052	41.62	46.759	34.615	59.661	47.404	63.516	55.633	63.516	55.633	63.516	55.065
30. West Bengal	0	0	109.926	56.909	307.788	203.575	307.788	218.558	391.595	260.473	562.571	454.3	621.684	515.641	621.684	531.52	621.684	531.52	621.684	512.809
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.822	0.431	1.8	0	1.806	2.306	1.8	0	1.8	0.53	1.8	0.82	1.8	1.295	1.8	1.295	1.8	1.449
32. Chandigarth (NFSA)	0	0	0.318	0.318	0.888	0.888	0.888	0.733	0.888	0.191	0.888	0	0.888	0.07	0.888	1.213	0.888	1.213	0.822	0.526
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0	0.84	0.776	1.176	0.86	1.176	0.83	1.176	0	1.528	0.72	1.528	0.38	2.196	1.938	2.196	1.938	2.196	2.196
34. Daman and Diu	0	0	0.18	0.114	0.252	0.181	0.252	0.149	0.252	0	0.444	0.22	0.444	0.37	0.636	0.177	0.636	0.177	0.636	0.1
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0.04	0	0.168	0	0.168	0	0.168	0	0.168	0.33	0.168	0.16	0.464	0.632	0.492	0.632	0.492	0.492
36. Puducherry	0	0	1.125	0.917	3.85	3.143	4.376	3.413	6.874	1.235	12.25	7.91	13.548	7.14	13.548	6.54	13.548	6.54	13.548	4.759
TOTAL	55.873	24.353	1960.075	1678.185	4127.528	3538.713	4555.912	4165.247	6059.811	5471.291	8067.219	7442.335	9369.101	8661.684	10096.545	9438.806	10195.770	9524.637		

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains for AAY category from 2009-10 to 2015-16 (upto June, 2015)*

*(in thousand tons)*

Sl.No. States/ Uts	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1. Andhra Pradesh	654.288	624.841	654.288	651.972	654.288	632.317	654.288	643.499	654.288	526.656	449.754	325.911	95.394	83.188
2. Arunachal Pradesh	15.972	15.515	15.972	13.258	15.972	13.687	15.972	15.845	15.972	15.734	15.972	15.771	3.993	4.14
3. Assam	295.692	294.94	295.692	292.276	295.692	293.832	295.692	293.585	295.692	294.008	295.692	291.488	73.923	74.506
4. Bihar (NFSA)	1019.988	917.645	1047.884	990.201	1050.42	950.358	1050.42	1012.057	1372.46	1057.898	4914.9	3926.397	1228.725	738.664
5. Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	301.944	297.851	301.944	290.276	301.944	291.602	301.944	301.944	549.177	467.144	1337.466	1329.701	346.014	346.014
6. Delhi (NFSA)	63.084	51.464	63.084	47.692	63.084	40.467	63.084	45.184	135.22	110.286	220.691	234.099	94.165	100.782
7. Goa	6.108	5.584	6.108	6.007	6.108	6.16	6.108	6.108	6.108	6.108	6.108	5.599	1.527	1.707
8. Gujarat	340.08	309.727	340.08	329.707	340.08	329.426	340.08	317.885	340.08	351.82	318.36	309.087	81.573	81.634
9. Haryana (NFSA)	122.82	111.564	122.82	119.619	122.82	116.173	122.82	121.43	368.674	312.494	795	732.473	198.75	233.399
10. Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	82.74	81.899	82.74	82.488	82.74	81.365	82.74	83.078	134.346	130.495	185.952	180.705	46.488	46.571
11. Jammu and Kashmir	107.388	100.636	107.388	106.211	107.388	107.652	107.388	107.658	107.388	107.645	107.388	96.353	26.847	30.252
12. Jharkhand	385.536	377.555	385.527	361.799	385.524	376.44	385.524	370.771	385.524	384.03	385.524	356.653	96.381	91.189
13. Karnataka (NFSA)	503.892	512.891	503.892	455.472	499.546	490.513	477.816	433.96	977.448	998.407	2542.657	2313.096	652.209	648.349
14. Kerala	250.26	249.106	250.26	256.364	250.26	249.383	250.26	250.045	250.26	258.412	250.26	243.433	62.565	64.259
15. Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	664.26	743.101	664.26	593.133	664.26	642.184	664.26	814.104	843.448	620.559	3194.247	2911.381	840.669	616.898
16. Maharashtra (NFSA)	1034.88	953.669	1034.88	943.946	1034.88	913.181	1034.88	949.458	1616.04	1419.901	4527.492	4045.524	1151.298	1035.658

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17. Manipur	26.724	28.787	26.724	17.699	26.724	33.606	26.724	26.704	26.724	26.724	26.477	26.724	26.724	26.724	6.681	6.724
18. Meghalaya	29.484	29.263	29.484	29.024	29.484	29.673	29.484	29.421	29.484	29.484	29.485	29.484	29.484	29.484	7.371	7.371
19. Mizoram	10.92	9.62	10.92	9.938	10.92	10.121	10.92	10.17	10.92	10.12	10.12	10.92	10.92	9.722	2.73	3.253
20. Nagaland	19.968	22.638	19.968	20.826	19.968	21.722	19.968	22.558	19.968	18.854	18.854	19.968	19.968	21.486	4.992	5.38
21. Odisha	531.12	536.384	531.12	520.996	531.12	521.182	531.12	518.381	531.12	518.381	528.75	540.173	526.404	529.844	131.621	132.145
22. Punjab (NFSA)	75.36	50.17	75.36	51.853	75.36	54.871	75.36	51.001	75.36	51.001	279.3	265.726	870.12	191.434	217.53	31.146
23. Rajasthan (NFSA)	391.488	384.712	391.488	384.787	391.488	387.224	391.488	382.423	391.488	382.423	1591.53	1519.46	2791.572	2723.6	697.893	674.003
24. Sikkim	6.936	7	6.936	6.451	6.936	7.252	6.936	6.907	6.936	6.907	6.936	7.372	6.936	6.448	1.734	1.734
25. Tamil Nadu	783.144	781.254	783.144	775.561	783.144	770.227	783.144	779.93	783.144	779.93	783.144	798.121	783.144	741.524	195.786	195.574
26. Telengana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204.534	81.719	68.178	11.467
27. Tripura	47.52	48.243	47.52	45.016	47.52	47.465	47.52	47.846	47.52	47.846	47.52	46.358	47.52	46.857	11.88	11.53
28. Uttar Pradesh	1719.48	1664.269	1719.48	1679.267	1719.48	1711.989	1719.48	1698.089	1719.48	1698.089	1719.696	1718.828	1719.696	1578.078	429.924	429.617
29. Uttarakhand	63.516	62.885	69.072	67.535	80.184	76.354	80.184	79.687	80.184	79.687	80.184	76.753	80.184	103.066	20.046	19.461
30. West Bengal	621.684	509.152	621.684	491.693	621.684	484.786	621.684	579.504	621.684	579.504	621.684	547.031	621.684	559.656	182.082	132.327
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.8	1.352	1.8	0.907	1.8	0.909	1.8	0.761	1.8	0.761	2.01	0.977	1.818	2.089	0.435	0.351
32. Chandigarh (NFSA)	0.624	0.194	0.624	0.14	0.624	0.125	0.624	0.135	0.624	0.135	1.695	1.245	13.096	10.598	3.687	3.399
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.196	0.732	2.196	0.373	2.196	2.459	2.196	2.22	2.196	2.22	2.196	2.53	2.196	2.72	0.549	0.493
34. Daman and Diu	0.636	0.268	0.636	0.143	0.636	0.571	0.636	0.664	0.636	0.664	0.636	0.101	0.636	0.336	0.159	0.025
35. Lakshadweep	0.498	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504	0	0.504	1.008	0.126	0
36. Puducherry	13.548	8.943	13.548	12.385	13.548	12.759	13.548	12.128	13.548	12.128	13.548	9.796	13.548	4.551	3.387	1.1
TOTAL	10195.578	9794.358	10229.027	9655.519	10238.326	9708.539	10216.596	10015.644	13818.554	12681.004	27318.151	23988.615	6987.312	5864.310		

Allocation and offtake data indicated against NFSA States/UTs includes both AAY and Priority Allocation/offtake figures.



**Irregularities in procurement of paddy and wheat**

1356. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of wheat and paddy procured during the last one year and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of complaints received about irregularities in procurement of paddy and wheat from various States and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The quantity of wheat and paddy produced and procured during last year and current year, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of complaints received about irregularities in procurement of paddy and wheat from various States is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The preventive and corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard to above mentioned complaints are at Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Production and Procurement of Foodgrains*

State/UT	KMS 2013-14		KMS 2014-15	
	\$Production	Procurement	\$\$Production	*Procurement
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	127.25	37.38	109.33	35.20
Telangana	0.00	43.53		34.60
Assam	49.27	0.00	48.41	0.12
Bihar	55.06	9.42	56.94	16.30
Chandigarh	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.10
Chhattisgarh	67.16	42.90	60.21	33.55
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	16.36	0.00	17.08	Neg
Haryana	39.98	24.06	40.06	20.13
Himachal Pradesh	1.21	0.00	1.13	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	6.11	0.00	4.54	0.00
Jharkhand	28.11	0.00	31.66	0.02
Karnataka	35.73	0.00	34.73	0.83
Kerala	5.09	3.59	5.82	3.74
Madhya Pradesh	28.45	10.45	33.09	8.07
MAharashtra	31.20	1.61	27.79	1.20
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	76.13	28.20	78.07	34.86
Puducherry				0.00
Punjab	112.67	81.06	111.07	77.81
Rajasthan	3.12		3.12	0.00
Tamil Nadu	53.50	6.84	57.44	9.51
Uttar Pradesh	146.36	11.27	121.62	16.81
Uttarakhand	5.78	4.63	6.07	4.65
West Bengal	153.71	13.59	151.89	18.07
Others	24.20	0.00	25.24	0.00
ALL INDIA TOTAL :	1066.45	318.64	1025.38	316.38

**Wheat**

(in lakh tonnes)

State/UT	RMS 2014-15 (Crop Year 2013-14)		RMS 2015-16 (Crop Year 2014-15)	
	\$Production	Procurement	\$Production	**Procurement
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	176.2	116.41	165.48	103.44
Haryana	118	64.95	107.39	67.78
Uttar Pradesh	298.91	6.28	300.82	22.67
Uttarakhand	8.42	0.01	8.48	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	129.37	70.94	133.71	73.09
Gujarat	46.94	0.00	28.31	0.73
Rajasthan	86.63	21.59	74.62	13.00
Bihar	47.38	0.00	48.22	0.00
Jharkhand	3.7	0.00	3.35	0.00
Karnataka	2.1	0.00	1.63	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Jammu and Kashmir	6.02	0.00	5.82	0.00
Maharashtra	16.02	0.00	11.56	0.00
Odisha	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	6.71	0.00	5.86	0.00
Chandigarh		0.05	0.00	0.11
West Bengal	9.28	0.00	9.50	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.34	0.00	1.36	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00
Others	1.02	0.00	1.09	0.00
TOTAL :	958.49	280.23	907.76	280.88

\* As on 27-07-2015

\*\*As on 13-07-2015

\$ As per final Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for Crop Year 2013-14

\$\$ As per third Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for Crop Year 2014-15

**Statement-II**

*The details of complaints received about irregularities in procurement of paddy and wheat from various States as on 24.07.2015*

Sl. No.	State	Name of complainant	Subject & date of the complaint	Action taken/present Status
1.	Rajasthan	Shri K. D. Charan, Manage(A/cs)	Irregularities in wheat purchase in Rajasthan through Shree Shubham Logistics Pvt. Ltd. dated 25.04.2014	The complaint was investigated by Hqrs. The sharing of administrative charges with the M/s Shree Shubham Logistics Pvt. Ltd. by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corp. was not found proper by FCI. GOI disallowed provisional administrative charges to RSWC/SSL and requested the state agency to submit final accounts in order to examine their claim.
2.	Rajasthan	Shri Ravindra Jain	Irregularities in wheat procurement 2015, dated 04.05.2015	Matter under investigation.
3.	Rajasthan	Sh. Aziz Mohammad, Sh. Rajendra Kumar, Sh. Kishan & Sh. Ramlal	Corruption during wheat procurement during 2012-13 at Nikumbh Village, Chittorgarh Centre, dated 01.07.2013 & 21.11.2013	The complaint was found baseless and no further action is required.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri M. K. Sharma, ex employee, FCI received through MoCAF&PD on 24.06.2015.	Irregularities in wheat purchase at FCI, DO Saharanpur.	Complaint was got investigated through ZO(N). Most of allegations were not substantiated. ATR received and matter closed.

- |     |                |  |   |  |
|-----|----------------|--|---|--|
| 5.  | Uttar Pradesh  | Smt. Krishna Raj, MP<br>(Lok Sabha)  | Irregularities in the procurement of paddy/Rice in Shahjahanpur, UP   | Matter under investigation.  |
| 6.  | Punjab         | Shri Kuldip Kumar  | Complaint regarding acceptance of wheat beyond relaxed specifications under direct delivery scheme from Lassuri Mandi. Dt. 02.06.2015 | Matter under investigation.  |
| 7.  | Jharkhand      | Sh. Aman Kumar, Daltan Ganj, Jharkhand   | Crippled functioning of FCI at Jharkhand related to wheat procurement dt. 24.10.2013  | Matter was investigated by ZO(E) and matter closed with approval of Competent Authority. No further steps required.  |
| 8.  | Madhya Pradesh | Shri Majhar Kabir, Spokesperson, Distt. Congress Committee, Raisen (MP)                  | Alleged malpractices in procurement of wheat in the State of Madhya Pradesh.  | The matter pertains to State Govt. Agency of MP i.e. Nagrik Apurti Nigam and the same were investigated by the State Govt. Agency. No action by FCI is required.   |
| 9.  | Gujarat        | Pseudonymous (Shri Jagdish H. Shah, Himmatnagar, Gujarat)<br>Complaint dated 26.10.2013. | Paddy/Rice Procurement Scandal of five crore during KMS 2011/2012 in Gujarat Region.  | Irregularities due to non adherence of non-DCP procedure in acceptance of rice was found. Matter has been investigated and SCN has been issued to the then GM(R), Gujarat. The matter is under examination by Vig. division. |
| 10. | Chhattisgarh   | News Clipping dated 14.07.2013 published in Dainik Bhaskar captioned as                  | “Paddy Worth ₹ 105 Crores Missing in CG”.   | Chhattisgarh being a DCP State, no details about any paddy shortages are available with FCI. The matter was taken up with the State Govt. to ascertain the factual position but no reply yet been received.                  |

***Statement-III***

*The Preventive and Corrective steps taken by the Government with regard to the complaints received about irregularities in procurement of paddy and wheat from various States are*

**Preventive Steps:** Workshops are conducted before commencement of procurement operations to guide/educate procuring staff in procuring regions.

**Corrective Steps:** Disciplinary action against the defaulters is invariably taken who are found accountable for purchase of Sub-Standard Stocks. In order to ensure fairness and transparency in foodgrains procurement operations, the following steps are being taken:-

- a. Pin-pointing ambiguity in definitions of various Quality Parameters/ Refraction of foodgrains and getting the ambiguity removed.
- b. Getting the pictorial depiction of refractions introduced and to bring them in Public Domain.
- c. Getting necessary modifications in QC guidelines relating to determination of FAQ quality of foodgrains to be procured and to put in place an effective system of Appeal for grievance redressal in effective and expeditious manner.
- d. Continued emphasis on introduction of Good Laboratory Practices in respect of QC labs.
- e. Continued emphasis on introduction of system of identity-blind system of taking QC samples of foodgrains.

**Purchase of pulses by Government agencies**

1357. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy regarding purchase of pulses by Government agencies in States;
- (b) the quantum of purchase made by Central Government agencies like NAFED during last two years, State-wise;
- (c) how these are compared with purchases made by State agencies during this year; and
- (d) the details of stock of pulses in Government godowns as on 30 June, 2015, State-wise and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has notified the guidelines for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton under their Price Support Scheme (PSS).

(b) The purchases of pulses by NAFED over the last two years was as follows:

Year	Commodity	State	Quantity (MTs)
2013-14	Urad (Kharif)	Maharashtra	3030
		Uttar Pradesh	1947
		TOTAL	4977
	Toor (Kharif)	Maharashtra	24722
		Andhra Pradesh	21680
		TOTAL	46402
2014-15	Gram (Rabi)	Karnataka	14099
		Maharashtra	31027
		Andhra Pradesh	45765
		Gujarat	3731
		Rajasthan	179479
		Madhya Pradesh	37749
		Uttar Pradesh	2379
		TOTAL	314229

Source: NAFED, DAC

(c) According to available information, Government of Andhra Pradesh has purchased 13000 MTs and 6000 MTs of Red Gram from M/s Kendriya Bhandar and by reverse auction through NCDEX respectively.

(d) The requisite details are furnished as under:

Commodity	State	Quantity(MTs)
Tur (Kharif-2012)	Maharashtra	107
Tur (Kharif-2013)	Maharashtra	797
Gram (Rabi-2014)	Madhya Pradesh	7490
	Rajasthan	12285
	Maharashtra	259
TOTAL		20034

Source: NAFED, DAC

**Raids on godowns of traders dealing in pulses**

1358. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued instructions to State Governments to raid the godowns of traders dealing in pulses;
- (b) if so, the details of raids conducted during last six months, State-wise; and
- (c) the outcome of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) The anti-hoarding operations are carried out by the State Governments against the traders trading in the essential commodities, including pulses, which are under stock holding limits. The Central Government *vide* letter dated 10.06.2015 has requested all the State Governments to impose stock limits especially for pulses and for effective action against hoarders and blackmarketees. No item-wise report is asked from the States on the action taken by them. However, State-wise report on the number of raids conducted, persons arrested etc. during the last six months, for all the essential commodities under stock limits, is given in the Statement.

***Statement****Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during 2015*

*(Relating to offences under EC Act- for other than violation of stock control orders/ for violation of stock control orders)*

*(Updated as on 28.07.2015)*

Sl. No.	States/Uts	No. of Raids Conducted	No. of Persons			Value of goods Confiscated (₹ in lakhs)	Reported upto
			Arrested	Prosecuted	Convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Goa	80	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	June
8.	Gujarat	4203	18	8	-	79.82	May
9.	Haryana	19	80	7	-	49.27	May
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12464	-	-	-	9.67	May
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Karnataka	243	44	0	0	13.72	March
14.	Kerala	918	6	4	1	3.97	April (Except 02/2015)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
16.	Maharashtra	222	305	128	2	223.11	May
17.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	April
18.	Meghalaya	41	NR	NR	NR	NR	April
19.	Mizoram	83	-	-	-	-	May (Except 01/02/2015)
20.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
21.	Odisha	2111	NR	NR	NR	0.02	Only March
22.	Punjab	1902	NR	NR	NR	NR	March
23.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Sikkim	24	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	June
25.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
26.	Tripura	111	0	0	0	0.40	March
27.	Uttarakhand	1	-	2	-	0.05	May (Except 1/2/3/2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1394	59	42	6	131.44	June (Except 04/2015)
29.	West Bengal	349	84	20	-	71.12	May
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April
31.	Chandigarh	2	1	7	2	-	June (Except 1/2/4/2015)
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	April (Except 01/2015)
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	Only March
35.	Puducherry	365	0	0	0	0.15	June
36.	Telangana	897	81	2	0	368.02	May
TOTAL		25432	678	220	11	950.76	

#### **Rise in prices of tomato**

1359.SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of items particularly, tomato, pulses and onion went up steadily in June in comparison to the corresponding period in 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over a year both wholesale and retail price of tomato have risen by 43 per cent and 36 per cent respectively;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices may go up further in near future as there is little scope of increases in supply of tomato during the festive season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The monthly average wholesale and retail prices of tomato, potato and major varieties of pulses for June, 2015 and corresponding month of the last year are as follows:

Commodity	Wholesale (₹/Qtl.)			Retail (₹/Kg.)		
	June, 15	June, 14	% Variation	June, 15	June, 14	% Variation
Tomato	2008.32	1309.43	53.37	25.63	18.04	42.07
Onion	2007.09	1609.89	24.67	24.85	20.82	19.36
Gram dal	5483.36	4229.23	29.65	59.40	47.41	25.29
Tur/Arhar	9041.88	6556.81	37.90	95.33	69.93	36.32
Urad dal	9222.52	6637.17	38.95	97.34	71.20	36.71
Moong dal	9489.25	8182.35	15.97	101.29	87.08	16.32
Masoor dal	7591.27	6066.91	25.13	80.78	65.45	23.42

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

(c) As a general trend a rise in tomato prices is witnessed during the months June-August. But it tends to stabilise by August/September, with improved availability following fresh market arrivals.

(d) Measures have been taken to improve supply of food items like vegetables especially during off-season through urban clusters, protected cultivation etc. Tomato being a highly perishable item, its availability is largely dependent on market arrivals from the producing regions.

#### Amendments to Consumer Laws

1360. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make amendments to the consumer laws in view of the rapid rise in e-commerce, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to empower consumers by empowering them to file suits against errant sellers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir, taking cognizance of the rapid-rise in e-commerce, in the proposed amendments to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 the definition of consumer has been amplified to include the transactions made through any mode, inclusive of but not limited to, offline, online through electronic means, teleshopping or direct selling or multi level marketing.

(b) Yes, the Government proposes to bring about comprehensive changes in Consumer Protection Act, 1986 including a product liability provision which will make manufactures/sellers liable for sub-standards goods and services.

**Providing cheaper pulses to beneficiaries of PDS in Chhattisgarh**

†1361. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of pulses have increased affecting poor the most;
- (b) whether Government has made provision of providing two kilogram of pulses at ₹10 per kg. to every ration-card holders, if so, whether it would reduce the inflation;
- (c) whether the above provision can be experimented at pilot basis in Chhattisgarh Public Distribution System in view of the fact that pulses, potato and onion are not produced there; and
- (d) whether the hoarding of oilseeds and edible oil can be eliminated by declaring the offences of hoarding non-bailable?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : (a) Pulses being the major source of protein, an increase in its prices has an adverse impact on all consumers including the poor.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Declaring hoarding as a non-bailable offence may act as a deterrent and is likely to reduce hoarding/black-marketing.

**Rise in prices of pulses**

1362. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rising prices of pulses across the country is becoming a major issue for Government;
- (b) whether both wholesale and retail prices have been rising month after month and the problem is likely to get bigger because of expected fall in this year's production; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government is taking including increasing import of pulses and also to continue the current policy of zero per cent duty on import of the key food items?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) There has been an increase in both wholesale and retail prices of all major varieties of pulses this year. However, the trends show a moderation in these prices over the last three months. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

- (c) The requisite details are given in the Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I***Trends in All-India monthly average wholesale and retail prices of major pulses*

Major Pulses	Wholesale Prices (₹ per qtl.)					% Variation over			
	Latest (27.07.15)	1 Month ago (26.06.15)	3 Months ago (27.04.15)	6 Months ago (27.01.15)	1 Year ago (25.07.14)	A Month	Three Months	Six Months	A Year
Channa Dal	5539.59	5495.08	4847.8	4318.23	4138.47	0.81	14.27	28.28	33.86
Arhar Dal	9355.71	9036.03	8216.64	7317.86	6563.22	3.54	13.86	27.85	42.55
Urad Dal	9359.72	9313.52	8071	7403.2	6856.15	0.5	15.97	26.43	36.52
Moong Dal	9217.9	9500.14	9444.66	9298.28	8175.4	-2.97	-2.4	-0.86	12.75
Masoor Dal	7806.85	7667.84	6985.89	6964.09	6099.6	1.81	11.75	12.1	27.99
2. Retail Prices (₹ per kg)									
Channa Dal	60.06	59.77	53.13	47.56	46.18	0.49	13.04	26.28	30.06
Arhar Dal	98.72	95.86	86.77	77.89	70.37	2.98	13.77	26.74	40.29
Urad Dal	98.48	98.63	85.9	78.84	73.21	-0.15	14.64	24.91	34.52
Moong Dal	98.75	101.12	101.27	98.6	87.06	-2.34	-2.49	0.15	13.43
Masoor Dal	82.98	81.36	75.21	74.63	65.81	1.99	10.33	11.19	26.09

Source:- States/UTs Civil Supplies Deptts.

***Statement-II***

*Recent steps taken by the Government to improve availability and to contain prices of essential food-items:*

- Minimum Export Price (MEP) for onion has been raised from USD 250 per M.T to USD 425 per MT w.e.f. 26.6.2015.
- The stock limit in respect of onion has extended by one more year *i.e.* up to 2nd July, 2016 under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Export of all pulses is banned except kabulichanna and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils. Zero import duty on pulses has been extended till 30th September, 2015.
- Export of edible oils in bulk is prohibited except coconut oil and other edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5kgs. with a minimum export price of USD 900 per MT w.e.f. 6.2.2015.
- States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act.
- A new Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been implemented for regulating price volatility of agricultural commodities.
- 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.
- Advisory to State Governments issued to take strict 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.
- Rice and wheat is being released into the open market from the central pool stock over and above the buffer norm.
- Following a National Consultation Meeting held with States/UTs on 7th July 2015 a six months’ Joint Action-Plan (July to December, 2015) has been agreed to for implementation. This covers identification of vulnerable areas where supply shortages occur, ensure that stock out situation do not occur for items of common consumption and also review of APMC Act with reference to onion, potatoes and tomatoes to remove inter-State barriers to internal trade.

**Digitalization of PDS**

1363. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of digitalization of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country and providing e-ration cards to the beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of Central and State/UT Governments where in operational responsibility for implementation of TPDS including digitalization of Public Distribution System, issuance of ration cards etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Government has, initiated a plan scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis for all States/UTs. States/UTs are requested from time to time to complete the work of digitization of data base at the earliest. As per reports received from States/UTs, status of digitization of ration cards is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is no proposal at present to issue e-ration cards to the beneficiaries, under the above mentioned Plan scheme.

**Statement***Status of End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations*

(as on 30.06.2015)

Sl.N.	States/UTs	Ration Card Data Digitization *
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	76%
4.	Assam	100%
5.	Bihar	100%
6.	Chandigarh	100%
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%

Sl.N.	States/UTs	Ration Card Data Digitization *
9.	Daman and Diu	100%
10.	Delhi	100%
11.	Goa	96%
12.	Gujarat	100%
13.	Haryana	100%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	98%
16.	Jharkhand	100%
17.	Karnataka	100%
18.	Kerala	100%
19.	Lakshadweep	100%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%
21.	Maharashtra	100%
22.	Manipur	92%
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	100%
25.	Nagaland	73%
26.	Odisha	96%
27.	Puducherry	100%
28.	Punjab	79%
29.	Rajasthan	97%
30.	Sikkim	100%
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%
32.	Telangana	100%
33.	Tripura	100%
34.	Uttarakhand	84%
35.	Uttar Pradesh	74%
36.	West Bengal	86%
Completion Status		24

\*Statement is prepared as per reports received from States/UTs and NIC from time to time



**Rise in prices of pulses and other commodities**

1364. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had called meeting of Food Ministers of all the States in the second week of July, 2015 to discuss about various aspects behind rise in prices of commodities like pulses, if so, the details of discussions held and the outcome of the same;

(b) in view of 16 per cent increase in rain in June last month, whether there will be any impact on prices of pulses and other commodities; and

(c) the details of measures taken till July 7, under Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act to contain rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of States and UTs in-charge of Food and Consumer Affairs was held on 7th July, 2015 at Delhi wherein a six month Joint Action Plan (July-December 2015) for improving the availability and containing the prices of essential commodities was adopted for implementation. Details of the Joint Action Plan are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the latest available All India Crop Situation – Kharif (2015-16) Report, as on 17th July, 2015 the area sown under pulses, cereals and oilseeds are significantly higher than the corresponding period of the last year. This improved cropping area is expected to ensure better availability and have a moderating impact on prices.

(c) The details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement- I**

*Joint Action Plan adopted at the State Food Ministers' meeting held on  
7.7.2015 at Delhi for implementation during July-December 2015*

- Sustained action will be initiated against hoarding and black-marketing and States will undertake effective enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black Marketing Act.
- States will identify vulnerable areas where supply shortages occur and ensure that “stock out” situations do not occur especially of items of common consumption.

- States will mobilize existing storage capacity utilizing the Government/private/co-operative storage infrastructure to ensure that adequate decentralized stocks are maintained across different cities/rural areas of the State to ensure adequate supplies of these commodities. States will also mobilize Food and Civil Supplies Corporations, Co-operative Societies and Fair Price Shops for augmenting distribution avenues for essential food items.
- The existing Price Monitoring Cells in the States will be strengthened to monitor the prices of these specific commodities on the basis of wholesale prices at the mandis as well as the retail prices obtaining in various parts of the State. This should enable the States to make market interventions on a real time basis.
- Review of APMC Act with reference to onions, potatoes and tomatoes to remove inter-State barriers to internal trade will be taken up.
- The meeting recognized the importance of the effective implementation of National Food Security Act in all the States which is yet to be implemented by 24 States and these States were requested to ensure implementation of the Act at the earliest.

**Statement -II**

*Area-wise progress of Market Reforms as per major areas  
identified in Model APMC Act*

(as on 29.7.2015)

Sl. No.	Area of Reforms	States which have adopted the suggested area of market reforms in the Act
1	2	3
1.	Establishment of private market yards/ private markets managed by a person other than Market Committee.	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha (excluding for paddy/rice), Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Telangana, Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal (provision not clear).
2.	Direct purchase of agricultural produce from agriculturist by Processor/ Bulk buyer/ Bulk retailer/ exporter, etc.	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan,

1	2	3
		Sikkim, Tripura, Telangana, Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.
		U.P. (only for bulk purchase under executive order issued time to time)
3.	To promote and permit e-trading,	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Haryana, H.P., Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Telangana, Uttarakhand.
4.	Establishment of farmers/ consumers market managed by a person other than a market committee (Direct sale by the producer)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
5.	Contract Farming Provision	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha Punjab (separate Act), Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Telangana, Uttarakhand.
6.	Single point levy of market fee	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, UT of Chandigarh, Punjab, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Telangana, Uttarakhand.
7.	Single registration/ license for trade / transaction in more than one market	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram Nagaland, Sikkim, Telangana, Jharkhand.

**Pricing policy of sugar and sugar-related products**

1365. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a stiff opposition from various sugarcane farmers' associations and State Governments for the pricing policy on sugar and sugar related products;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to increase the MSP for sugar in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to control and monitor the sale of sugar and sugar related products by multinational companies in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of small sugarcane growers and vendors including small scale traders?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has de-regulated the sugar sector in April, 2013 by removing the levy obligation on sugar mills and dispensing with the regulated release mechanism of open market sale of sugar. Prices of sugar and sugar related products are market driven and not subject to any pricing policy of the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Do not arise in view of the position explained in reply to part (a) above.

(e) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with all stake-holders. The FRP is the minimum benchmark price below which sugar mills cannot purchase cane from the cane growers.

**Damage to foodgrains stock**

1366. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether damage to surplus foodgrains stock held by Government has been reported from various parts of the North, Central India, Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the production, procurement, stock and demand of foodgrains as well as the damages reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding storage capacity and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken for improving storage infrastructure, safety of foodgrains stocks and liquidation of surplus stocks?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Procured foodgrains are stored by Food Corporation of India (FCI) in scientific manner in covered godowns and in CAP (Cover & Plinth) storage. Scientific code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are followed during storage. In spite of all precautions, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons such as storage pest's attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. Details of the foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI during last three years and current year State-wise including North, Central India, Maharashtra and Karnataka are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise production of wheat and rice during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II and III (*See below*). State-wise procurement of wheat and rice for last three years and current year is given in the Statement-IV and V (*See below*). Stock position against stocking norms of wheat and rice under Central Pool for the last three years and current year is given in the Statement- VI (*See below*).

(c) Storage capacity requirement for Central Pool foodgrains depends upon the procurement level, buffer stocking and PDS requirement of the consuming States. Total storage capacity available with FCI (owned as well as hired), CWC and State agencies for storage of Central Pool stocks as on 1st June, 2015 is 726.43 lakh tons against the stock position of 568.34 lakh tons in Central Pool. To augment covered storage capacity, Government has formulated Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme through Private Entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and other State agencies. FCI guarantees hiring for 10 years in case of private investors and 9 years in case of CWC, SWC and other State agencies. Total about 200 lakh tons capacity was planned to be created in 20 States and a capacity of 128.13 lakh tons has been completed as on 30.06.2015.

(d) Government has taken various steps for improving storage infrastructure, safety of foodgrains and liquidation of surplus stocks.

Steps taken for improving storage infrastructure are as under:

1. Truss-less galvalume sheets for longer life span, lesser maintenance cost.
2. Day light Harvesting system in order to save electricity during day time.
3. Turbo Ventilators for proper ventilation and maintaining proper aeration to food stock.
4. Introduction of conveyer belt and stackers for increasing productivity and efficiency of man power/resources for handling of foodgrain bags.
5. FCI has planned to modernize its existing storage capacity by construction of modern silos on a PPP mode with the provision of Viability Gap Funding.

In order to preserve the quality of procured foodgrains during storage, instructions with precautionary and remedial steps to be followed by FCI and State agencies have been issued.

In order to liquidate surplus stock in excess of stocking norms and to contain inflation, Government has allowed sale of wheat and rice through e-auction under OMSS (D) during 2015-16.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise quantity of Central Pool foodgrains accrued as Damage/ Non-Issuable in storage with Fci during last three years and current year*

*(Figure in tons)*

Sl. No.	Region	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 01.07.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	997.3	3909.408	703.65	0
2.	Jharkhand	3.43	622.092	2.67	0
3.	Odisha	1	1084.79	7108.817	23.354
4.	West Bengal	45	12539.85	120.49	3.71
5.	Assam	51.54	180.738	96.622	0
6.	North Eastern Frontier	195	1827.768	95.416	22.973

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3.3	0	0
8.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	32.258	38	0
9.	Delhi	39.86	34.328	2.591	0
10.	Haryana	148.04	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	6120	0
12.	Punjab	123	72.631	44.593	3.7
13.	Rajasthan	120.83	13.019	2.761	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	18.3	1109.572	322.034	0
15.	Uttarakhand	221	90.021	7.531	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	24.72	475.509	2262.124	2142.444
17.	Kerala	0	355	397.685	0
18.	Karnataka	141.76	45.636	747.825	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	749.66	293.786	376.986	18.7
20.	Gujarat	195	443.958	195.246	8.73
21.	Maharashtra	61	1234.1	103.981	3.368
22.	Madhya Pradesh	3.02	76.942	80.183	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	8.98	250.749	18.021	0.635
TOTAL		3148.44	24695.455	18847.226	2227.614

**Statement-II***State-wise production of wheat during last three years and current year*

(Figure in lakh tons)

State/UT	Crop Year 2011-12	Crop Year 2012-13	Crop Year 2013-14	\$ Crop Year 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	172.80	165.91	176.2	168
Haryana	126.86	111.17	118	113.99
Uttar Pradesh	302.93	303.02	298.91	307.16
Uttarakhand	8.78	8.58	8.42	9.08
Madhya Pradesh	115.38	131.34	129.37	145.15

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	40.72	29.44	46.94	36.95
Rajasthan	93.20	92.76	86.63	90.32
Bihar	47.25	53.57	47.38	48.76
Jharkhand	3.03	3.20	3.7	3.45
Karnataka	1.93	1.79	2.1	1.47
Delhi	0.85	0.00		
Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	4.63	6.02	5.82
Maharashtra	13.13	11.81	16.02	9.56
Odisha	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	5.96	6.09	6.71	5.59
West Bengal	8.73	8.96	9.28	9.38
Chhattisgarh	1.33	1.41	1.34	1.36
Andhra Pradesh	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.05
Assam	0.60	0.44	0.4	0.44
Others	0.21	0.85	1.02	1.09
TOTAL	948.82	935.01	958.49	957.64

\$ 2nd Advance Estimates

**Statement-III**

*State-wise production of rice during last three years and current year*

(Figure in lakh tons)

State/UT	Crop Year 2011-12	Crop Year 2012-13	Crop Year 2013-14	\$ Crop Year 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.24			
Andhra Pradesh	128.95	115.10	127.25	107.6
Telangana				
Assam	45.16	51.29	49.27	50.37
Bihar	71.63	75.29	55.06	53.93
Chhattisgarh	60.28	66.09	67.16	58.33
Delhi	0.30			
Gujarat	17.90	15.41	16.36	17.08



1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	37.59	39.76	39.98	37.53
Himachal Pradesh	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.09
Jammu and Kashmir	5.45	8.18	6.11	8.23
Jharkhand	31.31	31.65	28.11	29.1
Karnataka	39.55	33.64	35.73	35.13
Kerala	5.69	5.08	5.09	5.58
Madhya Pradesh	22.27	27.75	28.45	33.33
Maharashtra	28.41	30.57	31.20	29.56
Nagaland	3.82			
Odisha	58.07	72.95	76.13	71.82
Puducherry	0.42			
Punjab	105.42	113.74	112.67	110.43
Rajasthan	2.53	2.22	3.12	3.16
Tamil Nadu	74.59	40.50	53.50	55.33
Uttar Pradesh	140.22	144.16	146.36	137.99
Uttarakhand	5.94	5.80	5.78	6.05
West Bengal	146.06	150.24	153.71	153.55
Others	19.99	21.74	24.20	25.24
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1053.11	1052.41	1066.45	1030.43

\$ 2nd Advance Estimates

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of wheat procurement for Central Pool for last three years and current year.*

(Figures in lakh tons)

Sl. No	States/UTs	RMS 2012-13	RMS 2013-14	RMS 2014-15	RMS 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	128.34	108.97	116.41	103.44
2.	Haryana	86.65	58.73	64.95	67.78
3.	Uttar Pradesh	50.63	6.82	6.28	22.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84.93	63.55	70.94	73.09
5.	Bihar	7.72	-	-	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	19.64	12.7	21.59	13.00
7.	Uttarakhand	1.39	0.05	0.01	0.04
8.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.11
9.	Delhi	0.32	Neg.	-	0.02
10.	Gujarat	1.56	-	-	0.73
11.	Maharashtra	0.02	-	-	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	Neg.	Neg.	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.09	-	-	0.00
14.	West Bengal	0.01	0.02	-	0.00
TOTAL		381.48	250.92	280.23	280.88

Neg. - Less than 500 tons

***Statement-V***

*State-wise details of rice procurement for Central Pool for last three years and current year.*

*(Figures in lakh tons)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	KMS 2011-12	KMS 2012-13	KMS 2013-14	KMS 2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.42	64.86	37.37	35.00
2.	Telangana			43.53	34.09
3.	Assam	0.23	0.20	0.00	0.10
4.	Bihar	15.34	13.03	9.42	16.30
5.	Chandigarh	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	41.15	48.04	42.90	33.55
7.	Gujarat	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	20.07	26.09	24.06	20.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	2.75	2.15	0.00	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3.56	0.59	0.00	0.83
13.	Kerala	3.72	2.40	3.59	3.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.35	8.98	10.45	8.07
15.	Maharashtra	1.78	1.92	1.61	1.90
16.	Odisha	28.66	36.15	28.01	34.86
17.	Puducherry	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	77.31	85.58	81.06	77.81
19.	Tamil Nadu	15.96	4.81	6.84	9.43
20.	Uttar Pradesh	33.57	22.86	11.27	16.82
21.	Uttarakhand	3.78	4.97	4.63	4.65
22.	West Bengal	20.41	17.66	13.59	17.40
TOTAL		350.36	340.44	318.45	314.80

# Rice includes paddy in terms of rice

\* Procurement during KMS 2014-15 is under progress. Data reported as on 13.07.2015

#### Statement-VI

*Stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool vis-a-vis  
foodgrains stocking norms*

(Fig. in lakh Tons)

As On	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.1.2012	256.76	112	297.18	138	553.94	250
1.4.2012	199.52	70	333.50	142	533.02	212
1.7.2012	498.08	201	307.08	118	805.16	319
1.10.2012	431.53	140	233.73	72	665.26	212
1.1.2013	343.83	112	322.21	138	666.04	250
1.4.2013	242.07	70	354.68	142	596.75	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.7.2013	423.97	201	315.08	118	739.05	319
1.10.2013	361.00	140	190.33	72	551.33	212
1.1.2014	280.47	112	146.98	138	427.45	250
1.4.2014	178.34	70	202.78	142	381.12	212
1.7.2014	398.01	201	212.36	118	610.37	319
1.10.2014	322.63	140	154.22	72	476.85	212
1.1.2015	251.13	138.00	117.43	76.10	368.56	214.10
1.4.2015	172.21	74.60	170.94	135.80	343.15	210.40
1.7.2015	386.80	275.80	158.95	135.40	545.75	411.20

Note 1: Revised norms is w.e.f. 22.1.2015

Note 2: Foodgrains Stocking norms includes Strategic Reserve of 30 lakh tons of wheat and 20 lakh tons of rice

#### Malpractices in distribution of ration provided to BPL category consumers

†1367. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the items and their prices distributed by Government through Fair Price Shops (FPS) to the consumers belonging to BPL category;
- the State-wise, price-wise and year-wise details of distributed ration items during last five years;
- whether Government has received any complaints that genuine BPL consumers are not getting these items or complaints regarding malpractices therein; and
- if so, details of the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibility for distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs to the beneficiaries through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned States/UT Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains, Government of India is making allocation of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) to the States/UTs @ 35 kg./family/month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under the existing TPDS and @ 5 kg. per person/month for priority category and 35 kg./family/month for AAY under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) at the following prices in ₹ per kg:

Category	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains
<b>Under existing TPDS</b>			
AAY	3.00	2.00	1.50
BPL	5.65	4.15	3.00
<b>Under NFSA</b>			
Priority/AAY	3.00	2.00	1.00

Statement giving allocation and offtake of foodgrains for BPL category (including AAY) for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Statement showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice+wheat) of special adhoc additional allocations made during 2010-11 to 2014-15 under TPDS is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The Retail Issue Price (RIP) of the sugar in Public Distribution System (PDS) is ₹ 13.50 per kg. *w.e.f.* 01.03.2002. However, the Central Government has recently given liberty to the State Governments/UTs to either absorb the additional cost, if any, on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to consumers by including it in the RIP.

The State-wise details of allocation of sugar for PDS during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). As reported by States/UTs, the State-wise quantity of sugar distributed in the PDS during the financial year 2013-14 (*w.e.f.* 1st June, 2013) and 2014-15 is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

In so far as distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) through PDS is concerned, the role of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India is limited to only allocation of subsidized PDS SKO to State /UT Governments, under PDS Scheme. Further

distribution of PDS SKO to beneficiaries including BPL families, is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments as per their respective eligibility criteria. State/UT-wise, PDS SKO allocations made during last five years and the current year is given in the Statement-V (*See below*). PDS SKO is already being sold below the desired market price. At present, it is being sold at ₹ 15.24/litre (at Mumbai).

Further, in order to make FPS operations economically viable, State/UT Governments have been advised to allow FPS licensees to enlarge basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items for daily use as per local requirements. So far 17 State/UT Governments have reported selling of non-PDS items through FPSs such as edible oil, pulses, milk powder, soaps etc. the details of which is given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the TPDS including genuine BPL consumers not getting items under PDS, malpractices, etc. in some States/regions in the country. Since the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned, if required, for inquiry and appropriate action.

**Statement-I****Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains for BPL category (including AAY) for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*		2014-15*	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1706.376	1699.242	1706.376	1644.050	1706.376	1697.779	1706.376	1350.639	1172.955	821.831
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.496	35.279	41.496	35.901	41.496	40.866	41.496	41.795	41.496	40.700
3.	Assam	770.916	759.330	770.916	765.414	770.916	764.972	770.916	766.079	770.916	756.168
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	2739.792	2568.864	2739.792	2424.382	2739.792	2458.425	2921.051	2673.272	4914.900	3937.979
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	787.632	779.121	787.632	774.518	787.632	783.635	913.443	872.260	1337.466	1329.701
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	171.780	150.522	171.780	144.183	171.780	156.941	189.568	159.799	220.691	234.099
7.	Goa	11.568	11.773	11.640	11.523	11.640	11.675	11.640	11.603	11.640	10.646
8.	Gujarat	890.448	896.543	890.448	832.335	890.448	833.015	890.448	912.106	890.448	876.753
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	331.392	327.897	331.392	340.143	331.392	338.462	455.579	393.912	795.000	732.473
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	215.880	202.007	215.880	211.309	215.880	212.360	200.916	186.433	185.952	180.705
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.084	305.677	309.084	311.169	309.084	310.048	309.084	306.266	309.084	275.982
12.	Jharkhand	1005.492	930.366	1005.492	968.329	1005.492	962.372	1005.492	997.317	1005.492	924.674
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	1314.276	1275.636	1314.276	1277.699	1314.276	1253.127	1604.793	1659.759	2542.657	2313.096
14.	Kerala	652.608	667.256	652.608	651.446	652.608	650.521	652.608	662.655	652.608	634.572
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	1732.476	1914.209	1732.476	2031.465	1732.386	2778.472	1822.646	1891.618	3194.247	2911.381
16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	2744.304	2601.188	2744.304	2521.777	2744.304	2559.927	3037.186	2895.583	4527.492	4045.524
17.	Manipur	69.732	43.580	69.732	87.974	69.732	70.135	69.732	69.022	69.732	69.918

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18. Meghalaya	76.860	74.917	76.860	76.765	76.860	76.797	76.860	76.860	76.860	76.862	76.860	76.861
19. Mizoram	28.560	26.377	28.560	26.711	28.560	26.960	28.560	26.960	28.560	26.760	28.560	25.737
20. Nagaland	52.080	55.694	52.080	56.239	52.080	57.609	52.080	57.609	52.080	50.808	52.080	56.022
21. Odisha	1696.692	1639.940	1696.692	1676.349	1696.692	1689.978	1696.692	1689.978	1696.692	1701.546	1696.692	1706.604
22. Punjab (NFSA)	196.536	166.816	196.536	170.389	196.536	156.558	196.536	156.558	360.084	343.168	870.120	191.434
23. Rajasthan (NFSA)	1021.020	1019.846	1021.020	1007.671	1021.020	1005.199	1021.020	1005.199	1906.296	1832.734	2791.572	2723.600
24. Sikkim	18.240	16.941	18.240	19.418	18.240	19.109	18.240	19.109	18.240	18.733	18.240	16.810
25. Tamil Nadu	2042.376	2029.006	2042.376	2017.481	2042.376	2057.775	2042.376	2057.775	2042.376	2074.164	2042.376	1757.417
26. Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	533.421	224.665
27. Tripura	123.900	117.280	123.900	125.036	123.900	122.297	123.900	122.297	123.900	122.815	123.900	123.237
28. Uttar Pradesh	4485.180	4496.098	4485.180	4636.147	4485.180	4490.371	4485.180	4490.371	4485.180	4495.265	4485.180	4108.929
29. Uttarakhand	209.172	221.363	209.172	201.367	209.172	208.848	209.172	208.848	209.172	207.597	209.172	238.985
30. West Bengal	2175.264	2027.122	2175.264	1913.294	2175.264	2133.014	2175.264	2133.014	2175.264	2044.474	2175.264	2221.683
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.140	4.080	7.140	4.837	7.140	3.462	7.140	3.462	7.350	6.169	6.096	5.347
32. Chandigarh (NFSA)	4.380	3.657	4.380	3.617	4.380	3.847	4.380	3.847	4.825	4.287	13.096	10.598
33. D&N Haveli	7.224	1.832	7.224	7.584	7.224	7.256	7.224	7.256	7.224	8.204	7.224	7.959
34. Daman & Diu	1.680	0.513	1.680	2.319	1.680	1.761	1.680	1.761	1.680	0.369	1.680	1.173
35. Lakshadweep	1.260	1.490	1.260	1.260	1.260	1.246	1.260	1.246	1.260	0.770	1.260	1.764
36. Puducherry	35.112	32.865	35.112	31.475	35.112	32.476	35.112	32.476	35.112	22.704	35.112	5.696
TOTAL	27677.928	27104.327	27678.000	27011.576	27677.910	27977.295	27677.910	27977.295	29835.129	28887.547	37810.681	33600.723

\* Allocation and off-take during 2013-14 and 2014-15 includes AAY allocation and off-take data under NFSA



**Statement-II****Statement showing Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice+Wheat) of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2010-11 to 2014-15 under TDPS**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15					
		BPL Allocation	Off-Take	BPL Allocation	Off-Take	BPL Allocation	Off-Take	BPL Allocation	Off-Take	BPL Allocation	Off-Take				
		7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011	16.5.2011	Allocation made to Poorest/ Backward Districts	Allocation made to Poorest/ Backward Districts	July, 2012	Poorest/ Backward Districts	19.9.2013	31.3.2014 & 7.7.2014						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	115.093	311.570	269.020	14.244	11.698	311.570	235.079	216.797	155.653
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.737	7.592	7.331	0.307	0.118	7.592	0.000	7.703	6.474
3.	Assam	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.340	14.544	190.794	184.495	26.273	19.739	140.794	97.900	142.828	129.636
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	500.214	325.882	600.214	474.756	596.511	312.511	500.213	368.367	595.395	267.211	500.213	256.181	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	135.836	143.784	132.080	307.274	275.102	143.784	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0.000	0.000	31.364	0.000	0.000	0.000	31.364	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Goa	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.849	0.000	0.000	3.680	3.985	0.000	0.000	3.680	0.000	3.734	2.239
8.	Gujarat	162.572	132.874	162.572	163.038	51.502	51.886	321.472	256.034	21.455	13.508	162.572	153.925	164.918	144.355

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9. Haryana (NFSA)	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.391	60.504	59.606	7.164	3.969	60.504	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10. Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	11.420	39.416	30.447	11.537	8.210	39.416	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11. Jammu and Kashmir	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.654	56.440	51.706	14.255	14.253	56.440	0.000	57.244	0.000	44.962	
12. Jharkhand	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	117.540	183.584	133.165	131.781	108.183	183.584	106.167	186.237	149.255		
13. Karnataka (NFSA)	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	31.370	239.946	239.006	31.395	30.182	239.946	49.716	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14. Kerala	125.653	125.553	119.168	119.092	5.068	5.068	306.104	264.199	1.232	1.232	119.168	51.010	120.890	120.926		
15. Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963	316.324	0.000	206.620	0.000	316.324	1.189	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16. Maharashtra (NFSA)	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	0.000	0.000
17. Manipur	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	12.930		
18. Meghalaya	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	14.317		
19. Mizoram	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	4.789		
20. Nagaland	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	9.750		
21. Odisha	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	143.403		
22. Punjab (NFSA)	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	0.000	0.000

23.	Rajasthan (NFSA)	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	70.182	186.420	174.464	81.278	81.481	186.420	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Sikkim	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	3.307	3.307
25.	Tamil Nadu	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	367.467	367.467
26.	Telangana			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	99.273	38.515	38.515
27.	Tripura	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	22.954	22.954
28.	Uttar Pradesh	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	552.287	552.287
29.	Uttarakhand	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	4.676
30.	West Bengal	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	218.486	218.486
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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	0.000
32.	Chandigarh (NFSA)	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	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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	1.091	1.091
34.	Daman and Diu	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	0.208	0.208
35.	Lakshadweep	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	0.188	0.188
36.	Puducherry	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	0.000
GRAND TOTAL		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	2147.868	2147.868

\$ Allocation and Offtake is upto June, 2015

# The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.  
Offtake source: FCI

**Statement-III***Statement showing Allocation of Sugar for PDS during last three years*

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)

State/UT	Allocations		
	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13 *#
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	124.37	124.37	81.65
Bihar	251.07	246.98	123.41
Chandigarh	0.88	0.93	0.73
Chhattisgarh	56.28	45.27	30.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.61	0.41
Daman and Diu	0.12	0.13	0.09
Delhi	37.16	37.30	24.54
Goa	1.58	1.59	1.03
Gujarat	75.98	76.39	50.12
Haryana	32.06	32.22	22.23
Himachal Pradesh	57.08	56.22	38.35
Jharkhand	86.27	80.97	40.15
Karikal	0.64	0.64	0.42
Karnataka	109.7	109.74	72.31
Kerala	56.95	63.17	32.93
Madhya Pradesh	155.83	150.85	99.59
Maharashtra	176.43	173.57	116.26
Mahe	0.02	0.02	0.01
Odisha	108.58	104.74	66.26
Puducherry	2.2	2.30	1.47
Punjab	20.86	20.94	13.67
Rajasthan	94.61	94.74	59.92
Sikkim	4.76	5.20	2.77
Tamil Nadu	133.37	136.85	90.14
Uttar Pradesh	412.48	412.56	280.20

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	73.49	73.73	49.62
West Bengal	178.84	173.12	115.90
Yanam	0.15	0.15	0.10
<b>FCI Operated States</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.74	2.19	2.37
Arunachal Pradesh	10.27	10.36	7.00
Assam	224.52	223.82	149.97
Jammu and Kashmir	87.8	87.83	58.97
Lakshadweep	1.34	1.25	0.70
Manipur	21.93	21.97	14.71
Meghalaya	20.96	20.98	14.07
Mizoram	8.24	8.29	5.57
Nagaland	14.64	14.70	9.82
Tripura	32.86	32.94	21.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2679.66</b>	<b>2649.63</b>	<b>1699.95</b>

\* Sugar season basis (October to September)

#Allocation for the period October,2012 to May, 2013.

**Statement-IV**

*Statement showing State-wise quantity of sugar distributed under PDS from 1st June, 2013 to 31st March,2015.*

(Quantity in MT)

Sl. No.	State Name	Financial Year 2013-14	Financial Year 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3470.93	3482.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	104488.99	59210.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh *		
4.	Assam *		
5.	Bihar *		
6.	Chandigarh	157.50	
7.	Chhattisgarh	42621.00	56156.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Daman and Diu *		
9.	Delhi	17423.80	18341.65
10.	DNH *		
11.	Goa	806.74	1486.64
12.	Gujarat	53085.00	74970.00
13.	Haryana	25358.01	29099.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48759.55	43275.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41772.00	84399.92
16.	Jharkhand **		
17.	Karnataka	0.00	57166.00
18.	Kerala	37645.36	52836.00
19.	Lakshadweep	529.92	458.35
20.	Madhya Pradesh	111170.00	142093.30
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	92201.81
22.	Manipur	0.00	21364.00
23.	Meghalaya	5112.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	2060.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	9560.00	14276.00
26.	Odisha *		
27.	Puducherry	7473.10	1443.44
28.	Punjab *		
29.	Rajasthan	78512.00	71170.00
30.	Sikkim	1638.00	2184.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	114990.00	136630.00
32.	Tripura	10000.00	10000.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	319475.90	411216.00
34.	Uttarakhand	53418.86	72335.43
35.	West Bengal	67720.44	115162.66
36.	Telangana	0.00	43143.00
	TOTAL	1157249.09	1614101.01

Note: - \* Not participating in the Scheme.

\*\* Jharkhand State shown interest in participating in the scheme from 1st April,2015.

**Statement-V**  
*State-wise PDS SKO allocation in KL*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16 (approved allocation)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5772	6408	6912	7236	7248	7248
2.	Andhra Pradesh	266676	320580	465996	465996	530808	595800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10320	11460	11479	11556	11628	11736
4.	Assam	321372	327924	327966	328152	330708	331176
5.	Bihar	796704	812964	814068	817212	820320	824760
6.	Chandigarh	2988	3324	3528	3960	7332	9168
7.	Chhattisgarh	172272	175788	180072	186240	186600	186972
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1836	2040	2280	2280	2484	3036
9.	Daman and Diu	828	876	876	912	2016	2328
10.	Delhi	0	0	53424	53904	61380	138900
11.	Goa	5136	5244	5244	5460	19776	22680
12.	Gujarat	657336	670752	673416	673584	673584	920556
13.	Haryana	88344	90144	91260	95076	157260	172632
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24144	24636	24660	25140	32472	40260
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	81180	90198	94698	94698	95082	95082

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	262572	267936	268704	269988	270276	270852
17.	Karnataka	509832	522768	522888	522888	539544	562812
18.	Kerala	117780	120180	120192	125196	197124	225096
19.	Lakshadweep	984	1008	1008	1008	1020	1020
20.	Madhya Pradesh	589824	625572	625668	625980	626412	626412
21.	Maharashtra	626256	695844	730464	945720	1258812	1564176
22.	Manipur	23388	24960	24967	25344	25344	25344
23.	Meghalaya	25428	25944	25944	25944	26064	26136
24.	Mizoram	6672	7416	7800	7836	7836	7920
25.	Nagaland	16752	17088	17100	17100	17100	17100
26.	Odisha	389724	397680	398988	399768	400944	403140
27.	Puducherry	4260	4344	4440	4668	10440	15732
28.	Punjab	85380	89664	90132	103884	272556	285396
29.	Rajasthan	495180	505284	508764	510960	511404	511644
30.	Sikkim	5712	6348	6348	6348	6588	6600
31.	Tamil Nadu	341724	348696	348696	482244	551352	633648
32.	Telangana	174480	145404	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	38400	39180	39180	39180	39264	39300
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1557600	1589388	1590000	1592148	1592700	1593768
35.	Uttarakhand	35196	35916	36168	37932	107520	111060
36.	West Bengal	943332	962580	963528	964464	964728	965388
TOTAL		8685384	8975538	9086858	9480006	10365726	1254878



**Statement-VI**

*Statement indicating Essential Commodities distributed by State Governments in addition to wheat, rice, coarse-grain, sugar and SKO through PDS outlets*

(as on 31.12.2014)

Sl. No	State	Essential Commodity (other than wheat, rice, coarse-grain, sugar and SKO)	Qty. allotted per family per month	Issue price per kg./ltrs	Scheme operational since	Reported vide letter dated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	P. Oil	1ltr. Pouch	Rs. 40/-per litre (910gms)	June 2008	10.07.2014
		Red Gram Dal	1 kg.	Rs. 50/- per kg	June 2008	
		Wheat Atta	1 kg. Pack	Rs. 16.50/-per kg	April, 2013	
		Iodized Salt	1 kg. Pack	Rs. 5.00/-per kg	April, 2013	
		Red Chilly Powder	¼ kg. Pack	Rs. 20/- (1/4 kg)	April, 2013	
		Tamarind	½ kg. Pack	Rs. 30/- (1/2 kg)	April, 2013	
		Turmeric Powder	100 gms Pack	Rs. 10/- (100 gms)	April, 2013	
2.	Assam	Salt	1 Kg.	Polypack= Rs.5/ Ordinary= Rs. 4/-	1983	11.12.2009
3.	Chhattisgarh	Amrit Iodized Salt	2 Kg.	Free of cost	Jan, 2004	27.05.2014
		Chana (in schedule areas)	2 Kg.	Rs. 5/-	June, 2011	
		Dal (in non- schedule areas)	2 Kg.	Rs. 10/-	May, 2013	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Gujarat	Iodized Salt	1kg. upto 6 member/ 2kg above 6 member per BPL/AAY card	Rs. 1/- per kg	02.09.2009	02.12.2014
5.	Haryana	Pulses (Chana Dal & Sabut Masur inter changeable)	2.5 kg. per ration card (SBPL, BPL & AAY)	Rs. 20/- per kg	August, 2013	10.02.2014
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Moong Whole	1 Kg per ration card having 5 and above family members per month	Rs. 49.99/- per kg	1.4.2007	12.12.2013
		Dal Urd	1kg per ration card per month to all ration card holders	Rs. 34.99/- per kg		
		Dal Chana	1kg per ration card having 3 and above family members per month	Rs. 25/- per kg		
		Mustard oil	1 ltr. per ration card per month having 1 & 2 family members & 2 ltr. per ration card per month having 3 and above family members	₹ 59/- per ltrs.		
		Iodized salt	1kg per ration card per month for all ration card holders	₹ 4/- per kg		
7.	Kerala	Wheat Flour (Fortified)	2 kg	Rs. 12/- per kg	2006	09.12.2013
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Salt	1 Kg	₹ 1/- per kg	January 2007 (for 89 Tribal blocks) 01.01.2014 (for whole State)	27.05.2014

9.	Maharashtra	Palm Oil	1 ltr.	₹50/- per ltr	April, 2013 to Sept. 2013	15.05.2013
10.	Punjab	Pulses	0.5 kg per member to a max. of 2.5 kg per family	₹ 20/-	15.08.2007	02.06.2014
11.	Rajasthan	Tea (CTC)	As per demand	₹ 160/- per kg	August, 2011	22.11.2013
		Washing Soap	As per demand	₹. 40/- per kg (₹ 08/- per 200 gm. Cake)	June, 2012	
		Free Flow Iodized Salt	As per demand	₹. 06/- per kg	March, 2012	
		Red Chilli Powder	As per demand	₹ 135/- per kg (₹ 27/- per 200 gm. packet)	March, 2013	
		Turmeric Powder	As per demand	₹ 135/- per kg (Rs. 27/- per 200 gm. packet)	March, 2013	
		Coriander Powder	As per demand	₹ 110/- per kg (₹ 22/- per 200 gm. packet)	March, 2013	
12.	Tamil Nadu	Green Moong Dal	As per demand	₹ 73/- per kg	Feb. 2013	
		Toor Dhall	1 kg.	₹30/-	2007	03.11.2014
		Urad Dhall	1 kg.	₹ 30/-	2007	
		Palmolein Oil	1 litre	₹ 25/-	2007	
13.	Telangana	Redgram Dal	1 kg pack per card per month	₹ 50/-	April, 2013	18.11.2014
		Wheat Atta	1 kg pack per card per month	₹ 16.50/-	April, 2013	
		Iodized Salt	1 kg pack per card per month	₹ 5/-	April, 2013	
		Red Chilli Powder	¼ kg pack per card per month	₹ 20/-	April, 2013	
		Tamarind	½ kg pack per card per month	₹30/-	April, 2013	
		Turmeric Powder	100 gms pack per card per month	₹ 10/-	April, 2013	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Tripura	Iodised Salt	1 kg	-	-	16.05.2012
15.	West Bengal	Mustard Oil	Max. 1 ltrs. Per family/ festival season	₹ 76/- per litre	2001	27.05.2014
		Biscuits	8 packets of 100 gms. of any variety per family / month	₹ 2.50 to ₹ 20/- (According to weight & variety)	1998	
		Toilet Soap	4 pcs per family/month	₹ 8/- to ₹ 16/- (According to weight)	1995	
		Laundry Soap	8 pcs per family/month	₹ 7.50/- per 200 gm	1992	
		Detergent Powder	4 Kg per family/month	₹ 9/- to ₹ 32/- (According to weight)	1994	
		Haldi	400 gms per family / month	₹ 7.50 to ₹ 15/- (According to weight)	1982	
		Lanka	200 gms per family / month	₹ 10/- per 50 gms	1982	
		Dhania	200 gms per family / month	₹ 7/- per 50 gms	1982	
		Jeera	200 gms per family / month	₹ 13/- per 50 gms	1982	
		Papad	800 gms per family / month	₹ 17.50/-per-200 gms (Plain) ₹ 18.50/- per 200 gms (Masala)	1986	
		Exercise Book	12 pcs. of each category per family / month	Doller:- ₹ 2.20 to ₹ 12/- per pc. (According to the No. of pages) Premium:- ₹ 10 to ₹15/- per pc. (According to the No. of pages)	1999	
		Match Box (Shakti)	4 pkts (Each packet of 10 no. of match box) per family / month	Carborised — 90 paise/ pc. Non- Carborised — 50 paise/pc.	1994	

	Incence Sticks	4 pkts per card per month	Rs 7/- 15 sticks	1999
	Phytofresh	4 Bottle per family / month	₹ 29/- per 500ml	2004
	Phytoclean	4 Bottle per family / month	₹ 26/- per 500ml	2004
	Black Phenyle	4 Bottle per family / month	₹ 31/- per 450ml	2004
	Dish-Washing Bar	400gm per family/ month	₹ 7/- per 200 gm ₹ 13/- per 400 gm	2008
	CTC Tea	50 gm per head/ month	₹ 9/- per 50 gm Rs 17/- per 100 gm	2004
	Iodized Salt	2 kg per family/ week	Labanya – ₹ 7/- per kg. Essential – ₹ 4.50/- per kg	1996
	Tooth Paste	50 gm.	₹ 8.25/- to ₹ 10.00/-	
16.	Daman & Diu	Dal, Oil, Tooth- paste, match box etc.	-	-
17.	Puducherry	Single Boiled Rice	Free	November, 2013
		procured from open market.		20.10.2014

*Note:* 19 State/UT Governments namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have reported that they are not distributing essential commodities in addition to wheat, rice, coarse-grain, sugar and SKO through PDS outlets.

**Rotting of foodgrains**

†1368. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cereals which rotted/was wasted in the godowns of Food Corporation of India during the last five years, State-wise, cereal-wise, year-wise and price-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent the wastage of cereals every year in future?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Foodgrains are stored by Food Corporation of India (FCI) in scientific manner in covered godowns and in CAP (Cover & Plinth) storage. Scientific code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are followed during storage. In spite of all precautions, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons such as storage pest's attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. State-wise, commodity-wise and price-wise details of foodgrain stocks accrued as damaged/non-issuable during the last five years and the current year in FCI godowns is given in the Statements-I, II, III, IV, V and VI (*See below*).

(c) Disciplinary action has been taken against the erring officers/officials of FCI for damage of foodgrains due to various reasons. Number of officers/officials against whom action has been taken during the last five years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of person against whom action taken
2010-11	20
2011-12	19
2012-13	15
2013-14	50
2014-15	77
2015-16 (Upto June, 2015)	13

(d) The steps taken by Government to preserve the quality of procured food grains during storage to avoid damage are given in the Statement-VII.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-1**  
Region-wise, commodity-wise value of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Total accrued Quantity of damaged Wheat (In MTs)	Value of Damaged Wheat (in ₹) Calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 6600/MT	Total accrued Quantity of damaged Rice (In MTs)	Value of Damaged Rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 8514.7/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Bihar	112	739200	88	749293.6	1488493.6
2.	Jharkhand	39	257400	0	0	257400
3.	Odisha	18	118800	0	0	118800
4.	West Bengal	23	151800	899	7654715.3	7806515.3
	ZONE TOTAL	192	1267200	987	8404008.9	9671208.9
<b>NE Zone</b>						
5.	Assam	2	13200	47	400190.9	413390.9
6.	Nef(Megh./Mizo/T.Pura)	0	0	175	1490072.5	1490072.5
7.	Nagaland & Manipur	0	0	1	8514.7	8514.7
	ZONE TOTAL	2	13200	223	1898778.1	1911978.1
<b>North Zone</b>						
8.	Delhi	1	6600	0	0	6600
9.	Haryana	28	184800	25	212867.5	397667.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	67	442200	115	979190.5	1421390.5
11.	Rajasthan	21	138600	0	0	138600
12.	Uttar Pradesh	518	3418800	2	17029.4	3435829.4
13.	Uttarakhand	931	6144600	407	3465482.9	9610082.9
	ZONE TOTAL	1566	10335600	549	4674570.3	15010170.3
	<b>South Zone</b>					
14.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	25544.1	25544.1
15.	Kerala	37	244200	62	527911.4	772111.4
16.	Karnataka	0	0	17	144749.9	144749.9
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	12	102176.4	102176.4
	ZONE TOTAL	37	244200	94	800381.8	1044581.8
	<b>West Zone</b>					
18.	Gujarat	148	976800	2447	20835470.9	21812270.9
19.	Maharashtra	49	323400	48	408705.6	732105.6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6600	1	8514.7	15114.7
21.	Chhattisgarh	2	13200	0	0	13200
	ZONE TOTAL	200	1320000	2496	21252691.2	22572691.2
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1997	13180200	4349	37030430.3	50210630.3

\*Note : 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.



**Statement-II**  
Statement showing value of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Total accrued quantity of damaged wheat (In MTs)	Value of damaged wheat (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 6720/MT	Total accrued quantity of damaged rice (In MTs)	Value of damaged rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 8960/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Jharkhand	17	114240	12	107520	221760
2.	Odisha	36	241920	0	0	241920
3.	West Bengal	103	692160	374	3351040	4043200
	ZONE TOTAL	156	1048320	386	3458560	4506880
<b>Ne Zone</b>						
4.	Assam	428	2876160	14	125440	3001600
	ZONE TOTAL	428	2876160	14	125440	3001600
<b>North Zone</b>						
5.	Delhi	10.9	73248	0	0	73248
6.	Punjab	0	0	37	331520	331520
7.	Rajasthan	30	201600	0	0	201600
8.	Uttar Pradesh	33	221760	225	2016000	2237760

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Uttarakhand	72	483840	0	0	483840
	ZONE TOTAL	145.9	980448	262	2347520	3327968
	<b>South Zone</b>					
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	1747.2	4.07	36467.2	38214.4
11.	Kerala	3	20160	197	1765120	1785280
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	6720	28	250880	257600
	ZONE TOTAL	4.26	28627.2	229.07	2052467.2	2081094.4
	<b>West Zone</b>					
13.	Gujarat	222	1491840	4	35840	1527680
14.	Maharashtra	1444	9703680	29	259840	9963520
15.	Chhattisgarh	1.45	9744	12.33	110476.8	120220.8
	ZONE TOTAL	1667.45	11205264	45.33	406156.8	11611420.8
	COUNTRY TOTAL	2401.61	16138819.2	936.4	8390144	24528963.2

\*Note : 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.

**Statement-III**

Statement showing value of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Total accrued quantity of damaged wheat (In MTs)	Value of damaged wheat calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 7710/MT	Total accrued quantity of damaged rice (In MTs)	Value of damaged rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 9660/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Bihar	833.5	6426285	163.8	1582308	8008593
2.	Jharkhand	1.42	10948.2	2.01	19416.6	30364.8
3.	Odisha	1	7710	0	0	7710
4.	West Bengal	0	0	45	434700	434700
	ZONE TOTAL	835.92	6444943.2	210.81	2036424.6	8481367.8
<b>Ne Zone</b>						
5.	Assam	0	0	51.54	497876.4	497876.4
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	195	1883700	1883700
	ZONE TOTAL	0	0	246.54	2381576.4	2381576.4
<b>North Zone</b>						
7.	Delhi	39.86	307320.6	0	0	307320.6
8.	Haryana	148.04	1141388.4	0	0	1141388.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Punjab	34	262140	89	859740	1121880
10.	Rajasthan	27.83	214569.3	93	898380	1112949.3
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	7710	17.3	167118	174828
12.	Uttarakhand	221	1703910	0	0	1703910
	ZONE TOTAL	471.73	3637038.3	199.3	1925238	5562276.3
	<b>South Zone</b>					
13.	Andhra Pradesh	24.72	190591.2	0	0	190591.2
14.	Karnataka	107.09	825663.9	34.67	334912.2	1160576.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	743.29	5730765.9	6.37	61534.2	5792300.1
	ZONE TOTAL	875.1	6747021	41.04	396446.4	7143467.4
	<b>West Zone</b>					
16.	Gujrat	195	1503450	0	0	1503450
17.	Maharashtra	30	231300	31	299460	530760
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3.02	23284.2	0	0	23284.2
19.	Chhattisgarh	6.46	49806.6	2.52	24343.2	74149.8
	ZONE TOTAL	234.48	1807840.8	33.52	323803.2	2131644
	COUNTRY TOTAL	2417.23	18636843.3	731.21	7063488.6	25700331.9

\*Note. 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.

**Statement-IV**

Statement showing value of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Total accrued quantity of damaged wheat (in MTs)	Value of damaged wheat (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 8100/MT	Total accrued quantity of damaged rice (in MTs)	Value of damaged rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 11160/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Bihar	802.758	6502339.8	3106.65	34670214	41172553.8
2.	Jharkhand	617.562	5002252.2	4.53	50554.8	5052807
3.	Odisha	159.41	1291221	925.38	10327240.8	11618461.8
4.	West Bengal	7930.69	64238589	4609.16	51438225.6	115676814.6
	ZONE TOTAL	9510.42	77034402	8645.72	96486235.2	173520637.2
<b>Ne Zone</b>						
5.	Assam	3.038	24607.8	177.7	1983132	2007739.8
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	477.557	3868211.7	1350.211	15068354.76	18936566.46
7.	NEF (Megh./Mizo/T.Pura)	0	0	3.3	36828	36828
8.	Nagaland & Manipur	2.829	22914.9	29.429	328427.64	351342.54
	ZONE TOTAL	483.424	3915734.4	1560.64	17416742.4	21332476.8
<b>North Zone</b>						
9.	Delhi	34.328	278056.8	0	0	278056.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	53.747	435350.7	18.884	210745.44	646096.14
11.	Rajasthan	13.019	105453.9	0	0	105453.9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	941.332	7624789.2	168.24	1877558.4	9502347.6
13.	Uttarakhand	90.021	729170.1	0	0	729170.1
	ZONE TOTAL	1132.447	9172820.7	187.124	2088303.84	11261124.54
	<b>South Zone</b>					
14.	Andhra Pradesh	246.939	2000205.9	228.57	2550841.2	4551047.1
15.	Kerala	58	469800	297	3314520	3784320
16.	Karnataka	8.481	68696.1	37.155	414649.8	483345.9
17.	Tamil Nadu	54.803	443904.3	238.983	2667050.28	3110954.58
	ZONE TOTAL	368.223	2982606.3	801.708	8947061.28	11929667.58
	<b>West Zone</b>					
18.	Gujarat	405.453	3284169.3	38.505	429715.8	3713885.1
19.	Maharashtra	1178.1	9542610	56	624960	10167570
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54.077	438023.7	22.865	255173.4	693197.1
21.	Chhattisgarh	197.297	1598105.7	53.452	596524.32	2194630.02
	ZONE TOTAL	1834.927	14862908.7	170.822	1906373.52	16769282.22
	COUNTRY TOTAL	13329.441	107968472.1	11366.014	126844716.2	234813188.3

\*Note : 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.

**Statement-V**  
Statement showing value of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2014-15

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	Total accrued quantity of damaged wheat (in MTs)	Value of damaged wheat (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 8400/MT	Total accrued quantity of damaged rice (in MTs)	Value of damaged Rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 11712/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Bihar	8.67	72828	694.98	8139605.76	8212433.76
2.	Jharkhand	0	0	2.67	31271.04	31271.04
3.	Odisha	3929.478	33007615.2	3179.339	37236418.37	70244033.57
4.	West Bengal	60.72	510048	59.77	700026.24	1210074.24
	ZONE TOTAL	3998.868	33590491.2	3936.759	46107321.41	79697812.61
<b>Ne Zone</b>						
5.	Assam	9.3	78120	87.322	1022715.264	1100835.264
6.	NEF (Megh./Mizo/T.Pura)	0	0	95.416	1117512.192	1117512.192
7.	Nagaland	0	0	38	445056	445056
	ZONE TOTAL	9.3	78120	220.738	2585283.456	2663403.456
<b>North Zone</b>						
8.	Delhi	2.591	21764.4	0	0	21764.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	952	7996800	5168	60527616	68524416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	7.168	60211.2	37.425	438321.6	498532.8
11.	Rajasthan	2.761	23192.4	0	0	23192.4
12.	Uttar Pradesh	301.924	2536161.6	20.11	235528.32	2771689.92
13.	Uttarakhand	7.531	63260.4	0	0	63260.4
	ZONE TOTAL	1273.975	10701390	5225.535	61201465.92	71902855.92
	<b>South Zone</b>					
14.	Andhra Pradesh	48.826	410138.4	2213.298	25922146.18	26332284.58
15.	Kerala	62.698	526663.2	334.987	3923367.744	4450030.944
16.	Karnataka	697.597	5859814.8	50.228	588270.336	6448085.136
17.	Tamil Nadu	220.072	1848604.8	156.914	1837776.768	3686381.568
	ZONE TOTAL	1029.193	8645221.2	2755.427	32271561.02	40916782.22
	<b>West Zone</b>					
18.	Gujarat	192.588	1617739.2	2.658	31130.496	1648869.696
19.	Maharashtra	35.339	296847.6	68.642	803935.104	1100782.704
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	80.183	939103.296	939103.296
21.	Chhattisgarh	16.421	137936.4	1.6	18739.2	156675.6
	ZONE TOTAL	244.348	2052523.2	153.083	1792908.096	3845431.296
	COUNTRY TOTAL	6555.684	55067745.6	12291.542	143958539.9	199026285.5

\*Note : 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.



**Statement-VI**

Statement showing cost of damaged foodgrains accrued in FCI during 2015-16 (upto 30.06.2015)

Sl. No.	Zone/Region	3	4	5	6	7
		Total accrued quantity of damaged wheat (in MTs)	Value of damaged wheat (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1@ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 8700/MT	Total accrued quantity of damaged rice (In MTs)	Cost of damaged rice (in ₹) calculated on Tender rate for Feed-1 @ 60% of MSP* i.e. ₹ 12176.5/MT	Total value of damaged foodgrains (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>East Zone</b>						
1.	Odisha	16.214	141061.8	7.14	86940.21	228002.01
2.	West Bengal	0	0	3.71	45174.815	45174.815
	ZONE TOTAL	16.214	141061.8	10.85	132115.025	273176.825
<b>Ne Zone</b>						
3.	NEF (Megh./Mizo/T.Pura)	0	0	22.973	279730.7345	279730.7345
	ZONE TOTAL	0	0	22.973	279730.7345	279730.7345
<b>North Zone</b>						
4.	Delhi	3.7	32190	0	0	32190
	ZONE TOTAL	3.7	32190	0	0	32190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>South Zone</b>						
5.	Andhra Pradesh	683.867	5949642.9	1458.577	17760362.84	23710005.74
6.	Tamil Nadu	15.04	130848	3.66	44565.99	175413.99
	ZONE TOTAL	698.907	6080490.9	1462.237	17804928.83	23885419.73
<b>West Zone</b>						
7.	Gujarat	8.73	75951	0	0	75951
8.	Maharashtra	3.368	29301.6	0	0	29301.6
9.	Chhattisgarh	0.635	5524.5	0	0	5524.5
	ZONE TOTAL	12.733	110777.1	0	0	110777.1
	COUNTRY TOTAL	731.554	6364519.8	1496.06	18216774.59	24581294.39

\*Note : 1. MSP of the crop year in which stocks were detected as damaged has been adopted as a base.

2. The value is estimated based on the assumption that stocks have been liquidated under Feed-I category.

**Statement-VII***Steps taken to preserve the quality of procured foodgrains to avoid damage*

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I. and State Government agencies for proper upkeep and quality to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

**Cold Chain Projects**

1369. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a road-map for providing integrated Cold Chain Projects in Gujarat and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether funds have been earmarked for this purpose, if so, the details thereof? THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries

is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008 for providing assistance in setting up of integrated cold chain infrastructure for arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce. The scheme is primarily private sector driven wherein financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region and difficult areas (North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project is provided for setting up the cold chain infrastructure in the country. The scheme is available in all States/UTs and rural and urban areas including Gujarat. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs etc.

(b) An outlay of ₹ 786 crore has been made under Twelfth Five Year Plan for scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure. Year-wise details of budgetary allocation and grant-in-aid released during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is as under:-

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2011-12	89.99	83.70
2012-13	81.37	81.13
2013-14	103.73	103.72
2014-15	153.36	145.28
2015-16	181.00	92.28
(as on 28.07.2015)		

#### **Objectives and guidelines for establishing Mega Food Parks**

1370.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and guidelines for establishment of Mega Food Parks in the country and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved; and

(b) whether Government has received proposals from States for setting up Mega Food Parks in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The primary objective of establishing Mega Food Parks is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value

chain from farm to market with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity, water, ETP facilities etc. at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC. These are demand-driven projects and would facilitate food processing units to meet environmental, safety and social standards. Each Mega Food Park is likely to attract investment of about ₹ 100 Crore in common facilities and leverage an additional investment of about ₹ 250 crore. Expected annual turnover of each MFP is about ₹ 500 crore. It is likely to benefit about 6000 farmers/ producers directly and 25000-30000 farmers indirectly.

Out of the total 40 (Forty) Mega Food Parks approved for setting up in the country, 23 (Twenty Three) Parks have been accorded Final Approval and are at various stages of implementation. Of these, 5 (Five) Mega Food Parks, one each at Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh), Fazilka (Punjab), Tumkur (Karnataka) and Nalbari (Assam) have become operational. Remaining 17 Mega Food Park projects have been accorded In-principle approval and are in the process of meeting conditions of Final approval.

Report of the evaluation of impact of the scheme of Mega Food Parks recently submitted by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) indicates that overall socio-economic impact of the operational Mega Food Parks for catchment area is highly positive. Setting up these Parks has resulted in reduction of wastage of agricultural and horticultural produce through increased sourcing from farmers, increase in their shelf-life through primary processing like, sorting, grading etc., better storage, availability of other modern common infrastructure facilities and value addition through food processing, benefit to the farmers by enhanced level of procurement, realisation of better prices of produce, elimination/reduction in the layers of the middle-men, training and technology transfer, benefit to industry by helping in value addition by providing modern common infrastructure facilities, induction of advanced technology and exporting opportunities, benefit to local population through full/partial direct and indirect employment generation, benefit to traders through increase in product range and better quality and to consumers through availability of better products at lesser price.

(b) Yes, Sir. Expression of Interest (EoI) had been invited by the Government on 10.02.2014 for setting up Mega Food Parks in the country with the last date of 31.07.2014. In response, total 72 proposals had been received from various States. These proposals have been appraised by observing a thorough and transparent procedure and based upon the merit, 15 selected proposals have been accorded In-principle approval on 31.03.2015.

**Initiatives for growth of FPIs in Tamil Nadu**

1371. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken by Government in Tamil Nadu for the growth of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) under Infrastructure Development Scheme and Strengthening of Institutions Scheme during the last five years; and

(b) the details of employment opportunities that have been created by implementing these two schemes in the food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) For promotion and development of food processing sector in the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Infrastructure Development for Food Processing having components of Mega Food Parks and Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and Setting-up/Modernisation of Abattoirs. The details of the projects being assisted under this scheme in Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry is also implementing a scheme for Strengthening of Institutions which focuses on putting in place new and strengthening of existing institutional mechanism for human resource development in the food processing sector. Under the scheme, Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRC), Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu has been upgraded as the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT). The institute is running various academic programmes in B.Tech. (Food Process Engineering), M.Tech.(Food Process Engineering), M.Tech.(Food Science and Technology) and Ph.D. (Food Process Engineering). A NABL Accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified Food Safety and Quality Testing Laboratory and an ISO 14001 and 22000 and HACCP Certified Food Processing Business Incubation Centre have also been setup in this institute.

(b) Each Mega Food Park established under the Mega Food Park component of the scheme for Infrastructure Development is expected to generate about 30,000 direct and indirect employments. On an average, each Cold Chain Project creates direct employment for 100 persons and benefits about 400-500 farmers in each of the project in fruits and vegetables sector and about 5000-6000 farmers in dairy sector. IICPT has provided direct employment to 105 persons and trained 14757 persons under skill development for self employment.

**Statement***Status of Mega Food Park projects being assisted by Ministry in Tamil Nadu*

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Project	District	Date of approval	Project cost	Amount of grant-in-aid approved	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1.	3 F Industries Limited	Krishnagiri	31.03.2015	12778.00	5000.00	00.00

*Status of Cold Chain projects being assisted by Ministry in Tamil Nadu*

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Project	District	Date of approval	Project cost	Amount of grant-in-aid approved	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1.	Farm Fresh Banana	Theni	02.02.2009	1554.00	605.70	605.70
2.	SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited	Coimbatore	22.05.2015	2475.00	906.225	00.00

*Status of Abattoirs projects being assisted by the Ministry in Tamil Nadu*

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Project	District	Date of approval	Project Cost	Amount of grant-in-aid approved	Amount of grant-in-aid released
1.	Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation, Gandhi Market	Tiruchirappalli	18.12.2013	306.23	145.83	14.58
2.	Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation, Panchappur	Tiruchirappalli	18.12.2013	679.01	321.61	0.00

**SC/ST Welfare Associations**

1372. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry;
- (b) the details of SC/ST persons employed in various groups in these PSUs;

(c) the details of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Associations formed by employees of SCs/ STs working in these PSUs;

(d) the details of facilities extended/provided by Government/PSUs to these Associations, such as office accommodation etc; and

(e) the ways and means in which PSUs/Government involves SC/ST Welfare Associations in the administrative/developmental activities/management of the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have any PSUs under its administrative control.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Training programmes for skill development in FPIs**

1373. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to explore the option of commercialization and market orientation methods in the Food Processing Industries(FPIs) through public-private - partnerships and collaborations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to conduct training programmes for skill development of youth in different segments of FPIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry to explore the option of commercialization and market orientation methods in the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) through public-private-partnerships and collaborations.

However, for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country, this Ministry is implementing various Central Sector Schemes, namely (1) Scheme for Infrastructure Development for Food Processing having components of Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs, (2) Scheme of Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (spill-over liabilities), (3) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities, (4) Scheme for Human Resource Development (spill-over liabilities) and (5) Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions and providing assistance to entrepreneurs.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not operate any specific scheme



for skill development. However, the Ministry has two academic-cum-research institutions viz. National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), a deemed university under *de novo* category, at Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana and the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, which offer academic programmes at Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D. in food processing. These institutes are also conducting short-term trainings in food processing.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has recently launched the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to provide outcome based skill training in various sectors including food processing in which the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is associating along with the concerned Sector Skill Council *i.e.* Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative (FICSI) under FICCI.

#### **Assistance to FPIs in West Bengal**

1374. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided assistance to the Food Processing Industries in West Bengal during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, industry and location-wise;
- (c) whether Government has set any time-frame with regard to receipt of proposals and release of assistance, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to reduce the time involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of the food processing industries assisted in West Bengal during last three years and current year under Central Sector Scheme of Technology up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Technology up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries of National Mission on Food Processing are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Currently, the Central Sector Scheme of Technology up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is not open for receiving new proposals and Central support to NMFP has been discontinued with effect from current financial year.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the Food Processing Industries assisted in West Bengal during last three years and current year under Central Sector Scheme of Technology up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries*

Sl. No.	Location	No. of Units	Amount of Grants-in-aid Released (₹ in lakh)
1.	Bankura	2	14.43
2.	Bardhaman	17	241.63
3.	Darjeeling	4	106.64
4.	Hooghly	5	107.53
5.	Howrah	9	223.42
6.	Jalpaiguri	1	3.81
7.	Kolkata	10	231.94
8.	Murshidabad	2	50.00
9.	North 24 Parganas	4	87.64
10.	Pashchim Medinipur	6	150.00
11.	South 24 Parganas	4	98.98
TOTAL		64	1316.02

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Food Processing Industries assisted in West Bengal during last three years under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Technology upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries of National Mission on Food Processing*

Sl. No.	Location	No. of Units	Amount of Grants-in-Aid Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Birbhum	2	73.00
2.	Bardhaman	14	486.50
3.	Darjeeling	4	106.8
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	3	150.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Hooghly	4	125.00
6.	Howrah	6	252.71
7.	Jalpaiguri	7	286.27
8.	Kolkata	1	10.00
9.	Malda	3	113.07
10.	Nadia	1	25.00
11.	Murshidabad	6	64.08
12.	North 24 Parganas	3	125.00
13.	Pashchim Medinipur	1	75.00
14.	South 24 Parganas	2	71.81
TOTAL		57	1964.24

#### Independent High Courts for States

1375.SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States which have independent High Courts;
- (b) the names of States which have joint High Courts;
- (c) the names of States which have still not been considered or granted independent High Courts;
- (d) the reasons for not considering or granting High Courts for these States;
- (e) whether Government is willing to consider granting of High Court for Goa, if the proposal comes from the State Government; and
- (f) whether Government proposes to inquire from the State Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (f) A Statement showing the States having independent High Courts and the States having common High Courts and their jurisdiction is given in the Statement (*See below*). There are common High Courts for the States of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh, for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana at Hyderabad, for Maharashtra and Goa at Mumbai. Gauhati is the common High Court for the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Article 214 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State. However, setting up of separate High Courts is subject to creation of necessary infrastructural facilities by the respective State Governments. There is no proposal for setting up of a separate High Court for the State of Goa.

***Statement***

*Statement showing the States having independent High Courts and the States having common High Courts and their jurisdiction*

Sl. No.	High Court	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
3.	Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman and Diu; Dadra and Nagar Haveli;
4.	Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Gauhati	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh.
8.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka
13.	Kerala	Ernakulam (Kochi)	Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
16.	Orissa	Cuttack	Odisha

Sl. No.	High Court	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction
17.	Patna	Patna	Bihar
18.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
19.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
20.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand
22.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya
24.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura

**Report of Law Commission on Repeal of obsolete laws**

1376. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the review and repeal of obsolete laws, that have outlived their relevance long ago, was one of the agenda before 2014, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Law Commission has submitted its report in this regard to Government, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes sir. Review of all laws, including those enacted during the British era, with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country, is a continuous process. 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. Further, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension had already set up a Committee on Review of Administrative Laws under the chairmanship of Shri P.C. Jain on 8th May, 1998, with the objective of examining the need of amendments in and repeal of laws, among others. The said Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30th September, 1998 and the salient recommendations of the Committee included, among others, amendment of laws/rules, review of Acts of critical importance and repeal of dysfunctional / irrelevant laws. The terms of reference of the 19th Law Commission, constituted in 2009, also included 'Review of Obsolete laws', but it has not given any report on the repeal of obsolete laws.

(b) and (c) The Twentieth Law Commission has submitted Report Nos. 248, 249, 250 and 251 in 2014 on “Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal”, in which it recommended for repeal of 72, 113, 74 and 30 obsolete Acts respectively, including some State laws. The said Reports are available on the website of the Law Commission at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>. The Legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking the concerned State Governments to take necessary action for repeal of certain laws.

Recently, two Acts have been enacted i.e. the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015 (17 of 2015) and the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015) for repealing 35 and 90 obsolete Acts respectively. The Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Acts contains the details of the Acts so repealed. The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2015 and passed by Lok Sabha on 11th May, 2015 to repeal 758 Appropriation Acts [including Appropriation (Railways) Acts] enacted by Parliament during the period 1950 to 2012, which include 111 State Appropriation Acts enacted by Parliament during 1950 to 1976 when the States were under the President’s Rule. The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2015 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 27th July, 2015 to repeal 295 Acts.

#### **Status of repeal of obsolete law**

1377.SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in the ongoing review and repeal of outdated/obsolete laws; and

(b) whether any committee has been set up for the purpose by Government recently, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Recently, two Acts have been enacted i.e. the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015 (17 of 2015) and the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015) for repealing 35 and 90 obsolete Acts respectively. The Schedule to the said Repealing and Amending Acts contains the details of the Acts so repealed. The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2015 and passed by Lok Sabha on 11th May, 2015 to repeal 758 Appropriation Acts [including Appropriation (Railways) Acts] enacted by Parliament during the period 1950 to 2012, which include 111 State Appropriation Acts enacted by Parliament during 1950 to 1976 when the States were under the President’s Rule. The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2015 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 27th July, 2015 to repeal 295 Acts.

(b) A Two-member Committee was constituted 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. The Report of the said Committee is available at <http://pmindia.gov.in/en/reports/>. Letters have been sent to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for their views/comments on repeal of 637 Acts. Letters have also been issued to the States for repeal of obsolete Acts, which pertain to their States.

### Increase in Number of High Court Judges

1378.Dr. C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of judges have been increased in different High Courts of the country to hear the pending cases;
- (b) if so, the increased number of judges in each High Court; and
- (c) the present status of the filled-up and sanctioned posts of judges in Patna High Court?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating increased number of Judges in various High Courts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As on 24.07.2015, 33 Judges are in position against the approved strength of 43 Judges of the Patna High Court, leaving 10 vacancies to be filled up.

### *Statement*

#### *Increase in Judge Strength of the High Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Approved Judge Strength as on 1.1.2014	Approved Judge Strength after Increase	No. of Judge Strength Increased
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi #	48	60	12
2	Himachal Pradesh #	11	13	02
3	Jammu and Kashmir #	14	17	03
4	Jharkhand #	20	25	05
5	Madhya Pradesh #	43	53	10

1	2	3	4	5
6	Punjab and Haryana #	68	85	17
7	Karnataka \$	50	62	12
8	Orissa \$	22	27	05
9	Rajasthan \$	40	50	10
10	Uttarakhand \$	09	11	02
11	Chhattisgarh@	18	22	04
12	Gujarat@	42	52	10
13	Bombay *	75	94	19
TOTAL		460	571	111

# w.e.f. 01.07.2014

\$ w.e.f.14.10.2014

@ w.e.f. 18.03.2015

\* w.e.f. 01.04.2015

**Speedy disposal of cases**

1379. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in the courts for more than five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps for speedy disposal of cases and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Data on pendency of cases is compiled by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. As per information available, 17.42 lakh cases were pending in High Courts and 63.89 lakhs cases were pending in District and Subordinate Courts for more than five years as on 31.12.2014.

The Chief Justices' Conference held on 03rd and 04th April 2015 has resolved that each High Court shall establish Arrears Committee to clear backlog of cases pending for more than five years. Other terms of reference include evolving a uniform nomenclature for all categories of cases and counting only main cases towards pendency and arrears. In the light of the resolution passed in the above Conference, Government has, *inter-alia*, requested Chief Justices of High Courts to intimate their action plans for liquidating the backlog of cases.



Disposal of cases in courts is in the domain of Judiciary. Government has set up National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

#### **Vacant posts of High Court and District Court Judges**

1380. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of High Court judges across the country that are presently vacant and the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(b) the total number of posts of District judges presently vacant and the State-wise and district-wise break-up thereof?

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

(a) The number of posts of Judges vacant in the High Courts as on 24.07.2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State-wise number of vacancies of Judges/Judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2014 is given in the Statement-II. (*See* below) The District-wise vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers is not maintained by the Department.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *The number of posts of Judges vacant in the High Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of vacancies as on 24.07.2015
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	83
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Bombay	30
4.	Calcutta	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	13

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	20
7.	Gauhati	07
8.	Gujarat	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	07
11.	Jharkhand	11
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20
15.	Madras	22
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Orissa	05
19.	Patna	10
20.	Punjab and Haryana	31
21.	Rajasthan	22
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttarakhand	05
	Total	382

***Statement-II***

*State-wise number of vacancies of Judges/Judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Vacancies of Judges/Judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2014
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	150
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	91

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	643
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	52
7.	Delhi	317
8.	Diu and Daman and Silvassa	1
9.	Goa	12
10.	Gujarat	747
11.	Haryana	159
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	23
14.	Jharkhand	196
15.	Karnataka	253
16.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	16
17.	Madhya Pradesh	217
18.	Maharashtra	288
19.	Manipur	10
20.	Meghalaya	25
21.	Mizoram	36
22.	Nagaland	2
23.	Odisha	121
24.	Puducherry	11
25.	Punjab	167
26.	Rajasthan	314
27.	Sikkim	3
28.	Tamil Nadu	121
29.	Tripura	26
30.	Uttar Pradesh	336
31.	Uttarakhand	98
32.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	126
TOTAL		4580

Source : High Courts

**Entry of foreign law firms**

1381. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to allow foreign law firms to set up their offices in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has consulted the concerned stakeholders, including the Bar Council, jurists, law officers and the Bench, if so, the details of their views; and

(c) whether necessary safeguards to protect the interests and integrity of the Indian judicial system have been taken, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India is actively pursuing with the Bar Council of India, a statutory body under the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) which is stated to be in process of consultations and deliberations with the concerned stake holders for framing policies, guidelines and the rules on the issue of entry of foreign lawyers/law firms in a calibrated manner to practice the profession of law in India on reciprocal basis.

(c) As regards the necessary safeguards to protect the interests and integrity of the Indian judicial system, the same will be taken into consideration, when the Rules on the issue of entry of foreign lawyers/law firms to practice as an advocate in India on Reciprocal basis are finalized.

**Pendency and disposal of cases in courts**

†1382. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with all the courts of the country and the number of cases disposed every year;

(b) whether disposal of cases is getting delayed due to appointment of less number of judges; and

(c) if so, by when this problem of shortage of judges will be addressed?

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

(a) to (c) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information available, number of cases pending and disposed of in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Supreme Court, High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts during last three years are given below:

Court / Year	Number of cases disposed			Number of cases pending		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Supreme Court	68,744	77,085	92,722	66,692	66,349	62,791
High Courts	17,86,170	17,72,917	17,34,542	44,34,191	44,62,705	41,53,957
District / Subordinate Courts	1,81,97,153	1,87,83,546	1,90,19,658	2,68,89,203	2,68,38,861	2,64,88,405

Vacancies of judicial officers/judges in various courts is one of the main factors affecting timely disposal of cases. The earlier collegium system for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts ceased to exist consequent upon coming into force of the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act, 2014 with effect from 13th April, 2015. However, constitutional validity of both the Acts has been challenged in the Supreme Court and the matter is *sub-judice*. Therefore no appointments *except* those ordered by the Court are being made. For filling of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts, the matter is regularly pursued with High Courts / State Governments.

#### Setting up of arrears committee in HCs

1383. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- the number of cases pending for over five years in High Courts (HCs) and Subordinate Courts as of December last year;
- whether Arrears Committee has been set up in each High Court to dispose of cases pending for over five years in the respective HC and the Subordinate Courts; and
- whether Government has asked Chief Justices of High Courts to submit a report detailing the steps taken towards reduction in pendency and number of cases older than five years disposed of, as also the HCs which had set up the Arrears Committee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
 (a) to (c) Data on pendency of cases is compiled by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. As per information available, 17.42 lakh cases were pending in High Courts and 63.89 lakhs cases were pending in District and Subordinate Courts for more than five years as on 31.12.2014.

The Chief Justices' Conference held on 03rd and 04th April 2015 has resolved that each High Court shall establish Arrears Committee to clear backlog of cases pending for more than five years. Other terms of reference include evolving a uniform nomenclature for all categories of cases and counting only main cases towards pendency and arrears.

In the light of the resolution passed in the above Conference, Government has, *inter-alia*, requested Chief Justices of High Courts to intimate their action plans for liquidating the backlog of cases.

#### **Policy for setting up BPOs in small towns and villages**

1384. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a policy for setting up Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) units in small towns and villages with the help of IT-enabled technology, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many seats have been approved at the national level and what could be the number for each State;

(c) whether National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) has trained students in IT and call centres' operations; and

(d) if so, how many students have been trained, year-wise, and whether any target has been set for the next five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government has approved India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) for promotion of BPO operations across the country including small towns and rural areas, with an outlay of about ₹ 493 crores during the remaining period of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.*, upto 31.03.2017, for balanced growth of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sector in each State.

About 48300 seats have been planned with distribution across State(s)/UT(s) based on population percentage as per Census 2011 (States/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). In addition 5000 seats have planned for the States of North East Region under the North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), which stands notified.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NIELIT an Autonomous Scientific Society under the administrative control of Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)

has trained a total of 9018 students in ITES-BPO (Customer Care and Banking domain) under the Rural Skill Development Project funded by DeitY during the year 2012-15. The year-wise break-up of students trained is as under: -

2012-2013 : 4808, 2013-2014 : 3439, 2014-2015 : 771

As per NEILIT, the combined target of all the short-term courses of less than 1 year including ITES-BPO for the remaining period of Twelfth Five Year Plan is as under:

Year	Target of short term courses (persons)
2015-16	41000
2016-17	42000

**Statement**

*IBPS BPO Seats Distribution across State(s)/UT(s) based on population % as per Census 2011*

State/UT	Population	Population %	Seats by population %	Seats Rounded-off to nearest hundred
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	493,86,799	4.56	2,189	2200
Bihar	1040,99,452	9.61	4,615	4600
Chhattisgarh	255,45,198	2.36	1,132	1100
Goa	14,58,545	0.13	65	100
Gujarat	604,39,692	5.58	2,679	2700
Haryana*	230,44,841	2.13	1,022	1000
Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	0.63	304	300
Jammu and Kashmir	125,41,302	1.16	556	600
Jharkhand	329,88,134	3.05	1,462	1500
Karnataka*	525,95,898	4.86	2,333	2300
Kerala	334,06,061	3.09	1,481	1500
Madhya Pradesh	726,26,809	6.71	3,219	3200
Maharashtra*	889,10,077	8.21	3,941	3900

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	419,74,218	3.88	1,861	1900
Punjab	277,43,338	2.56	1,230	1200
Rajasthan	685,48,437	6.33	3,039	3000
Telangana*	274,44,644	2.53	1,214	1200
Tamil Nadu*	634,51,020	5.86	2,813	2800
Uttar Pradesh*	1991,69,960	18.39	8,827	8800
Uttarakhand	100,86,292	0.93	447	400
West Bengal*	771,63,579	7.13	3,422	3400
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	0.04	17	100
Chandigarh	10,55,450	0.10	47	100
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	0.03	15	100
Daman and Diu	2,42,911	0.02	11	100
Lakshadweep	64,429	0.01	3	100
Puducherry	12,47,953	0.12	55	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10828,23,931</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>48,300</b>

**Note:**

1. Total 48,000 seats have been distributed based on population percentage among States/UTs as per Census 2011, and then rounded-off to nearest 100.
2. Minimum seats support for a State/UT = 100
3. \*Population of all the States of North East Region and Urban Agglomeration Population of certain cities [Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi-NCR (Gurgaon, Faridabad, Noida), Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune] is subtracted from the respective State's Population and subsequently from overall population of Country.

**FTCs for children and aged persons**

1385. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW and JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced to set up Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for children and elderly/senior citizens in view of their age and vulnerability, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) by when these courts are likely to be set up?



THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) and (b) Setting up of courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it was resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds 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.

The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter-alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

#### **Opening up of Legal Service Sector to Foreign Law Firms**

1386. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open up India's non-litigious services and international arbitration legal services to foreign law firms:

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

(c) whether this proposal will have any implication on the domestic legal service sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government proposes to compensate the domestic legal service sector?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As regards proposal to open up India's non-litigious services, the Government of India is actively pursuing with the Bar Council of India, a statutory body under the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) for framing Rules in a calibrated manner on the issue of entry of foreign lawyers/law firms to practice the profession of law in India

on reciprocal basis. Regarding opening up of the international arbitration legal services to foreign law firms, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, has been enacted and accordingly, the foreign lawyers can come to India to give legal advice to their clients in India regarding foreign law or their own system of law and on diverse international legal issues in arbitration proceedings in respect of disputes arising out of a contract relating to International Arbitration.

(c) and (d) As regards to implication on domestic legal service sector and to compensate the domestic legal service sector comments and recommendations of various stakeholders will be taken into consideration when the Rules on the issue of entry of foreign lawyers and law firms to practice as an advocate in India in a calibrated manner and on Reciprocal basis are finalized.

#### **Judge-Population ratio**

†1387. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government has made or proposes to make any assessment of the judge-population ratio in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): The judge-population ratio in the country based on the sanctioned strength of Judges/Judicial Officers stands at around 17 judges per million of population.

The Supreme Court in the case of *Imtiaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others, inter-alia*, asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. The Law Commission recommended “Rate of Disposal Method” for calculating adequate judge strength for District and Subordinate courts. The Supreme Court has directed the State Governments and High Courts to file their response in the matter in the above case.

The Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts was convened on 5th April, 2015 to discuss the broad agenda of judicial reforms. With the enhanced devolution of funds to the States on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, it now falls on the State Governments to increase investment in the justice sector. It was accordingly resolved that Chief Justices and Chief Ministers shall institute a mechanism for regular communication among themselves to resolve issues particularly those relating to infrastructure and manpower needs and facilities for the judiciary.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Accessible and affordable justice**

†1388. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the socially and economically weaker sections of the society are not able to get fair and quick justice due to higher judicial costs;

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

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make legal help available to the socially and economically weaker section of society so that they could get fair and quick justice, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has been enacted to provide free legal services to the poor and also weaker sections of the society. The provisions in the Legal Services Authorities act, 1987, mandate the conducting of free legal literacy classes/camps in all States for the weaker sections of the Society. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act. A committee called the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been set up.

In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

National Lok Adalats are organised from time to time on various subject matters. There is no Court Fee in the Lok Adalat.

The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 provides free legal services to the eligible persons. These Regulations are applicable to Supreme Court Legal services committees, State Legal Services Authorities, High Court Legal Services committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees in India.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 provides establishment of legal aid clinics in all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions.

#### **Pending court cases**

†1389. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a large number of cases are pending in almost all the courts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take concrete steps to dispose of their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):  
(a) to (c) Data on pendency of cases is compiled by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. As per information available, 41.53 lakh cases were pending in High Courts and 2.64 crore cases were pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2014.

The Chief Justices' Conference held on 03rd and 04th April 2015 has resolved that each High Court shall establish Arrears Committee to clear backlog of cases pending for more than five years. Other terms of reference include evolving a uniform nomenclature for all categories of cases and counting only main cases towards pendency and arrears. In the light of the resolution passed in the above Conference, Government has, *inter-alia*, requested Chief Justices of High Courts to intimate their action plans for liquidating the backlog of cases.

Disposal of cases in courts is in the domain of Judiciary. Government has set up National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Trains with emergency medical facilities**

1390. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the trains that have the facilities to deal with medical emergencies;
- (b) the details of emergency facilities available in such trains;
- (c) whether the Ministry would consider installing hotline facilities in trains connecting the nearest hospital *en route* their destination; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) All passenger carrying trains are provided with First Aid Boxes containing essential drugs and dressing materials. In addition, Augmented First Aid Boxes with wide range of medicines, disposable medical material, etc. have been provided with the Train Superintendents of Rajdhani/ Shatabdi Express trains and Guards of other nominated trains. The front line staff deployed on trains is trained in rendering First Aid. Trains can also make unscheduled halts, if necessary, at the stations en-route in emergencies. The Station Masters have details of doctors, clinics & hospitals, both Government and Private, in the vicinity of the station, so that their services could also be availed, in emergencies.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no plan to install hotline facilities in trains to connect the nearest hospital en route. However, in case of medical emergency passenger can contact helpline number 138 through their mobile or inform on-board Ticket Checker for arranging medical assistance.

**Modernisation of railway stations**

1391. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revamp, transform and modernise railway stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of visualisation and proposals thereon;
- (c) the details of financial arrangements to modernise the stations' areas; and
- (d) the policy and financial terms to be provided to the players participating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under Adrash Station Scheme. Selection of Railway stations as Adrash Stations is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities. Since the year 2009, stations' upgradation is being done under Adrash Station Scheme. 1195 stations have been identified under Adrash Station Scheme out of which 949 stations have been developed so far. The expenditure on development of stations under Adrash Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head – 'Passenger Amenities'.

In addition, 7 stations have been entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd./Rail Land Development Authority for redevelopment to international standards. Two stations are identified for prefeasibility studies by China Railway Construction Engineering Group at their cost under an MOU between Indian Railways and National Railway Administration, Government of the People's Republic of China. Further, a proposal to offer 'A-1' and 'A' category stations for redevelopment on 'as is where is' basis by inviting open bids from interested parties with their design and business ideas duly providing for amenities and other requirement of the Railways including permitting commercial development by Zonal Railways has been recently approved by the Cabinet. The cost of such station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the Railway Station.

#### **Gauge conversion of railway tracks**

1392. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has plans about completion of Kollam-Tenkasi gauge conversion and Palghat-Palani gauge conversion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) On Kollam (Quilon)-Tenkasi route (102 Km), gauge conversion work on Quilon-Punalur-Edaman and Tenkasi-Sengottai-Bhagavathipuram sections (66 Km) have already been completed. On balance portion *i.e.* Bhagavthipuram-Edaman (36 Km) work has already been taken up. For expeditious completion of the balance work, an outlay of ₹ 85.7 crore has been provided in 2015-16.

On Palghat (Palakkad)-Palani route (121 km), Palani-Pollachi section (63 km) has already been commissioned and train services have commenced. Track linking on

Pollachi-Palakkad section (58 km) has also been completed. However, passenger trains can be introduced after statutory inspection and authorization by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

### **Railways' partnership with Kendriya Vidyalayas**

† 1393. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to have a partnership with Kendriya Vidyalayas for starting schools on its land throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the targets and objectives of such partnership; and
- (c) by when it is likely to take effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) in February, 2010 with Ministry of Human Resource Development(HRD) for development of educational facilities for wards of railway employees as well as of children living in the vicinity of railway habitations. This MOU, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of 50 Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas by Ministry of HRD on the land to be provided by Railways during 11th and 12th Plan periods. Pursuant thereto, Ministry of HRD has sanctioned twelve new Kendriya Vidyalayas namely at Carriage Repair Workshop Harnaut (Bihar), Cast Wheel Plant, Bela (Bihar), Railway Campus, Nanded (Maharashtra), Railway Campus, Rangiya (Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod (Gujarat), Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Bangalore (Karnataka), Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh(Delhi), Bandel Railway Colony, Hooghly (West Bengal), Angul (Odisha), Golden Rock, Tiruchirapally (Tamil Nadu), Rail Coach Factory, Raebareilly (Uttar Pradesh) and Jhajha, Jamui (Bihar).

### **Free travel passes to Railway employees and officers**

†1394. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways provide free travel passes to its employees and officers along with their families, every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such passes provided to each employee and officer;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it has been noted that as per the reports of print media, due to some technical problem, these travel passes are being misused; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by Railways to probe their misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Railway officials are given privilege passes as part of their service conditions which are admissible for self, family, dependent relatives and adopted child. Gazetted railway officers are given six (06) sets of privilege passes in a year whereas non-gazetted railway employees are given one (01) set of privilege pass upto the end of 5th year of railway service in a year and thereafter three (03) sets in a year.

(c) and (d) No such instance of misuse of Railway Pass due to some technical fault has been reported in the recent past. However, checks are conducted from time to time to curb the instances of misuse of railway passes. Moreover, for Railway employees, in case the misuse of Railway pass is established, a provision has been made for deterrent punishment in the form of dismissal or removal from service or reduction to a lower post depending upon seriousness of the offence.

#### **Opposition of Bibek Debroy Committee recommendations**

1395. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Bibek Debroy Committee on large-scale reform and restructuring of Railways is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether the report, *inter-alia*, calls for separation of the Railway Board and the Ministry;

(c) whether the confederation of railway workmen unions have come out strongly against the Committee recommendations; and

(d) how Government plans to push through the Debroy Committee reform measures in the face of *status-quo* its attitude of thirteen lakh strong workforce bent upon rejecting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.



(d) The views of the employees including that of the railway unions need to be considered before acceptance/implementation of the recommendations of the Debroy Committee.

**Provision for Suvidha trains to cater extra rush**

1396. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to run Suvidha trains in which passenger will get confirmed berth or seat as an effort to cater to extra rush during festivals, peak summer and winter seasons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no waitlisted ticket will be issued for such trains;

(c) whether Railways have decided to discontinue premium trains introduced last year and replace them with Suvidha trains after changing a few rules, that were causing inconvenience to passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Suvidha trains have been introduced with facility to book tickets both at Railway Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and e-ticket through internet, rationalised fare structure & provision for refund on cancellation of ticket. These trains have been introduced with effect from 01.07.2015 in place of Premium trains.

**Global tender for EMU Train Sets**

1397. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have floated a global tender for procurement, manufacturing and maintenance of one hundred and fifty six Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) train sets or three hundred fifteen rail cars, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under the tender conditions, the successful bidder will have to import two train sets, while the rest will have to be manufactured in the country; and

(c) whether the manufacturer will take up maintenance for upto seven years and provide training to staff for maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Ministry of Railways has issued Request for Qualification(RFQ) on May 27, 2015 for procurement, manufacture and maintenance of about 15 Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) Train Sets comprising about 315 rail cars.

(b) The selected bidder may import 2 EMU Train Sets and manufacture atleast 275 rail cars indigenously to bring in cost economies and also meet the 'Make in India' objective of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Project for improving the speed of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains**

1398. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ₹ 2,500 crore target project of Railways has seen interest from global firms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the move is aimed at improving the speed of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains, which can clock the speed of 160 Km. per hour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Electrification of Varanasi-Janghai-Phulpur-Allahabad section**

1399. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of Varanasi-Janghai-Phulpur-Allahabad section of Railways has been completed, if so, by when it will be energised and made operational;

(b) whether work for doubling of track in the section is going on and if so, by when the same will be completed; and

(c) whether Janghai to Rae Bareli section will also be taken up for electrification and doubling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Electrification of Varanasi-Janghai-Phulpur-Allahabad is part of Varanasi-

Lohta-Janghai-Unchahar including Phaphamau-Prayag-Allahabad electrification project, which has been physically completed. The section will be made operational after statutory inspection and authorization by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS).

(b) On Varanasi-Janghai-Phulpur-Allahabad section, Varanasi-Lohta (6 km) is already a double line and from Lohta to Janghai (70 km) doubling work has been taken up. Doubling of Janghai-Phaphamau (47 km) is not sanctioned. Doubling of Phaphamau-Allahabad (13 km) has also been taken up. Completion of railway projects depends on availability of funds, shifting of utilities, forestry clearance, cutting of trees, etc. Many of these factors are beyond the control of Railways. As such, it is not feasible to fix time lines for these projects.

(c) Electrification of Janghai-Rae Bareli is part of Utratia-Rae Bareli-Amethi-Janghai electrification project (214 Route Kilometres) which has been included in the Railway Budget 2015-16 at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.27 crores.

Doubling between Rae Bareli-Amethi (60 km) is already an ongoing project at a cost of ₹ 285 crores and an outlay of ₹ 40 crores has been provided for 2015-16. Doubling between Amethi to Janghai has not been sanctioned.

#### **Increasing the speed of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains**

1400.SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to increase the speed of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the present railway infrastructure is sufficient to do so; and

(c) if not, the changes Government is planning to do for improving the ageing railway tracks and overbridges across rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Speeding up of trains including Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches (LHB, air brake, CBC) and better tracks.

(b) and (c) The Broad Gauge (BG) lines on Indian Railways have been classified into six groups, namely 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'D Special' and 'E' on the basis of future maximum permissible speed.

The increase of speed of Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express trains above the existing speeds requires study of inputs/improvements required to be effected to infrastructure *i.e.* track etc.

Track Renewal is a continuous activity which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on age cum condition basis *i.e.* on the basis of traffic carried over the track and physical condition of track.

All the railway bridges including those on Rajdhani and Shatabdi routes are inspected regularly as per the laid down inspection schedule. Necessary action for repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding of the bridges is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections. In so far as increasing in speed is concerned, the bridges are assessed for their suitability depending upon the magnitude of speed and accordingly necessary action for strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding is undertaken, if required.

#### **Food stalls and trollies operating on the railway stations**

†1401. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental food stalls/trollies operating on the stations of North Eastern Railway, before IRCTC started operating eating joints at railway stations;

(b) whether IRCTC is operating eating joints on all those small stations of North Eastern Railway, where earlier there was an arrangement of departmental foodstalls/trollies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On North Eastern Railway, 72 departmental food units (18 stalls, 50 trollies, 2 Apurva Bhojnalya, 1 Apurva Ulpahaar and 1 Fast Food Corner) were operated before Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) started operating eating joints at Railway stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per extant Catering Policy 2010, all catering units at small stations are to be managed by Zonal Railways while IRCTC is to be primarily responsible for running Food Plaza, Food Court and Fast Food units etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Construction of railway line upto China border**

1402. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct railway line up to China border, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been earmarked and time-frame prescribed for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The proposal for construction of railway lines along China border has been initiated by Ministry of Defence as strategic line. Ministry of Defence has identified four strategic lines along India-China border viz. (i) Missamari - Tenga - Tawang (378 Km) (ii) Bilaspur - Manali - Leh (498 Km) (iii) Pasighat - Tezu - Rupai (227 Km) and (iv) North Lakhimpur - Bame (Along)-Silapathar (249 Km). Ministry of Railways has requested Ministry of Defence to convey approval to carry out Final Location Survey at a cost of ₹ 345 crores and provide the necessary funds. None of these projects has been sanctioned. The time of completion and cost cannot be ascertained till completion of the Final Location Survey and detailed geo-technical studies, as all these projects pass through very difficult terrains of young Himalayas.

**Incidents of dacoities in running trains**

1403. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late incidents of dacoities in running trains have increased manifold making the train travel unsafe;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise;

(c) the action Government has taken in these incidents; and

(d) the preventive measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not a fact that incidents of dacoities in running trains have increased manifold. However, the number of such incidents has increased from 41 cases in the year, 2013 to 63 cases in the year, 2014.

(c) All such cases are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. Government Railway Police has registered all the incidents of dacoity and arrested 184 and 251 persons during the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(d) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). However, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of the GRP by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The other steps taken by the Railways to improve safety of passengers and their baggage are as under:-

1. 1300 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily on an average.
2. Security Help-Line number 182 has become operational in Zonal Railways' Control Rooms to enable passengers to seek security related assistance on real time basis.
3. An Integrated Security System, including electronic surveillance through CCTV to enhance security over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations, is under implementation.
4. Conducting of Regular Drives against man entering coaches reserved for ladies by RPF under section 162 of the Railways Act.
5. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police.

#### **Late running of trains coming from and going to Bihar**

† 1404. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last four months all the superfast trains coming from and going to Bihar are running very late;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to run any new train between Samastipur and New Delhi, if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The punctuality of Superfast trains originating/terminating in Bihar, in the last four months is approximate 50%. It is observed that trains originating/terminating in Bihar which tend to run very late, are those traversing through Patna/Gaya-Mughalsarai-Allahabad corridor. These corridors are facing severe capacity constraints due to saturated line capacity and carry mixed traffic composed of Mail/Express trains and freight trains carrying raw materials, coal for power generation needs, petroleum products, food grains, fertilizer, steel, export oriented container traffic as well as essential commodities.

Additionally in this period on 17.06.2015 due to a fire incident which resulted in the burning out of Route Relay Interlocking panel at Itarsi resulting in introduction of manual/ non-interlocked working at Itarsi station. The dwell timing of trains going to Bihar and other directions in the Itarsi-Allahabad sector increased substantially. This problem continued till 21.07.2015 when the new Route Relay Interlocking panel was in place. Furthermore, the punctuality of Bihar bound trains are beset due to asset failures, accidents, adverse weather conditions (fog, rains, breaches); intermittent natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains; heavy road traffic at level crossing gates; multi faceted law and order problems, including public agitations and bandh calls in Maoist/left wing extremism affected areas of East Central Railway, miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets; mid-section run over cases involving cattle and humans, etc. which in many cases led to rescheduling of trains.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal. However, recently introduced 15529/15530 Saharsa-Anand Vihar (T) Jansadharan Express (introduced w.e.f 06.01.2015) also serves Samastipur-New Delhi sector.

#### **Railway projects in Haryana**

1405. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and status of railway projects in Haryana, including those sanctioned during the last three years, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent 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) Details and status of ongoing major railway projects falling partly/fully in Haryana including those sanctioned during last three years are given below:

Sl.N.	Project Name	Year of inclusion	Length (Km)	Latest Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure as on 31.03.15 (₹ in Cr.)	Total Outlay 2015-16 (₹ in Cr.)	Present Status
1.	Rewari-Rohtak including MM bye-pass line	2003-04	81	860	594	55	Main work of Rewari-Rohtak new line completed and commissioned. Bypass line at Rohtak has been taken up.
2.	Jind-Sonipat	2003-04	89	800	704	90	Track linking in entire section completed.
3.	Rohtak-Meham-Hansi (68.8 km)	2012-13	69	576	16	101	Final Location survey taken up. Govt. of Haryana is sharing 50% cost of the construction along with providing land free of cost for the project.
4.	Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh	2013-14	91	1638	0	0.0001	Work included in 2013-14 subject to obtaining necessary approvals from Planning Commission and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. However, Planning Commission has granted approval subject to



certain conditions which have not been agreed to by Govt. of Haryana. Hence this project could not be taken forward.

Work included in 2013-14 subject to obtaining necessary approvals from Planning Commission and CCEA. However, Planning Commission has turned down in principle approval for the project.

Work including in 2013-14 subject to obtaining necessary approvals from Planning Commission and CCEA. However, Planning Commission has turned down in principle approval for the project.

0.0001

0

1674

93

2013-14

5. Hissar-Sirsa via  
Agroha and Fatehabad

0.0001

0

1872

104

2013-14

6. Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-  
Ferozpur-Jhirka-Alwar

(c) Completion of the ongoing projects depends on several factors like fund allotment, land acquisition, forestry clearances, shifting of utilities, etc. and many of these are beyond the control of Railways. As such, it is not feasible to fix time lines for all of them.

**Contractors charging more than the approved rates from passengers**

1406. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that contractors charge more than the approved rates for food supplied to the passengers in running trains, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has set up any cell to contact for the quality and price of food supplied to the passengers in the running trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Authorized Railway Contractors (licensees) provide food in trains as per rates approved and notified by the Railways. However, instances of overcharging have been reported. A centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) has been set up having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. 1011 complaints on overcharging have been reported during the last one year (*i.e.* 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015). Suitable punitive action has been taken against the licensees including fines to the tune of ₹ 78,67,500/-.

**Doubling works for Nizamabad- Secunderabad railway line**

1407. SHRI MOHD ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to take up doubling works for Nizamabad Secunderabd railway line in Telengana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed sanction and release of funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Doubling of any section is taken up based on the existing capacity utilization and future traffic needs. Accordingly, a survey for doubling of Secunderabad-Nizamabad (170 Km) has been taken up as a part of Secunderabad-Nizamabad -Mudkhed – Adilabad (420 Km) to assess its cost and viability.

**Outlived railway bridges**

1408.SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway bridges in the country and how many of them are more than a century old and have outlived their life; and

(b) the measures taken to maintain railway bridges regularly and to construct new bridges in place of outlived bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) There are a total of 1,38,912 bridges on Indian Railways out of which 35,437 bridges are more than 100 years old. However, the age of the bridge does not have any direct relevance on the physical condition of the bridge. There is a well established system of inspection of bridges on Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon. In addition, the detailed technical inspection of certain bridges is also carried out at specified periodicity by the designated officials. Repair / strengthening / rehabilitation / rebuilding of bridges is a continuous process and is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections and not on the basis of age. If the corrective / remedial measures are expected to take a long duration due to the complexity of the site situation, etc., suitable safety measures like imposing speed restrictions and keeping such bridge under close watch are taken till the bridge is repaired / strengthened / rehabilitated / rebuilt. During the last five years, 4338 bridges have been repaired/strengthened/ rehabilitated/rebuilt on Indian Railways.

**Increasing railway network**

1409.SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present railway network is overburdened and inadequate to meet the new challenges of a fast developing economy;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Railways for the purpose;

(c) whether some regions are beyond the reach of Railways due to unfavourable geographical conditions and if so, the steps taken to open these areas for removing regional inequalities in economic growth; and

(d) whether Railways are facing stiff competition from road transport and thus its

share in passenger and goods traffic is declining and if so, the action taken by Railways to increase its share in passenger and goods traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Capacity enhancement works such as Doubling, New line, Gauge Conversion, Electrification and Traffic Facility works on busy and congested routes have been accorded high priority and funds have been increased in the Budget for 2015-16.

(c) Yes, Sir. Many remote hilly regions have remained devoid of railway connectivity. A number of network expansion projects, even though unremunerative, have been taken up by Railways to provide connectivity to such areas.

(d) Yes, Sir. To improve Railways' share in passenger traffic, various measures like introduction of new trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains, attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains etc have been taken. To increase Railways' share in freight traffic, various schemes like Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme, Wagon Leasing Scheme, Special Freight Train Operators Scheme and Automobile Freight Train Operators Scheme have been introduced.

#### **Toilet facilities at all railway stations**

†1410. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that toilet facilities have not been extended to all the railway platforms in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by when Government will issue directions to provide toilet facilities at all railway stations along with the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Toilets are provided at stations as per norms for provision of passenger amenities at stations subject to the type of station and technical feasibility. Provision/ improvement /augmentation of amenities, including provision of toilet facility on platform at stations is a continuous process and is undertaken depending upon category of station, subject to *inter-se-priority* and availability of funds. 650 Stations have been identified for provision of toilets facilities during 2015-16 to eliminate shortfall as per norms of Minimum Essential Amenities.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Elevated corridors for train movements**

1411. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are considering about the concept of elevated corridors in areas where severe traffic congestions adversely impacts train movements;
- (b) whether it is a fact that elevated corridors will be of great help for high speed trains;
- (c) if so, whether any feasibility studies have been carried out; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Elevated railway lines on viaduct have been constructed in the past wherever found techno-economically viable *e.g.* viaduct E-18 on Jammu-Udhampur New Line. Considering the growing urbanization, increased cost of land & to cater to serve traffic congestion, option of constructing elevated railway lines on viaducts have been explored on some projects such as Chandigarh-Baddi & Nangaldam-Talwara on Northern Railway and Agartala-Akhaura on Northeast Frontier Railway. The elevated corridors have many inherent advantages such as less requirement of land, isolation of trains from road traffic, safety of wildlife etc. Elevated corridors have better flexibility of geometrical designs having flatter curves. This helps in designing tracks with higher speeds.

**Sreedharan Committee recommendation regarding procurements by railways**

1412. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that cartels in railway, procurement, loot about rupees ten thousand crore per year;
- (b) whether Government has seen the E. Sreedharan Committee Report on “delegating tendering and commercial powers to General Managers and other operating level”;
- (c) if so, the recommendations made in the report about tendering and to end corruption in railway procurements; and
- (d) how many recommendations of the committee have been accepted by Government and how Government is ensuring transparency in procurements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Railways have a well laid down policy for procurement to encourage competition and prevent cartel formation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) E. Sreedharan Committee has submitted its Final Report on 11.03.2015. The Committee has recommended total delegation of powers to General Managers for calling tenders and finalization of all types of contracts. The Committee has further recommended substantial delegation of powers including those related to tenders and contracts to operating level in Zonal Railway Headquarters, Divisions, Production Units and other offices with checks and balances.

All powers to deal with works and stores tenders have been delegated by the Ministry of Railways to the General Managers. The powers for sanction of detailed estimates hitherto being exercised by the Minister have also recently been delegated to the General Managers.

As regards transparency in procurement, Indian Railways have already started e-procurement and 99% of procurement (by value) is already being made through this process.

#### **Doubling of Chennai-Kanyakumari Track**

1413.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still unable to complete the doubling of railway track from Chennai to Kanyakumari, which is considered essential for economic development of the Southern region of Tamil Nadu, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is proposing any alternative method/mode to complete this much awaited project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On Chennai-Kanniyakumari route, double broad gauge line already exists between Chennai-Chengalpattu and Dindigul-Madurai sections. Project-wise status of works taken up in balance portion is given as under:-

- 1. Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km) :** On this project, Villupuram-Karunguzhi (83 Km) section has already been commissioned and track linking of balance portion *i.e.* Karunguzhi- Chengalpattu ( 20 Km) has also been completed.

2. **Villupuram-Dindigul (273 km)** : On this project, Ariyalur-Kalakuddi Palanganathan-Valadi section (50 Km) has already been commissioned and track linking work on 169 Km for Tiruvenainallur-Tallanallur (49 Km), Mathur-Ariyalur (25 km), Srirangam-Vaiyampatti (62 Km) and Kalpattichatram-Dindigul (33 km) sections have been completed. Earthwork and bridges in balance portion have also been taken up.
3. Madurai-Maniyachi-Tuticorin (80 Km), Maniyachi-Nagercoil (170 Km) and Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanniyakumari (85 Km)

Works included in the Budget 2015-16 subject to requisite approvals of the Government.

(b) In view of limited overall availability of Gross Budgetary Support, other alternative methods of financing such as market borrowings, participation of State Governments and other Stake holders have been considered for all such projects.

#### **Railway projects in Jharkhand**

1414.SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of railway projects in Jharkhand have been pending since long, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such pendency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very recently Government of Jharkhand has requested the Ministry to take steps to ensure direct connectivity of Dumka to Kolkata-Bhagalpur, Patna and Delhi-Manderhill-Dumka railway line, as these projects are pending since long; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to complete these projects without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) At present Railways have taken up 21 major rail network expansion projects comprising ten New Lines, ten Doublings and one Gauge Conversion falling fully/partly in Jharkhand at an anticipated cost of ₹15368 crores. These projects are at various stages of completion. In addition to this, nine Doubling projects falling fully/partly in Jharkhand have been included in this year's Railway Budget at an estimated cost of ₹10148 crore subject to requisite approval of Government.

Non-availability of adequate funds has hampered most of the above mentioned

railway projects. Apart from fund constraints, projects also got delayed due to factors like land acquisition, forestry clearances, law and order problems etc. which are beyond control of the Railways.

(b) and (c) The Chief Minister of Jharkhand requested in February 2015 to take all possible measures to augment existing railway network in Jharkhand. As regards direct connectivity of Dumka to Kolkata, this has been established with the commissioning of Dumka-Rampurhat New Line in June, 2015. As regards direct connectivity to Patna and Delhi, Dumka is already connected to these stations *via* Deoghar, Jasidih, Kiul. In addition, another connectivity work *via* Mandarhil, Bhagalpur is also at an advance stage of completion, and to complete this work expeditiously, an outlay of ₹ 201 crore has been provided in 2015-16.

#### **Prevention of irregularities in Railway projects**

1415. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received any complaints regarding irregularities in the work relating to its projects, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the action taken by Railways to prevent such irregularities;
- (c) the action taken by Railways on each of the recommendations/suggestions made by a High-level Committee for introducing reforms in Railways;
- (d) whether Railways propose to establish an independent Regulatory Body;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move, including to check malpractices; and
- (f) by when the Regulatory Body is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The complaints regarding irregularities in the work relating to railway projects, whenever received, are investigated / inquired into and corrective action including disciplinary action against defaulting officials and system improvement, is taken as required.

(c) The action will be taken by Railways on the recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee only after their acceptance by the Ministry.

(d) to (f) In the Rail Budget 2015-16, Regulatory mechanism was proposed for orderly development of infrastructure services, enabling competition and protection of



customer interests. The Regulator would be entrusted with the task of making regulations, setting performance standards, determining tariff and adjudicate on disputes among private partners with Ministry of Railways. No time frame has been set for establishment of the Regulator.

### **Posting of Armed Rail Marshals in trains**

1416. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering the possibility of posting armed Rail Marshals, similar to Air Marshals, in trains passing through areas affected by the Naxal insurgency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal for posting of armed Marshals in trains, similar to Air Marshals, passing through Naxal affected areas. However, about 1300 trains are escorted by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) in addition to escorting of about 2200 trains by Government Railway Police (GRP) of concerned States to ensure security of passengers in vulnerable sections.

Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through the GRP. RPF supplements efforts of States for better protection and security of Railway property, passengers and passenger area.

### **Implementation of recommendations of Bibek Debroy Committee**

†1417. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale investment is required to be made in Railways and Government is not able to make investment on such a large scale;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to withdraw from running Railway schools and hospitals after recommendations of the Bibek Debroy Committee;

(c) the number of railway projects pending due to delay in land acquisition, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the Committee has recommended that the private sector be allowed to run Railways and if so, whether the private companies will fix railway fares after such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Large scale investment is required in Railways. Ministry has planned an investment of ₹ 8.56 lakh crore over next five years.

(b) No such decision has been taken on the said recommendations of the Bibek Debroy Committee.

(c) As per the study carried out in 2014-15, there are a total of seventy three (73) projects which are severely affected due to delay in land acquisition. Thirty eight (38) projects are related to new lines, twenty eight (28) to doubling and seven (07) to gauge conversion.

(d) The committee has recommended concessioning of commercial operations of trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi with private operator having freedom on pricing of tickets for a portion of the capacity.

#### **Completion of Railway projects in Himachal Pradesh**

1418. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are providing sufficient funds for completion of incomplete railway projects in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of ongoing projects in Himachal Pradesh, project-wise; and

(d) the time by when these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Railways have a large shelf of ongoing new line projects and limited overall availability of funds for their completion. Therefore, it is not possible to provide adequate funds for all the projects and fix their timelines. Despite this, the outlay for ongoing projects in Himachal Pradesh has been substantially enhanced in 2015-16. The details of ongoing major projects falling fully/partly in Himachal Pradesh are as under:-

Sl. No.	Project Name	Latest Cost (₹ in Crores)	Expenditure as on 31.03.2015 (₹ in Crores)	Total outlay 2014-15 (₹ in Crores)
1.	Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 km) new Broad Gauge line and taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara (29.16 km)	2100	431	20
2.	Chandigarh-Baddi (33 km) new line.	1672	2	2
3.	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63 km) new line.	5000	58	5

#### Alternative routes to decongest busy routes

1419. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the plans for developing alternative railway routes to decongest the existing busy routes;
- (b) the progress made, so far, in the matter; and
- (c) the time by when these alternative railway routes will be fully operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) In order to develop alternative routes to decongest the existing busy routes, priority has been accorded for doubling/gauge conversion/electrification of existing lines and new lines.

In addition, two dedicated freight corridors of total 3376 Km. length have been sanctioned and work is in progress.

(b) and (c) In the 12th Plan period, till March, 2015 work of doubling of 2118 Km of track, 1536 Km. of gauge conversion and laying of 1264 Km. new lines in various stretches has been completed. As large number of works are involved and progress of projects is dependent upon various factors like availability of funds, land and forest clearance etc., no specific time-frame can be indicated.

#### Proposals for railway projects in Uttarakhand

1420. SHRI RAJ BABBAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals for railway projects submitted by Government of Uttarakhand during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of proposals which have been accepted in principle and the details of survey works completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that many railway projects relating to Uttarakhand, including construction of ROBs and RUBs, are pending since long; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to expand the railway network in Uttarakhand, including border areas which are strategically important?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Requests for taking up projects from State Governments, elected representatives and other social/commercial organizations/individuals are received at various levels, but a centralized compendium is not maintained. However, 14 surveys for new line and 02 surveys for doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttarakhand have been sanctioned/completed during last three year and current year (2012-13 to 2015-16). The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Km.	Status
<b>New line</b>			
1.	Dehradun-Vikasnagar	38	Survey completed and project shelved.
2.	Kashipur-Dhampur <i>via</i> Jaspur	58	Survey completed and project shelved.
3.	Karanpryag-Chamoli	28	Survey completed.
4.	Tanakpur-Jauljivi	107	Survey completed.
5.	Haldwani-Chorgalia	20	Survey taken up.
6.	Haldwani-Ritha Sahib	60	Survey taken up.
7.	Ramnagar-Chaukhutia and extension up Gairsen	230	Survey taken up.
8.	Dehradun-Uttarkashi	90	Identified as strategic project. Survey taken up.
9.	Dehradun and Parola alongwith bank River Yamuna	75	Survey taken up.
10.	Dehradun-Kalsi	47	Survey taken up.
11.	Dehradun-Saharanpur	69	Survey taken up.

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Km.	Status
12.	Pilkhani-Kalsi	80	Survey taken up.
13.	Rail connectivity to Char Dham	660	Survey taken up.
14.	Rishikesh-Dehradun	20	Survey taken up.
<b>Doubling</b>			
1.	Haridwar-Dehradun	54	Survey taken up.
2.	Najibabad-Kotdwar	24	Survey taken up.

(c) and (d) At present, there are seven ongoing major railway projects viz four new line, two gauge conversion and one doubling falling fully/partly in the State of Uttarakhand. The details are as under:

₹in crore					
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2015	Outlay for 2015-16	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

**New Line**

1	Deoband-(Muzzarfarnagar) - Roorke (27.45 km)	700	148.8		The work was sanctioned in the Budget 2007-08 with the proviso that State Government of Uttarakhand will share 50% cost of the project. Project cost increased from ₹ 160 crore (in 2008) to ₹ 377 crore (in 2011) due to abnormal increase in cost of land from ₹19 crore to ₹153 crore. Land cost is estimated to increase further to over ₹500 crore. State Government has been requested to absorb entire
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1	2	3	4	5	6
					increase in land cost but State Government has requested for capping the state share to ₹160 crore including land cost. The project has been kept on hold and all ongoing contracts have been short-closed.
2.	Kichha-Khatima (57.7 km)	584	0.25	10	The project could not make headway because it was sanctioned with the commitment of State Government to provide land free of cost, but the State Government has backed out from their earlier commitment and refused to provide land free of cost.
3.	Rampur-Lalkaun-Kathgodam-ROB on NH near Rampur (2 km)	43	17.84	10	The line has already been commissioned; ancillary work of Road Over Bridge (ROB) has been taken up.
4.	Rishikesh-Karayanprayag (125 km)	4295	31.61	150	The project is in initial stage. Staking of alignment and geo-physical studies have been completed. Land plans have been submitted to State Government.
<b>Gauge conversion</b>					
1.	Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur (102 km)				Formation and bridge works have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura and Kasganj-Bareilly-Lalkaun incl. MM for extn. from Bareilly to Lalkaun and Mandhana-Brahmavart (552.90 km)	1819	1641	33	436 km section has been commissioned. Track linking in 106 km has also been completed including an important bridge over river Ganga.

### Doubling

1.	Haridwar-Laksar (27 km)	386	3.00	70	Geotechnical investigation completed. General Arrangement Drawing for 4 major bridges have been approved.
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So far as ROBs/RUBs are concerned, works of seven Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and one Road Under bridge (RUB) have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 268.58 crore on cost sharing basis in Uttarakhand. In general, Railway undertakes the construction of Railway portion of ROB/RUB, whereas approaches are constructed by State Government. On Account of uncertainty involved in acquisition of land by State Government for construction of approaches, limited availability of resources (approx. ₹ 1100 crore per annum) and huge throwforward of already sanctioned works (₹ 30,646 crores), the works are progressing to the extent possible as per time schedule and funds are allocated to only those projects where State Government has already started the work or is likely to start the work of approaches.

### Solar powered trains

1421. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to introduce solar powered trains soon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a goods train is now being tested for the feasibility, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Integral Coach Factory has taken steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Increasing train frequency**

1422. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will increase frequency of 22629/22630 weekly Dadar-Tirunelveli Superfast Express *via* Konkan to three days or daily;

(b) whether a pantry car, one AC-III tier and one sleeper class coaches, which are in demand throughout the year, would be added to this train; and

(c) whether Railway Board has processed and agreed to name the above train as 'Nellai Queen', as there are two Dadar-Tirunelveli trains starting from Dadar which causes confusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (c) Increase in frequency of 22629/22630 Dadar-Tirunelveli Express from weekly to three days a week or daily is not feasible, at present, due to operational constraints including path constraints on sections enroute. Further, 22629/22630 Dadar-Tirunelveli Express (weekly) is presently running with maximum permissible load. Augmentation of the train by attaching Sleeper Class/AC-III tier/ Pantry Car coaches is not feasible, at present, due to platform constraints at Dadar. Presently, 12631/12632 Chennai Egmore-Tirunelveli Express is known by the name "Nellai Express", as such naming of 22629/22630 Dadar-Tirunelveli Express as "Nellai Queen" is not desirable.

**New broad gauge railway track between Ahmedabad and Udaipur**

1423. 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 railway track between Ahmedabad and Udaipur *via* Himmatnagar 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 railway 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 ₹ 190 crore has been incurred upto March, 2015, with an outlay of ₹ 300 crore for the year 2015-16. 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 earthwork, bridge work, blanketing etc. have been invited. On Modasa-Shamlaji road section, an alignment by-passing the heavily built up area has been approved by the Government of Gujarat.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Adarsh and Model railway stations in Odisha**

1424. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway stations developed by Government under the Adarsh and Model railway stations schemes in Odisha;

(b) whether Government proposes to develop some more railway stations under the above schemes in the State;

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

(d) the time by when all the railway stations in Odisha will be developed under the above schemes; and

(e) the total funds required, sanctioned and released for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) In the State of Odisha, 25 railway stations *viz.* Angul, Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Banspani, Bargarh Road, Baripada, Belpahar, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn., Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Muniguda, Paradeep, Rayagada, Rourkela and Titlagarh Jn. have been developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme and 22 railway stations *viz.* Badakhandita, Balasore, Balugaon, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur, Byree, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Golanthra, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jharsuguda, Kapilas Road, Kesinga, Khurda Road, Puri, Rahama, Rayagada, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Surla Road and Titlagarh Jn. have been developed under 'Model' Station Scheme.

(b) to (d) Eight stations *viz.* Bhadrak, Jakhapura, Meramandoli, Raghunathpur, Rairangpur, Rengali, Soro and Talcher have been planned to be developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme during 2015-16.

Further, nine more railway stations *viz.* Basta, Ganjam, Khallikot, Barpali, Sambalpur, Chatrapur, Brahmapur, Dhanmandal and Raj Athgarh have been identified recently for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme.

(e) State-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The expenditure on work of development of railway stations under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head – 'Passenger Amenities'. ₹ 75.50 crore, ₹ 75.79 crore, ₹ 110.24 crore and ₹132.16 crore have been allocated under this Plan Head for the current financial year to South East Central Railway, East Coast Railway, South Eastern Railway and East Central Railway respectively which cover the State of Odisha.

#### **Ensuring optimal usage of MEMU/DEMU coaches facilities**

1425. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways are considering to ensure optimal usage of Mainline Electric Multiple Units (MEMU)/Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) coaches facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways have asked its zonal railways to take action on it; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) to (d) Subject to availability of stock, Mainline Electric Multiple Units (MEMU)/Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) coaches are allotted to zonal railways based on their assessed requirement and are as such optimally utilized.

#### **Loss to Railways due to slashing of loading target by FCI**

1426. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of foodgrains of Food Corporation of India (FCI) carried by Railways during each of the last three years, zone-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Railways have been suffering losses, since many States have reduced grains purchase from the FCI;
- (c) if so, the details of the losses suffered by Railways as a result thereof during the last six months;

(d) whether the loading target was slashed by FCI without prior information to Railways that led to large number of rakes lying idle; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Railways to use the rakes lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Zone-wise loading of FCI during last three years :

(In million tonnes)			
Zone	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Central Railway	0.595	0.465	0.325
East Central Railway	0.200	0.205	0.095
East Coast Railway	1.175	1.135	1.325
Eastern Railway	0.104	0.108	0.012
North Central Railway	0.089	0.240	0.200
North Eastern Railway	0.106	0.105	0.003
Northeast Frontier Railway	0.000	0.000	0.000
Northern Railway	20.085	23.382	26.107
North Western Railway	1.210	3.025	2.120
South Central Railway	4.421	4.790	4.245
South East Central Railway	1.215	1.350	2.012
South Eastern Railway	0.018	0.025	0.005
Southern Railway	0.000	0.000	0.000
South Western Railway	0.000	0.000	0.000
West Central Railway	1.815	1.305	1.264
Western Railway	1.100	0.800	1.220
TOTAL	32.133	36.935	38.933

(b) With a view to effecting savings in food subsidy, enhancing the efficiency of procurement and public distribution, Central Government has introduced Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme. Under this scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat on behalf of the Government of India. The State Government procures, stores and distributes foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes. The Central Government undertakes to meet the expenditure incurred by the State Government on the procurement

operations. This scheme will reduce grain purchase by State from FCI. This may affect FCI's intra-State movement of foodgrains through Railways.

(c) In the current year (Jan.-June 2015), Railways loaded and transported 18.035 million tonnes of foodgrains on account of Food Corporation of India (FCI), which is 2.78 million tonnes less as compared to that in the corresponding period of last year.

(d) FCI submits programme for loading of foodgrains to the respective zonal railways only for a particular month just before the commencement of the month. Accordingly, the loading of foodgrains is organized by Railways. Wide variation in such loading programmes lead to a situation where the Railway rakes would be idling.

(e) The surplus rakes have been deployed for loading and movement of commodities like cement, fertilizers etc. In addition, the production of covered wagons (BCNHL) utilized for foodgrains loading has been assigned lower priority in production. The requirement of BCNHL has also been decreased from 8100 to 5000 in the year 2015-16.

#### **Incurring of losses due to faulty freight policy**

1427. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of CAG, Railways have suffered a loss of over ₹ 29,000 crore due to its faulty freight policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures Government has taken to fix accountability of those responsible for this huge loss, along with the action taken against those who were found guilty for the loss; and

(c) the details of corrective measures Railways would take in this regard to check further losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) CAG in Report 14 of 2015 has reported that Railways have suffered a loss of ₹ 29,936.78 crore for transportation of iron ore due to partial submission/non submission of documents/submission of invalid documents for transportation of Iron Ore. Demand-cum-show cause notices have been served on those who *prima facie* appear to have submitted misleading declaration regarding the end use of iron ore. Presently, the matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court of India.

(c) Existing provisions are considered adequate for dealing with cases of misleading declaration by delinquent firms. Railway Administration has progressively strengthened its control, monitoring and verification mechanism.

**Touts in railway reservation system**

1428. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during summer season of the current year, touts had once again become very active in railway reservation system;

(b) if so, the details of touts arrested during last three months;

(c) whether touts are also controlling the HOR quota in connivance with railway officials, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action Government would take to free railway ticket reservation from touts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) Indian Railways takes measures to ensure that common man's access to the railway ticketing system is not affected. Some cases of touting activities come to notice during checks conducted by Railways, particularly during peak rush period/festival seasons.

(b) 772 touts were prosecuted and 135 convicted during last three months *i.e.* April, May and June, 2015.

(c) No case of involvement of Railway officials in allotment of HOR Quota has come to notice of Railway Board Vigilance.

(d) To facilitate travel for the passengers during peak rush period and to ensure availability of train tickets to 'Common Man', regular and preventive checks against touting activities are conducted. This is an ongoing continuous process. Other steps taken by Railways in this regard are as follows:

- Surveillance at reservation offices has been stepped up by installing Close Circuit Television at important Passenger Reservation System locations, to keep watch on any possible touting activities. Booking pattern at reservation offices are also monitored for detecting unusual pattern and fraudulent working of touts.
- Carrying of prescribed original Identity Proof has been made compulsory for one of the passengers while undertaking journey in reserved class. Ticket checking staff have also been asked to be more vigilant and conduct proper/thorough checks of prescribed proofs of identity of passengers undertaking journey in reserved coaches

- Touting activities occur due to gap between demand and supply of reserved accommodations. To meet the additional demand of reserved accommodation, especially during festivals and peak rush periods, special trains are run, carrying capacity of existing trains is augmented depending upon the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources.
- General public are also educated through Public Address System and media, not to buy tickets from touts/unscrupulous elements and consequences of buying tickets from these sources.
- To curb malpractices by railway staff in connivance with touts, checks are conducted in booking offices, reservation offices, trains etc. Stringent action is taken against the railway staff under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules, if found indulging in malpractices.

#### **Proposal for Rajdhani and Duronto Express trains**

†1429. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from North Eastern Railway regarding operation of Rajdhani and Duronto Express trains from Delhi to Guwahati *via* Lucknow and Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the date, when the proposal was received and the details of action taken thereon, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Representations are received from various quarters at various levels of Railway Administration for introduction of trains including Rajdhani and Duronto Express trains, and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time. A detailed compendium of such data is not maintained. To cater to Delhi-Lucknow-Guwahati sector, 12503/12504 Kamakhya-New Delhi Premium AC Express *via* Lucknow has been announced in Railway Budget 2014-15. This is in addition to the existing 8 pairs of Express trains connecting New Delhi and Guwahati, which include 2 pairs of Rajdhani Express trains *via* Lucknow. At present, there is no proposal for introduction of a new train from Delhi to Guwahati *via* Lucknow, Gorakhpur. However, introduction of trains including Rajdhani and Duronto Express trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Works for Simhashta Kumbh Mela**

†1430. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works to be done regarding Simhashta Kumbh Mela being organized in 2016 in Ujjain, and by when each work will be completed; and

(b) the details of operation of special passenger trains, including extension of platforms of Ujjain, the arrangements of drinking water, light, public convenience, ticketing, extension of foot-over-bridge, exit and entry of railway passengers, etc. therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Railways have taken up necessary works for Simhashta Kumbh Mela in 2016 at Ujjain in consultation with Mela authority depending upon the anticipated volume and pattern of rail traffic during the Mela, for completion before the commencement of the Mela. At Ujjain railway station, works for improvement to shelter at platform 2/3 and 6/7, raising of platform 1, 2/3 and 4/5, improvement to circulating area, development of sitting space with shed at Nagda end on platform 1 and extension of existing Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Nagda end have been completed. Works for additional FOB at Indore end, provision of out to out FOB, augmentation of drinking water arrangements, additional entry and development of circulating area at Neel Ganga Colony side, multiline train arrival/departure display board and augmentation of lighting at Ujjain railway station have been taken up. Further, works of augmentation of drinking water arrangements and toilet facilities and improvement to circulating area at Vikram Nagar, replacement of part FOB at Kota end and provision of multiline train arrival/departure display board at Nagda and provision of multiline train arrival/departure display board at Indore station has been taken up. In addition, provision of temporary halt stations at Pasawa and Mohanpura and provision of 36 additional booking counters at Ujjain and adjoining railway stations has also been taken up.

To cater to the huge influx of pilgrims expected during Maha Kumbh Simhashta at Ujjain in 2016, Indian Railways plans to operate special trains and also augment the load of the existing trains, based on past experience and to the extent feasible and justified.

**Developing green railway stations**

1431. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop some railway stations as green stations to achieve zero waste discharge from trains starting from and terminating there;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of the railway stations identified for development as green stations by Railways;

(c) whether there is any proposal for private participation to implement development of green railway stations, along with green depots, green divisions and green corridors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Okha/Western Railway and Rameswaram/Southern Railway have been nominated as "Green Train Station" by this Ministry where all departing/terminating/platform returning/through-passing trains will be having only bio-toilets fitted coaches to achieve zero human waste discharge from trains at these stations and all stations on way where only trains going to these stations pass.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Development of handlooms in Chhattisgarh**

†1432. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received, any proposal from weavers of Champa, Chhattisgarh, to set up a handloom park, and an approval is awaited in this regard;

(b) whether Government of Chhattisgarh has sought approval from Central Government for the said pilot project, wherein residential and other infrastructural facilities would be constructed, if so, whether approval for the same will be accorded; and

(c) whether Central Government will accord the approval to three proposals sent to it regarding handloom cluster at Umreli-Korba, Kera-Janjgir and Seoni-Janjgir under National Handloom Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India received the proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for set up a handloom park. At present there is no such Scheme for setting up of handloom park. However, scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) of Ministry of Textile is a demand driven scheme. The Industry Association/Group of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of the Textile Park by forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The SPVs submit the DPR through empanelled Project Management Consultants. The proposals received are evaluated by the Project Scrutiny Committee on specified eligibility criteria and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



potentially viable proposals are approved by the Project Approval Committee. There is no specific proposal received from Chhattisgarh for developing a Textile Park under SITP

(c) The Government of India received the proposal from State Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up of three new handloom clusters at Sivani, Dera and Umreli under National Handloom Development Scheme. The proposal could not be considered in the year 2014-15 due to non availability of funds. States have been requested to send proposals in this year according to latest guidelines.

#### **Incentives to jute industry**

1433. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills closed in the country at present and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of State Governments which have announced policy for compulsory purchase of jute bags by Rice Mills, the details thereof;

(c) whether jute bags imported from Bangladesh are cheaper than those manufactured in the country; and

(d) whether Government is considering imposition of higher duties on import of jute bags and provide similar other concessions to jute industry as extended to sugar industry, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) At present, 24 jute mills are closed in the country. According to the closure notices issued by the managements, the principal reasons for the closure of mills are labour indiscipline, absenteeism and trade unionism.

(b) As per orders issued under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act), it is mandatory for all State Governments to pack 90% of the foodgrains in jute bags. All District Magistrates under the State Governments have been empowered to implement the provisions of these orders.

(c) Bangladesh Government offers a 7.5% cash subsidy on the export of jute bags, which coupled with cheaper labour, cheap power and low capital cost makes imported jute bags from Bangladesh cheaper than bags manufactured in the country.

(d) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties has received two petitions from domestic industry for imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duty on imports of jute products from Bangladesh. At present, there is no policy decision for imposition of higher duties on import of jute bags. However, the following support is provided by the Government to the jute industry:-

- (i) Under the JPM Act, 1987, 90% of foodgrains and 20% of sugar have to be mandatorily packed in jute bags;
- (ii) The Jute Corporation of India is granted a subsidy of approximately ₹ 55 crores per year to maintain its infrastructure to enable Minimum Support Price Operations to support jute farmers.
- (iii) The Minimum Support Price of jute for 2015-16 has been fixed at ₹ 2700 per quintal for TD-5 grade which is 12.5% higher than the previous year.
- (iv) Incentives for technology upgradation, assistance for export market development and jute workers' welfare measures are implemented by the National Jute Board.

#### **Allocation of funds to Textile Industry**

1434. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocations made for Textile Industry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, sector-wise;
- (b) the percentage of decrease/increase over the allocations made during this period, sector-wise;
- (c) whether any new schemes have been launched for the development of Textile Sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and
- (d) if so, the details of the schemes alongwith the targets fixed for achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) The allocations made for Textile during the Twelfth Five Year plan period and the percentage increase/decrease, sector-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). It may be noted that the total allocation made for the Textile sector in the Twelfth Five Year plan was ₹ 25,931 crore, which was 85.22% higher than that provided during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

It appears that the outlay in 12th Plan increased over 11th Plan for all schemes except Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) and Jute Technology Mission.

Details on new schemes included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan namely Integrated Processing Development and North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Allocation made for textile industry during 11th and 12th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(₹ crore)				Remark
		11th Plan Outlay	12th Plan Outlay	Percentage of increase/decrease		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>A. Village &amp; Small Industry</b>						
1.	Handlooms	1370.45	4314.31	214.81%	Increase	
2.	Sericulture	472.54	1269.00	168.55%	Increase	
3.	Handicrafts	975.07	1027.00	5.33%	Increase	
4.	Powerlooms	114.78	335.00	191.86%	Increase	
5.	Wool & Woollens	67.16	96.00	42.94%	Increase	
6.	Development of Mega Cluster		400.00	--	Initially there was no allocation under this scheme during 11th Plan	
SUB-TOTAL (VSE) (A)		3000.00	7441.31	148.0%	Increase	
<b>B. Industrial and Mineral</b>						
1.	NIFT	50.00	255.69	411.38%	Increase	
2.	R & D including TRAs	10.00	174.50	1645.00%	Increase	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	8000.00	11952.80	49.41%	Increase
4.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)	2000.00	1900.00	-5.00%	Decrease
5.	Jute Technology Mission	356.00	30.00	-91.57%	Decrease
6.	Export Promotion Studies	5.00	15.22	204.40%	Increase
7.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore (SVPITM)/NCUTE	13.00	--	--	Discontinued
8.	Market Development Scheme	22.96	--	--	Discontinued
9.	Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme (FDI)	5.52	--	--	Discontinued
10.	Textipolis	2.50	--	--	Discontinued
11.	Setting up of Fashion Hub	4.00	--	--	Discontinued
12.	Textile Engineering including Jute	0.50	--	--	Discontinued
13.	Technical Textiles/(TMTT)	96.00	703.00	632.29%	Increase
14.	Human Resources Development (ISDS)	147.99	1900.00	1183.87%	Increase
15.	Common Compliance Code	1.03	20.38	1878.64%	Increase
16.	Integrated processing Development Scheme/SPP		500.00	--	New
17.	NER Textile Promotion Scheme		1038.10	--	New
18.	Cotton Technology Mission (CTM)	241.00	--	--	Discontinued
	SUB-TOTAL (Industry) (B)	11000.00	18489.69	68.09%	Increase
	GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	14000.00	25931.00	85.22%	Increase

**Statement- II**

- I. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS): North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme has been introduced for promotion and growth of the textile sector in North Eastern States with a total outlay of ₹ 1038.10 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The broad objective of the North East Textile Promotion Scheme is to develop and modernize the textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centers, skill development, design support etc. It is an umbrella scheme which provides for the development of projects for promotion of Apparel and Garment Manufacturing, silk, technology upgradation of powerlooms, handloom and handicrafts.
- II. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS): At a total cost of ₹ 500 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan, the Scheme is aimed to making the textiles industry globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology by creating new processing clusters and centres. The scheme covers the area of water and waste management and promotes research and development work in textiles processing sector.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 30th October, 2013 approved implementation of Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) to establish four to six Brown Field projects and three to five Green Field projects with a total cost of ₹ 500 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan and to address the environmental issues faced by the textile processing units.

**Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for handloom sector**

1435. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of beneficiaries from Telangana, district-wise, under Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package announced in 2011-12 Budget;
- (b) the details of fresh subsidized credit to Handloom Cooperative Societies and weavers covered under the above package; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some norms have been relaxed in the Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package announced in the 2011-12 budget, a total of 165 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies (PWCS) and 2963 individual weavers have been benefitted from the State of Telangana. District-wise details of such beneficiaries showing the amount approved is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*). Out of the 165 PWCS and 2963 individual weavers benefitted under the RRR package, 87 PWCS and 604 individuals weavers were sanctioned fresh loan so far.

(c) Yes Sir. On the request of different cooperative societies as well as State Governments concerned, eligibility conditions have been relaxed to the following extent:-

- (i) To interpret the condition of eligibility regarding net worth as 'a society will be considered as potentially viable, if its net worth becomes positive after loan waiver and recapitalization'.
- (ii) The earlier criteria that 'society should not be incurring operating losses in more than 4 out of 5 years' would be modified as 'society should have earned operating profit in at least 1 out of 5 years' and operating profit means 'gross profit before depreciation, interest and tax' for the purpose of assessing the viability norms.
- (iii) The condition that working capital/Cash Credit limit should be rotated at least once in a year shall not be applicable where a society has not availed a loan from bank.
- (iv) The assessment of waiver amount of overdue loan and recapitalization assistance was permitted on the basis of statutory audit report upto 2011-12 but the waiver amount of overdue loan and recapitalization assistance was limited as on 31.3.2010.
- (v) The statutory audit of Apex and PWC societies would be completed up to year 2011-12 (instead of 2009-10 as specified in the earlier guidelines) and eligibility of cooperative societies would be decided on the basis of statutory audit report upto year 2011-12 instead of year 2009-10.

**Statement -I**

*Statement showing the district-wise Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies benefitted in Telangana State under the RRR package for Handloom Sector.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt.	No. of PWCSs	Recapitalization assistance approved by SIMRC (₹ in Lacs)		
			GoI Share	State Share	Total
<b>PWCSs:</b>					
1.	Mahabubnagar	10	70.79	22.34	93.13
2.	Karimnagar	35	211.53	66.10	277.63
3.	Khammam	7	30.31	9.47	39.78
4.	Warangal	48	576.17	180.06	756.23
5.	Medak	12	65.82	19.30	85.12
6.	Nalgonda	45	560.34	180.26	740.60
7.	Nizamabad	2	13.12	4.10	17.22
8.	Hyderabad	2	11.93	3.73	15.66
9.	Ranga Reddy	2	3.02	0.94	3.96
10.	Adilabad	2	6.40	2.00	8.40
TOTAL		165	1549.43	488.30	2037.73

SIMRC : State Implementation Monitoring Review Committee  
Individual Weavers.

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing the District-wise individual weavers loans waived under RRR Package for Handloom Sector in Telangana State*

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt.	No. of individual weavers	Amount approved by SIMRC (₹ in Lacs)		
			Govt. of India share	State Govt. share	Total
<b>Individual Weavers:</b>					
1.	Hyderabad	17	2.22	0.56	2.78
2.	Karimnagar	421	51.74	12.94	64.68
3.	Mahaboobnagar	575	107.96	27.04	135.00
4.	Nalgonda	865	105.49	26.37	131.86
5.	Warangal	631	91.95	22.99	114.94
6.	Medak	454	49.32	12.32	61.64
TOTAL		2963	408.68	102.22	510.90

SIMRC : State Implementation Monitoring Review Committee

**Strategy paper on textiles and its exports**

1436. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textiles sector, particularly handloom, is passing through difficult times; and

(b) whether Government is planning to bring out a Strategy Paper on textiles and its exports to address the problem, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Handloom sector has been facing stiff competition from powerloom and mill sectors in marketing of plain fabrics. A comprehensive Textile Policy is being formulated to address various issues being faced by Textile Industry including handlooms sector.

#### **Comprehensive scheme for development of handicrafts**

1437. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance granted by Government for development, promotion and upliftment of handicrafts in the country during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for development of handicrafts in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government has been implementing following seven generic schemes for the development promotion and upliftment of handicrafts in the country:

1. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
2. Marketing Support and Services Scheme
3. Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme
4. Human Resource Development Scheme
5. Research and Development Scheme
6. Handicrafts artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
7. Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

The grant released under the above mentioned scheme during the last two years is given in the Statements I and II.



**Statement-I**  
State-wise, scheme-wise funds released under handicrafts schemes during 2013-14

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	*Welfare	R&D	Infrast.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1145.50	31.2	254.83	64.49		20.16	0	1516.18
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	5.61		0		5.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.07	1.8	0	8.08		10.97		21.92
4.	Assam	247.23	72.1	735.89	143.37		34.04	38.75	1271.38
5.	Bihar	55.71	10.00	47.22	23.45		6.77		143.15
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0		0		0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.39	4.2	12.4	16.55		0		43.54
8.	Delhi	93.86	99.5	1336.05	168.58		419.73	350.00	2467.72
9.	Goa	0.90	0	6.75	0.87		0		8.52
10.	Gujarat	209.06	10.2	27.48	20.17		0		266.91
11.	Haryana	280.13	2.20	69.04	25.84		68.21		445.42
12.	Himachal Pradesh	26.70	4.8	76.4	2.17		2.89		112.96
13.	Jharkhand	26.95	0.00	7.44	18.96		0		53.35
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	273.78	25	41.99	44.72		13.18	300.00	698.67
15.	Karnataka	29.89	0.00	30.85	20.66		0		81.40
16.	Kerala	52.99	0.00	16.89	6.9		0		76.78
17.	Madhya Pradesh	214.11	14.2	64.48	75.75		24.59	53.75	446.88

₹ In lakhs

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	*Welfare	R&D	Infrast.	Total
18.	Maharashtra	68.28	2.40	55.45	27.39		7.69		161.21
19.	Manipur	212.43	19.5	45.66	71.75		48.52		397.86
20.	Meghalaya	0.75	6.8	0	10.76		0		18.31
21.	Mizoram	22.24	1.8	0	0		0		24.04
22.	Nagaland	74.91	15.40	0	14.29		0	15.64	120.24
23.	Odisha	675.31	7.20	99.75	38.37		6.9	22.20	849.73
24.	Punjab	113.97	5	65.38	57.72		4.66		246.73
25.	Puducherry	0.75	0	10.54	0		0		11.29
26.	Rajasthan	137.76	16.90	135.3	48.7		16.06	116.00	470.72
27.	Sikkim	18.57	12.70	4.51	13.67		0		49.45
28.	Tamil Nadu	68.90	0.00	90	51.93		1.15	12.80	224.78
29.	Tripura	13.16	15.4	0	38.39		0		66.95
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1056.45	48.1	503.64	269.12		139.84	31.79	2048.94
31.	Uttarakhand	33.71	0.00	20.45	76.66		0		130.82
32.	West Bengal	41.29	17.40	3	31.49		5	25.00	123.18
	ALL STATES					2194.00			2194.00
	TOTAL	5206.75	443.80	3761.39	1396.41	2194.00	830.36	965.93	14798.64

\* In welfare scheme State-wise funds are not released. Funds allocated country as a whole.

**Statement-II***State-wise, scheme-wise funds released under handicrafts schemes during 2014-15*

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	*Welfare	R&D	Infra.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.15	21.77	151.08	23.62		4.53	60.30	281.45
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	1.84		0.00	3.85	7.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	10.04		8.38		25.42
4.	Assam	61.63	73.45	389.94	157.22		38.89		721.13
5.	Bihar	33.18	1.50	19.03	45.54		2.18	14.26	115.69
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0		0.00		2.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	20.25	7.5	40.51	15.91		0.00		84.17
8.	Delhi	32.19	175.8	1857.27	102.4		119.34	1353.00	3640.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0	14	0		0.00		14.00
10.	Gujarat	113.97	9.9	46.41	16.76		0.00		187.04
11.	Haryana	71.97	5.73	42.20	15.96		2.11		137.97
12.	Himachal Pradesh	49.07	18.4	45.14	9.12		0.00		121.73
13.	Jharkhand	10.76	0.00	11.99	26.85		0.00		49.60
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.64	2.4	54.76	44.97		3.09	110.00	279.86
15.	Karnataka	13.45	0.00	24.91	6.19		0.00	223.77	268.32
16.	Kerala	18.72	3.50	36.58	3.55		0.00		62.35
17.	Madhya Pradesh	246.76	5.72	81.96	98.41		4.23		437.08
18.	Maharashtra	54.64	12.95	77.7	22.26		0.00		167.55

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	*Welfare	R&D	Infra.	Total
19.	Manipur	30.44	6	34.54	23.92		5.00	14.14	114.04
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.5	7	26.45		4.87		57.82
21.	Mizoram	0	0	12.25	7.5		2.41	25.00	47.16
22.	Nagaland	26.56	13.08	50.39	32.99		7.36	75.61	205.99
23.	Odisha	129.78	8.45	107.56	109.90		5.00	300.00	660.69
24.	Punjab	53.81	20.175	30.75	42.52		0.00		147.26
25.	Puducherry	0	0	10	5.5		0.00		15.50
26.	Rajasthan	63.54	6.30	61.53	58.26		1.67	360.00	551.30
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00	7	17.61		7.37		31.98
28.	Telangana								0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	13.69	2.40	166.08	30.66		0.00	12.80	225.63
30.	Tripura	1.22	0	16.4	19.72		10.72		48.06
31.	Uttar Pradesh	265.63	42.33	413.64	187.29		51.16	67.69	1027.74
32.	Uttarakhand	1.75	0.90	32.33	93.44		0.00		128.42
33.	West Bengal	8.65	22.25	35.71	32.13		2.85	26.25	127.84
	ALL STATES			14.97					14.97
	TOTAL	1406.45	480.01	3889.66	1288.53		281.16	2646.67	10007.45

\* In welfare scheme State-wise funds are not released. Funds allocated country as a whole.

**Welfare measures for weavers and artisans**

1438. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weavers and artisans are facing problems on account of funds not being made available to them and also on account of less marketing facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has got any welfare measures for weavers/artisans, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) For the welfare of handloom weavers and development of handloom sector, Government of India has been implementing following schemes:-

(i) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HECWS)

(ii) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

(a) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme(CHDS).

(b) Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.

(iii) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

(iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

As regard, Handicraft sector is concerned, Government of India has been implementing Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme comprising (i) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) (ii) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (AamAdmiBimaYojana (AABY) (iii) Support to artisans in indigent circumstances (iv) Credit Guarantee Scheme (v) Interest Subvention Scheme & (vi) Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base.

Implementation of these schemes is being monitored in cooperation with the State Governments with the objective that intended benefits reach weavers and artisans.

**Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana Projects**

1439. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the list and names of beneficiary organizations of Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) projects, State-wise, during the last ten years;

(b) the State-wise list of completed, discontinued and ongoing projects out of them;

(c) the State-wise and project-wise details of the total money sanctioned and utilized in respect of all completed, ongoing and discontinued projects; and

(d) the reports of all completed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Sir, the information is being collected from field units throughout the country and will be placed before the house subsequently.

#### **Promotion and development of handloom sector**

1440. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom industry has the capacity of generating more job opportunities compared to other textile industries of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has introduced any special promotional schemes for expansion and development of the said sector during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details of average annual expenditure incurred on the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Handloom Industry is an unorganized industry which can generate job opportunities particularly in rural areas.

(b) For expansion and development of handloom sector, following schemes/ programmes are under implementation during Twelfth Plan:-

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Yarn Supply Scheme
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

(c) During the last two years annual expenditure on the above schemes has been as under:-

		(₹ crore)	
Sl.N.	Name of the scheme	2013-14	2014-15
1.	National Handloom Development Programme		227.39
	(i) Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package	269.79	Merged with
	(ii) Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	117.35	NHDP
2.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme	27.50	14.45
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare scheme	66.00	42.25
4.	Yarn Suply Scheme	96.86	127.81
TOTAL (PLAN)		577.50	411.90

*The House re-assembled at one of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to question; Shri Manoj Sinha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 223 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th April, 2015, regarding 'IRCTC to emulate online shopping portals'. .... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please don't make this a habit, of corrections coming from the Prime Minister. It is a sad reflection on the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But if corrections are there, they have to come to the House, rather than the mistake being persisted.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, Sir; I entirely agree. I am only requesting, through you, Sir, to the Government not to make such mistakes; otherwise, there would be repeated corrections. That is a request through you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Mistakes should not be made. But in the event they have been made, they have to be corrected.

The House is adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. Supplementary Demands for Grants to lay on the Table, Shri Arun Jaitley.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2015-16**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2015-16. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I have to make this announcement first.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 31st of July 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

<b>BUSINESS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOTTED</b>
1. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	One hour
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-	
(a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012.	Four hours
(b) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Three hours
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2012-13.	Three hours
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2015-16.	Three hours

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**PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** उपसभापति महोदय, इसके बाद प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिज़नेस है। प्राइवेट मेंबर्स से संबंधित रिजॉल्यूशंस और बाकी बिल्स हैं। मेरा अनुरोध रहेगा कि इस तरफ के और उस तरफ के तकरीबन सभी सदस्य इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जो आज का प्राइवेट मेंबर्स रिजॉल्यूशंस का और बिल्स का बिज़नेस है, वह आज के बजाय अगले सेशन में हो। उसकी डेट, जब बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी अगले सेशन में बैठेगी, उस समय सभी पार्टीज़ चेयरमैन साहब के कमरे में जो डेट तय करेंगी, तब दी जाए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसको अगले सेशन के लिए लिया जाए, बजाय इसके कि इसको डेफर किया जाए। मेरा ख्याल है कि आप इस पर सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लें।

†**آقاند حزب اختلاف) جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** (اب سبھا پتی مہودے، اس کے بعد پرائیویٹ

ممبرس بزنس ہے، پرائیویٹ ممبر سے سمبندھت ریزولوشنس اور باقی بلس ہیں۔ میرا انورودھ رہے گا کہ اس طرف کے اور اس طرف کے تقریباً سبھی سڈمنے اس بات سے سہمت ہیں کہ جو آج کا پرائیویٹ ممبر ریزولوشنس کا اور بلس کا بزنس ہے، وہ آج کے بجائے اگلے سیشن میں ہو۔ اس کی ٹیٹ، بزنس ایڈوانزری کمیٹی اگلے سیشن میں بیٹھے آگی، اس وقت سبھی پارٹیز چیئرمین صاحب کے کمرے میں جو ٹیٹ طے کریں گی، تب دی جائے۔ میرا آپ سے نویدن ہے کہ اس کو اگلے سیشن کے لئے لیا جائے، بجائے اس کے کہ اس کو ڈیفر کیا جائے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ آپ اس پر سینس آف دی ہاؤس لے لیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA(Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I appreciate what the hon. Leader of Opposition has proposed. In fact, I am one of the movers of a Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yours is a second Resolution.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why don't you ask for a discussion for today?  
... (interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I wish, but in a situation as it is today. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But I want to ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, my Resolution is to urge upon the Government to make necessary amendments in the laws to abolish that penalty. ... (Interruptions)... Till that time, the Government should declare moratorium on death sentences. ... (Interruptions)... But the LoP has made that proposal. I wish the Chair protects my right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : It should be listed in the next Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection in accepting hon. LoP's suggestion and support it. But my only question to you is why don't you discuss it today?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am prepared, Sir, but the situation does not allow.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Even if you take the sense of the House, I think there is a consensus on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : My request is to all the Members.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House agrees.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : My party will support LoP's suggestion.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right...*(Interruptions)*...  
Now, hon. Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, LoP is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the  
House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;  
AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN  
JAITLEY): Sir, I quite understand that Shri D. Raja is always willing for a discussion.  
He has never shied away. But today is the first time that he is giving priority to  
disruption over ideology! ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we should yield to his request.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : See, sometimes, Rajas will also disrupt.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : It is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think that is the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, hon. LoP's motion and supported by Rajaji and with the consent of the House; that being the sense, the entire Private Members' Business listed for today is being postponed to the next Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, everything in the list should be valid for the day both Shri Rajeev Gowda's, yours and others. All will be valid. Yours will be valid for next Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Bill for withdrawal, Dr. Mahesh Sharma.

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### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Heritage Sites and provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आंध्र प्रदेश) : बस, बस ....*(व्यवधान)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I adjourn a House which is in order? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I adjourn a House which is in order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ये हाउस adjourn क्यों कराना चाहते हैं? ये डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते हैं? ....*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ....*(व्यवधान)*....

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I am thankful to you and also to the Ruling Party. By consensus we have deferred today's Business to the next Session, and there is no business left to discuss. Therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate this consensus. Why not this type of consensus on other issues also? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us make the beginning from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready if the House has a discussion and a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they are not ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... They do not want any discussion.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If the Ruling Party cooperates with the Opposition the way they have cooperated...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are always cooperating. हम हमेशा साथ देते हैं। ....*(व्यवधान)*....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: ... and if there is a give-and-take thing between the Government and the Opposition, the Opposition will definitely cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is no give-and-take between the Ruling Party and the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But let us start discussing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Ruling Party only wants to take, but does not give up something. They will have to give up something to get something.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we cannot start a debate on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government or politics can only be run by give and take, by consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, my suggestion is that both the Treasury Benches and the Opposition should sit together and try to find out some solution for the stalemate. With this observation ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। पिछले 10 दिनों से सदन के अंदर अपोजिशन ने जो रिजॉल्यूशन्स दिए हैं, अगर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा उनका response on the basis of the resolution, on contents of the resolution हो जाए, तो हमें डिस्कशन पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ....*(व्यवधान)*....

†چناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ہمیں کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے، اگر گورنمنٹ پچھلے 10 دنوں سے سدن کے اندر اپوزیشن نے جو ریزولوشن دئے ہیں، ان کا response on the basis of the resolution, on contents of the resolution ہو جائے، تو ہمیں ڈسکشن پر کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے۔

†مداخلت۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर ....(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है, जैसे पर्शियन में कहते हैं - आमदन, निशिस्तन, गुफ्तन, खुरदन, बर्खास्तन, इसका मतलब है कि वे आए, बैठे, बातचीत की, खाना खाया और चले गए, तो ऐसी मीटिंग से,

اُجناب غلام نبي آزاد: اگر گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے، جیسے پرشین میں کہتے ہیں، آمدن، نشستن، گفتن، خوردن، برخاستن، اس کا مطلب ہے کہ آئیں، بیٹھیں، بات چیت کی، کھانا کھایا اور چلے گئے، تو ایسی میٹنگ سے

they came, discussed, ate, sat and then they left or disappeared. If that type of meeting is going to take place between the Opposition and the Government, there has to be something ...(*Interruptions*)... With whatever agenda they may come to discuss with us, our demand should reflect in that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अपोजिशन की साइड से जितनी भी डिमांड्स आईं, उन सारे नोटिसों का जिस्ट यह है कि डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ....(व्यवधान).... हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं, हम जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ....(व्यवधान).... कोई कन्फ्यूजन नहीं है, कोई कंट्राडिक्शन नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान).... दिक्कत यह है कि वे जज भी हैं ....(व्यवधान).... खुद ही आप मुजरिम भी बनना चाहते हैं। ....(व्यवधान).... यदि आप चाहते हैं कि ....(व्यवधान).... यह possible नहीं है, एक चीज़....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a good interaction. Why do you make a noise?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि....(व्यवधान).... आप कहते हैं कि डिस्कशन करो ....(व्यवधान).... हम कहते हैं कि अभी करो, आज करो, इसी समय करिए, सोमवार से करिए। ....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A good interaction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: किसी का इस्तीफा ....(व्यवधान).... आप यह समझ गए हैं कि ....(व्यवधान).... आपके शोर मचाने से, सरकार पर कोई अंतर नहीं होगा। ....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हम आपको साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं। ....(व्यवधान).... हम विकास के रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं। ....(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमारी डिमांड है कि आप एक्शन ले लो। ....(व्यवधान).... आप एक्शन ले लो, उसके बाद चर्चा करेंगे। ....(व्यवधान).... आप एक्शन ले लो, उसके बाद चर्चा करेंगे। ....(व्यवधान)....

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہماری ٹیمنا ہے کہ آپ ایکشن لے لو۔ (مداخلت)۔ آپ ایکشن لے لو، اس کے بعد چرچہ کریں گے۔ (مداخلت)۔ آپ ایکشن لے لو، اس کے بعد چرچہ کریں گے۔ (مداخلت)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Let me say something.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, आप चर्चा शुरू कराइए। ....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Why do you shout? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't shout. Don't shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is an effort ...*(Interruptions)*... The effort from ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, पहले discussion कराइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this interaction was good, but if there is a genuine effort,... *(Interruptions)*... Now please \*. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please; please. No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; keep quiet. You cannot speak from there. Go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you go to your seat. You cannot speak from there. You cannot speak from there. Go to your seat. See, I am telling you ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please ...*(Interruptions)*... See, if there is ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is an effort for solving the stalemate, that should be welcomed. My request is let there be a genuine effort. This interaction between the hon. LoP and the Minister was good because at least both of them showed that they have some interest in solving the problem. I wish their attempts all success, and I hope next week we will function in the House smoothly. I hope next week ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: With action taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, with action. I am not denying anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Not dry discussion alone. The discussion should be followed by action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not forestalling anything. I am not deciding anything. I am only hoping for the best ...*(Interruptions)*... With these words, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd of August, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 3rd August, 2015.*

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair