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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 29th April, 2016/9th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Suresh Gopi (Nominated)

FELICITATION TO SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS OF ISRO ON SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF IRNSS-1G

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) yesterday successfully launched the seventh satellite of the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System, IRNSS- 1G, using PSLV - C 33, on the 28th of April, 2016, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

IRNSS-1G is the seventh and the last satellite in the series of the constellation of Regional Navigation Satellite System and the successful launch of it has catapulted India into an elite club of nations, with their own satellite navigation systems.

This has added yet another precious milestone in the success story of the Indian Space history. The credit for this landmark achievement undoubtedly goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

On behalf of the House and my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and the technicians, who were associated with this project and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements. We wish them all success for their future endeavours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Law and Justice

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 D.V. Sadananda Gowda, I lay

on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Law and Justice. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4418/16/16]

(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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Sugar Cess Act, 1982:—
 - (1) S.O. 258 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, regarding levying and collection of duty of excise as a cess for the purpose of Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, on all sugar produced by any sugar factory in India at a rate of one hundred twenty four rupees per quintal of sugar *w.e.f.* 1st February, 2016.
 - (2) S.O. 259 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, appointing the 1st day of February, 2016 as the date on which the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Act, 2015 shall come into force. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4378/16/16]
- II. 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. 23 (E), dated the 13th January, 2016, publishing the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4836/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

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

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

- (1) G.S.R. 881 (E), dated the 18th November, 2015, publishing the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 2015 (in English and Hindi).
- (2) G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2016, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 881 (E), dated the 18th November, 2015 (in English only). [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4547/16/16]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 and sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997: –

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (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. 4548/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Mumbai and Maharashtra Insecticides Limited, Akola, Maharashtra and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: –
 - (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Mumbai, along with the Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary, the Maharashtra Insecticides Limited, Akola, Maharashtra, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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.4642/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अधीन औषधि (मूल्य नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (औषध विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 701 (अ), दिनांक 10 मार्च, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4539/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Companies and related papers

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

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

(i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.4469/16/16]

(ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.4470/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया: महोदय, मैं कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन कीटनाशी (संशोधन) नियम, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 164(अ), दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 4408/16/16]

Reports (2015) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Sinha, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2015 - Union Government (Railways) - Railway Finances (Report No. 53 of 2015), Appropriation Accounts [Part I -Review, Part II - Detailed Appropriation Accounts and Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure -G)];
[Placed in Library. See No. LT.4591/16/16]
- (ii) Audit on the Preparedness for the Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 for the year ended March, 2015 (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) - Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Civil), Report No. 54 of 2015;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4587/16/16]
- (iii) Report No. 6 of 2016 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2015, Performance Audit on Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof, imitation jewellery, coins (Chapter 71 of CTH) - Union Government, Department of Revenue, Indirect taxes - Customs;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4589/16/16]
- (iv) Report No. 7 of 2016 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2015, Performance Audit on Implementation of Passport Seva Project - Union Government (Civil); and
[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4590/16/16]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 (Social Audit Rules) - Report No. 8 of 2016 [Union Government (Civil)].
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.4588/16/16]

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the 95th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of AYUSH.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Thirty First Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Civil Aviation; and
- (ii) Two Hundred Thirty Second Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Tourism.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (1A) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA SABHA ON PREVENTION OF
CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013**

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"भ्रष्टाचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 सम्बन्धी राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन के प्रस्तुतीकरण के लिए दिया गया समय अगले सत्र के प्रथम सप्ताह के अंतिम दिवस तक बढ़ाया जाए।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह सूचित करता हूँ कि सोमवार, 2 मई, 2016 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिए जाएंगे:-

1. आज की कार्यसूची में शामिल निम्नलिखित से बकाया सरकारी कार्य की किसी मद पर विचार:-

(i) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में विनियोग (रेल) संख्या 2 विधेयक, 2016 पर विचार और लौटाना; और

(ii) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 पर विचार और पारित करना।

2. निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों के कार्यचालन पर चर्चा:-

(i) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय;

(ii) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय;

(iii) वित्त मंत्रालय;

(iv) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय; और

(v) विदेश मंत्रालय।

3. बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012 पर विचार और पारित करना;

4. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में भारतीय न्यास (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और पारित करना; और

5. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में सूचना प्रदाता संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और पारित करना।

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON GSPC SCAM

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair – Zero Hour submissions. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I get precedence by ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have given a notice on the GSPC scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One by one, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have given a notice on the GSPC scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on the GSPC scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to know whether I will be able to raise the matter or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You tell me under which rule you have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the notice should be under some rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, under the relevant rule, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you say that you have given a notice, you must tell under which rule you have given it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have given a notice. I gave it yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is worth 20,000 crores of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*... ₹ 20,000 crores of bank money ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You have not been allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us first understand whether it is a Zero Hour notice or a notice under some other rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is worth 20,000 crores of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You find out and tell me under which rule you have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I will be able to help you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, under rule 187, I have given a notice of Breach of Privilege against Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please allow me to deal with that. Sit down. You are my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is a serious issue of reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. Sit down now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You See, I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have replied to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am addressing his case. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He is wilfully misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

First, all of you take your seats. Then, one of you can raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, my point of order is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आपने उन्हें बुला लिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): रोज-रोज यह तमाशा हो रहा है, ज़ीरो ऑवर कब चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told him that I will allow him. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: *

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, my point of order is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, my point of order is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, why is he standing up? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking her, not you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am sitting now, but why is he standing up?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide that. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You decide, Sir.

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

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, my point of order is when the Chair is on his legs, why is the mike of one hon. Member only on? It is always on. I have been noticing it for the last two days. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why is it so? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, when the Chair is on his legs, why is his mike on? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ये नये मैम्बर आए हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... He does not know how to talk?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, why is he standing up? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: * ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Mr. Pavan Kumar, I have called you, I will give you a chance. Don't worry. I am trying to give you a chance. For that, the House should be in order. That is what I am trying to do. I want every Member to express his or her views. I am nobody to prevent that and I will not do that. I want to create a situation by which all of you can do. That is all what I am trying. Please cooperate with me.

*Not recorded.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): But, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, you are going too far, I am telling you. Now, let me deal with the point of order of Kumari Selja. You See, his mike may be on because when he stood up, I called his name. I took his name and I asked. It is for the office to keep his mike on. That is why his mike is on. This is number one. First, I called Shri Jairam Ramesh. I heard him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I withdraw that word. ...*(Interruptions)*... I withdraw that word. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I withdraw that word. Jairamji, I withdraw that word. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I withdraw that word. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I dealt with that because without knowing the rule, I cannot give a ruling. That is the whole point. But if you give the rule, I will give the ruling. Then, I called Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: But, Sir, that was. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I know. See, it is after I called you that all this happened.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I had stood up, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were there, I know. Dr. Subramanian Swamy stood up and asked about his privilege notice. He has every right to ask. If he has given a privilege motion notice, he has every right to ask. It is my duty to respond to it. Therefore, I wanted to respond to it. That is why his mike was on. There is nothing wrong in that. Now, I will give the response. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; I am giving the response. If you have given a privilege notice, there is a rule by which privilege notices are being dealt with. The privilege notice will be first examined by the hon. Chairman. If he *prima facie* finds that there is some case, he will refer it to the Privileges Committee. So, if you have given a notice, it is under the consideration of the Office and the Chairman will examine it and take a decision whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. That is the position. Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma; nobody else.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Agreement of Nepal with China on transit rights and multiple train routes**

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I hope I won't be disturbed now. Sir, I was raising an issue that in the month of March, there was a visit by the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli, to Beijing, and, as you are aware, Sir, several agreements were signed during that visit. It is particularly relevant for us that among the agreements that were signed, there were agreements to provide multiple train routes between China and Nepal, and to grant Nepal transit rights through China. Now, obviously, Sir, this attempt to bypass the geographical interface between Nepal and India and, to some extent, the geographical dependence of Nepal on India, by these kinds of agreements between China and Nepal, has serious strategic implications for us. What surprises me, Sir, is the response of our Ministry of External Affairs, which seems to believe that because 98 per cent our trade goes through China right now, there will be no impact of these agreements and the resentments created in Nepal by the unofficial five-month blockade will have no strategic implications. I want to say to you, Sir, that even though Nepal may be at the mercy of geography, as somebody put it, it should not become the victim of diplomatic complacency. This is my point to you, and I also want to raise the question that in the light of these agreements, what are we doing in order to further strengthen our relationship with Nepal, including in areas such as greater access to ports, better border roads, easier trade and transit rights, and certainly a greater interface and interaction with the Nepalese political leadership. That is one part of it. The second part is, what China's nefarious game going on in this region is. I say this with great respect and we respect our relationship with China. Sir, you are aware that China still gives stapled visas to those from Arunachal. You are still aware that they have stalled the Maulana Masood Azhar's matter from being taken up in the U.N. And here, we have a Government that first grants a visa to a so-called Uyghur dissident, and having granted it, withdraws it. What is our relationship with China? Are we aware of what is going on between China and Nepal? And, are we aware of what is going between China and Pakistan?

So, Sir, my question to you is simply this. I think that sometimes, this Government's eye is off the strategic ball in terms of diplomacy. We saw the crisis unfold in Nepal and now, the response to the agreements that China and Nepal have signed have met with the kind of complacency rarely seen in the chancelleries of the world. Sir, through you, I urge upon this Government to respond to the fact that these agreements have been signed and they have a major impact on our strategic interest with Nepal and in the region.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढनिया (राजस्थान): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† شری غلام رسول بنیادی (بہار): سر، میں بھی مائیے سمسائیے کے آلیکھ سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

**Shifting of coach manufacturing project from Kalahandi
to Visakhapatnam by Railways**

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आप जानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने कालाहांडी, बलांगीर और कोरापुट को एक स्पेशल रीजन आइडेंटिफाई किया है। सर, नरला पहले मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी थी। वहां पर चपटाखंड गांव में पिछली सरकार ने रेलवे की एक कोच रिपेयरिंग फैक्टरी बनाने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन बाद में उसके बारे में जब हमने आरटीआई से पता किया, तो उसमें बताया गया कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ग्राउंड पर उसको वहां से शिफ्ट करके आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विशाखापट्टनम लाया जा रहा है। इस बात को लेकर मेरे जिले कालाहांडी में एजिटेशन चल रहा है। इस मुद्दे को हमारी पार्टी बीजेडी के सभी विधायकों ने और सभी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने भी विधान सभा में उठाया है। अभी-अभी हमारे रेल मंत्री सुरेश प्रभु जी भुवनेश्वर गए थे, तो वे चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिलने गए। माननीय नवीन पटनायक जी ने भी इस मुद्दे को उनके सामने रखा। तो उन्होंने अभी कहा है कि वहां डेढ़ महीने के अन्दर हम इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ करेंगे, एक कमेटी बिठाएंगे।

सर, बात यहां पर यह है कि हम कोई ज्यादा बड़ी चीज़ नहीं मांग रहे हैं। यह एक विडम्बना है कि जो चीज़ हमें मिल रही थी, वह भी हमसे छीनी जा रही है। यहां प्लानिंग कमीशन की जगह नीति आयोग बनाया गया। यह नीति आयोग किसके लिए बनाया गया? जैसे हाथ की पांचों उंगलियां बराबर नहीं होती हैं, तो भारत सरकार ने, पिछली यूपीए सरकार ने जब उस एरिया को सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका माना, तो वहां रेलवे का एक छोटा सा repair wagon मैन्युफैक्चरिंग युनिट आना था। क्या यह बात सच है कि 25 फरवरी, 2014 को वहां रेलवे मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट द्वारा फाउंडेशन स्टोन रखा जाना था? इसमें कहां तक सच्चाई है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी जानने की उम्मीद रखता हूं। यहां पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस बात को थोड़ा गहराई से लें। रीजनल इम्बैलेंस की बात आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में राज्यों के बीच हो रही है, लेकिन राज्यों के बीच इम्बैलेंस की बात करना तो दूर की बात है, यहां केन्द्र से भी अगर रीजनल इम्बैलेंस होता है, तो हमारी सरकार को, हम लोगों को केन्द्र नेग्लेक्ट करता है। वहां हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने और हमारी पार्टी बीजेडी के सभी विधायकों ने इस बात को बार-बार बोला है कि केन्द्र सरकार हमें नेग्लेक्ट कर रही है। हम कोई और बात नहीं उठा रहे हैं, हम false propaganda नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम issue base के ऊपर बोलते हैं कि जो चीज़ हमें मिली हुई है, उसको क्यों हमसे छीना जा रहा है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से ओडिशा के लिए इसमें बड़ा नेग्लेक्ट और क्या हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: टाइम ओवर हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ए.यू. सिंह देव (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार स्वैन (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Alleged atrocities on students by police in NIT, Srinagar

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जो राष्ट्रीय ध्वज 'तिरंगा' है, उसकी आन, बान और शान के लिए हमारे जवानों ने अपना जीवन अर्पित किया है। इस देश में उसी के नेतृत्व में, कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में, आज़ादी की जो लड़ाई लड़ी गई, तब देश आज़ाद हुआ। परन्तु जब से भाजपा की सरकार आई है, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में चाहे वह हैदराबाद हो, जेएनयू हो या एनआईटी हो, कश्मीर में हो, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद इससे जुड़े हुए संगठन हर जगह पर एक ऐसी राजनीति कर रहे हैं, जिससे बिखराव उत्पन्न हो। यह दुखद है, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि जिस राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की बात भारतीय जनता पार्टी करती है, अपने दोहरे आचरण के कारण दूसरे हिस्सों में कुछ करती है, श्रीनगर में कुछ और करती है। 5-6 अप्रैल, 2016 को वहां के एनआईटी के छात्रों ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज 'तिरंगा' फहराया। वे चाहते थे कि उन्हें उस ध्वज को फहराने की अनुमति मिले। परन्तु मझे यह कहने में बहुत दुख हो रहा है कि चूंकि इनकी सरकार देश में भी है और इनकी सरकार कश्मीर में भी है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी से जुड़े हुए संगठन के जो लोग हैं, इनकी यह नीयत है कि जहां पर छात्र हैं और जो उनकी विचारधारा से मेल न खाते हों, उनको कुचला जाए। तो इनसे जुड़े संगठनों द्वारा श्रीनगर की धरती पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज 'तिरंगा' फहराने वाले एनआईटी के छात्रों पर, जिनमें विकलांग छात्र भी शामिल थे, उन पर लाठीचार्ज किया गया, मारा-पीटा गया और जो गिर गए थे, उनको भी मारा गया। आज वे छात्र यहां पर दिल्ली में आकर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। वे यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें राष्ट्रीय ध्वज 'तिरंगा' फहराने दिया जाए और भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन्हें राष्ट्रीय ध्वज 'तिरंगा' फहराने नहीं दे रही है। छात्रों और इनके बीच में यही संघर्ष है। वह 'तिरंगा', जिसके लिए लोगों ने जान दी हो और बलिदान दिया हो, उस पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी दोहरी राजनीति करती है कि वह देश के हिस्सों में कुछ कहे और कश्मीर में कुछ और कहे। हम यह भी नहीं भूलें कि जब बहुत ही अच्छे वातावरण में जम्मू और कश्मीर में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब एक वातावरण बनाया गया था। स्थानीय लोग संघर्ष नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन इनकी जो सत्ता लिप्सा की आदत है, ये जो सत्ता के भूखे लोग हैं, ये शिक्षण संस्थाओं में एक जहर बो रहे हैं, एक कैंसर बो रहे हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश के शिक्षण संस्थानों में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): लाल चौक पर तिरंगा किसने फहराया था?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये तिरंगा नहीं फहराने दे रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से विनम्रतापूर्वक सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोहरा आचरण, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी का है कि वहाँ पर तिरंगा नहीं फहराने दिया जा रहा है, हम इसकी निन्दा करते हैं और इनसे कहना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Time over.
...(Interruptions)... Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)... Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। आप लोग प्रभात झा जी का समय ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग प्रभात झा जी का समय ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...Shri Prabhat Jha, please start. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha, please.
...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... That Member ...(Interruptions)...
Sit down, that Member. ...(Interruptions)...

Death of children due to cancer in the country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक गंभीर मसले की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह मसला है कैंसर रोग। जिसके सुनने मात्र से अगर किसी परिवार में कैंसर का कोई मरीज होता है, तो उसका सारा परिवार दुखी और घबरा जाता है और जो मरीज होता है, वह समझले लगता है कि अब मेरी मृत्यु निकट है। ऐसे असाध्य रोग के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट आई है। यह रिपोर्ट टाटा मेमोरियल कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर ने दी है। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में प्रति दिन एक साल से लेकर 14 साल तक के 50 बच्चे इस रोग से मर जाते हैं और वर्ष भर में 18 हजार से अधिक बच्चों की मौत होती है। अगर older age में या प्रौढ़ उम्र में यह रोग डिटेक्ट होता है, तो समझ में आता है कि चलो उसने जिन्दगी का एक हिस्सा जी लिया, लेकिन एक साल के बच्चे से लेकर 14 साल के बच्चों की मृत्यु इस बीमारी से हो रही है। विदेशों में भी इसका इलाज हुआ है, इसके लिए एक नीति बनी है और इसके तहत इस रोग को डिटेक्ट किया जाता है। मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि पहले तो टोरोंटो के विश्वविद्यालय में और टाटा मेमोरियल कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर में जो शोध किया गया है, आप इन शोधों का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन करें और देश की आनेवाली पीढ़ी का यानी एक साल के बच्चे और 14 साल के बच्चे का रोग निवारण हो। कैंसर डिटेक्ट करने तथा उस शोध पर अध्ययन करके इसके लिए कोई नेशनल पॉलिसी बनाई जाए, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ी कम से कम कैंसर से वंचित हो। अगर इस रोग का पता लगे, तो फर्स्ट स्टेज में ही उसका इलाज हो सके। यह मेरी सरकार से मांग है। इतनी ही नहीं, बल्कि कैंसर के मामले में एक नहीं अनेक चीजें करने की आवश्यकत हैं। हर अस्पताल में इसके लिए अलग से एक वार्ड बने, जैसे "एम्स" में है, टाटा मेमोरियल कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर में है। देश में 14-15 जगह इस तरह के अस्पताल हैं, लेकिन एक से 14 साल के बच्चे को नंबर लगाना पड़ता है। देर से नंबर आने के कारण उसकी हालत खराब हो जाती है यानि उसका स्टेज आगे बढ़ जाता है और कैंसर उसके पूरे शरीर में बहुत तेजी से फैल जाता है और उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। सरकार से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ऐसे मामलों पर सरकार संवेदनशील होकर उनके इलाज के लिए तात्कालिक व्यवस्था करे, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ी कैंसर से बच सके और एक से 14 साल का बच्चा कैंसर रोग से मुक्त हो सके।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रानी नाराह (असम): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire House is one with this issue. I think the Government should take it very seriously. Cancer is so rampant and spreading like anything in the country and, especially, in my State Kerala, it is much more; I am telling you. I do not know why. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आपने जो बात कही है और ऑनरेबल प्रभात झा जी ने जो बात कही, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैंसर की समस्या के समाधान के लिए हमारी सरकार बहुत ही तत्परता के साथ काम कर रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस संबंध में जो चिंताएं व्यक्त की हैं और आपने जो निर्देश दिया है, हम माननीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को इसके बारे में कहेंगे।

Withdrawal of forces from Siachen

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, सियाचिन में 10 जवान अभी दबे हुए हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि सियाचिन का जो इलाका है, वह इंसान के रहने के लिए इतनी दिक्कत और तकलीफ वाला है कि अब तक वहां लगभग 882 लोग बर्फ में जमकर शहीद हो चुके हैं। भारत सरकार की बहस इस बात पर होती है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ चर्चा हो या न हो, यह केवल इसी सरकार का रवैया नहीं है, बल्कि सभी सरकारों का यही रवैया रहा है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी समस्या है कि इसको हमें इस तरह से रखना चाहिए कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान की वार्ता जब कभी किसी से हो, तो यह ध्यान में रहे कि वहां केवल पाकिस्तान नहीं है, बल्कि चीन भी है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है, जो इंसानियत और मानवीयता से भरा हुआ है। उनकी तरफ से लोग, खासकर उनके जवान और अफसर भी बड़े पैमाने पर वहां बर्फ में दबकर मरे हैं। वहां अभी 10 जवान बर्फ के नीचे दबे हुए हैं, उनके पास 5 मीटर से ज्यादा देखने की जगह नहीं है और मुझे नहीं लगता कि वे वापस आ पाएंगे। वहां पहले ही 882 लोग शहीद हो चुके हैं। इस मामले का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और आसान उपाय यह है कि हमें उनके इस संबंध में बात करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में हमारी पाकिस्तान से पहले भी बात हुई थी और इसका समाधान हुआ था, लेकिन मामला फिर बिगड़ गया, क्योंकि दोनों के बीच बहुत अविश्वास है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार जब कभी उनसे वार्ता करती है, जैसे अभी वार्ता हुई थी, तो वह उन्हीं बातों पर ज्यादा चर्चा करती है जो उलझे हुए हैं। ये उन पर बात करें, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि सियाचिन का मामला उन देशों के लिए भी तकलीफदेह है और हमारे लिए भी तकलीफदेह है। यहां पर ये लोग बैठे जरूर हैं, लेकिन यहां विदेश मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी नहीं हैं और सरकार का कोई कर्ता-धर्ता भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला गम्भीर है और अगर आप अपने एजेंडे में इस मामले को पहले नम्बर पर रखेंगे तो इसका समाधान हो सकता है। इसलिए आगे आने वाले समय में जो भी चर्चा हो, उसमें आप ऐसी बात रखिए, जिससे कुछ रास्ता निकले। यह ऐसा मामला है, जिसमें रास्ता निकल सकता है। आपको चीन के साथ भी बात करनी चाहिए। सियाचिन में जो कब्रिस्तान बना हुआ है, उस कब्रिस्तान का समाधान हम लोगों को किसी भी तरह से निकालना चाहिए। यही मेरी विनती है और इस बवाल को मैं सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†شری غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): میں اس موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Contract between Agusta Westland and Christian Michel

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Standing Committee on Information Technology in its 47th Report, which was laid on the Table of this House on 7th May 2013, had dealt with the issues arising from paid news. The paid news has acquired the character of cancer on our democracy. On the Agusta Westland deal, I think recently one of the channels, perhaps the NewsX, had published a contract which was signed between the middleman and the company for managing the Indian Press to produce favourable reports for the deal. I have already given a notice for Short Duration Discussion under Rule 176. I am rising here to request this House through you that this is such an important matter that it should be discussed in a Short Duration Discussion in the House.

**Illegal recovery from farmers by Biotech Company
Maheco Mosento Bio-Tech Ltd.**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, बायोटेक कम्पनी माहिको मोंसेटो बायोटेक लिमिटेड (एमएमबीएल) द्वारा किसानों से बिना पेटेंट वाले कपास बीज पर रॉयल्टी के नाम पर फर्जी तरीके से अवैध वसूली की जा रही है। एमएमबीएल को बीजी-2 के लिए भारत में पेटेंट नियमों के तहत 20.02.2009 को मंजूरी मिली, किन्तु कम्पनी ने बिना मंजूरी के ही वर्ष 2006 से बिक्री शुरू कर दी थी और अवैध तरीके से ट्रेट वैल्यू के नाम पर किसानों से कपास बीज के 450 ग्राम के पैकेट पर 1,100 रुपए की अवैध वसूली की गई।

आज तक एमएमबीएल कम्पनी द्वारा बीजी-1 कपास बीज का पेटेंट नहीं लिया गया है और इसे धड़ल्ले से भारत में बेचा जा रहा है तथा कम्पनी द्वारा 450 ग्राम का पैकेट, जिसका मूल्य 500 रुपए है, वर्ष 2000 में ट्रेट वैल्यू के साथ 1,600 रुपए में बेचा जा रहा था और आज 1,800 रुपए में बेचा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार किसानों से ट्रेट मूल्य के नाम पर 1,300 रुपए की ठगी की जा रही है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि संबंधित कम्पनी द्वारा किसानों का ठगा गया धन अविलम्ब वसूला जाए तथा उस पर अंकुश लगाया जाए, ताकि किसानों के साथ कोई ठगी अथवा धोखाधड़ी न हो सके।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Motilal Vora. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must take action against the foreign company which is exploiting the farmers, as mentioned by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is noted. Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy; not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; not here. Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to be very careful in pronouncing names because Mr. Tyagi is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा था, मेरा यह कहना है कि आप जब बोलते हैं और नाम लेते हैं या बात करते वक्त हिन्दी बोलते हैं, वह इतनी सुरीली और इतनी अच्छी होती है कि उसके लिए आपको बधाई देनी चाहिए। Pronunciation में गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन आप इस सदन में अंग्रेज़ी से ज्यादा हिन्दी बोलते हैं, इससे भारतीय भाषाओं की बहुत बड़ी मदद आप करते हैं। मैं आपको इसके लिए विशेष तौर पर बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: अगर हिन्दी में लिखा होगा तो मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ, अंग्रेज़ी में प्रॉब्लम है क्योंकि उसमें you are writing one way and then you are reading in a different way. You write Babbar. You can pronounce this way or that way. आप हिन्दी में लिखिए। अगर हिन्दी में लिखा होगा तो मैं ठीक तरह से पढ़ूंगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, एक identity में भी गलती हुई है। नीरज शेखर जी के बारे में identity में गलती हुई है। उसके संबंध में मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सजीव कुमार जी ये हैं। इसमें आइडेंटिफिकेशन अलग होना चाहिए, सजीव कुमार जी अलग हैं और नीरज शेखर जी अलग हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Regarding Mr. Tyagi, there is no mistaken identification. That's all. Now, Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi. You start from now. आप अब से शुरू कीजिए।

Alleged lynching of muslims in Jharkhand

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): शुक्रिया सर, जनाब सदर साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से झारखंड में अक़ल्लियतों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार और जो ज़ालिमाना रवैया हो रहा है, इसकी तरफ पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 18 मार्च, 2016 का गांव नवादा, ब्लॉक बालूमाथ, थाना हैरहंज का यह वाकया है। वहां के गरीब अक़ल्लियत के लोगों के जीने के दो ही रास्ते हैं - या तो वे महुआ चुनें या महुआ चुनकर बेचें, तो ही उनकी जीविका चलती है। सर, इस मज़दूरी के अलावा उनके पास जीविका का कोई दूसरा ज़रिया नहीं है। वहां के मज़लूम अंसारी और इम्तियाज़ खान बाज़ाबत्ता रसीद लिए हुए हैं और बाज़ाबत्ता तौर से उनका एक पुराना कारोबार है, जो इस मेले से भैंस खरीदकर उस मेले में बेचते हैं, किसानों को बेचते हैं। 18 मार्च को भौर में जब वे मेले में जा रहे थे तो जिस ज़ालिमाना तरीके से उन लोगों को पेड़ से रस्सी डालकर फांसी दी गयी, मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेज़ों ने भी ऐसी सज़ा भारतीयों को नहीं दी होगी। अभी हजारीबाग में और हैरत इस बात की है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने, हमको लगता है कि वहां की अक़ल्लियतों को भारतीय नहीं माना और भीख के तौर पर एक लाख रुपये देने की बात कही और कहा कि उनको एक लाख रुपया डी.सी. दे दे। उससे भी ज्यादा दुख की बात है और मैं सारे सदन की तवज्जो चाहता हूँ कि अक़ल्लियतों का भरोसा टूट रहा है, जिस तरह से वहां, आपके हैरहंज थाने का, एक थाना पदाधिकारी जो वहां पर डेप्युटेशन पर लॉ एंड ऑर्डर देखने के लिए आए थे और कंट्रोल करने के लिए .. लोग इंसानों मांगने के लिए आए थे, लोग न्याय मांगने आए थे, उनकी मोटर साइकिलों को थाने में तोड़ा गया, मज़लूम अंसारी के चाचा और भाइयों की दाढ़ियां नोची गईं। इससे ज्यादा हद तो उस वक्त हो गई, जब हमारी हुबुलवतनी को गाली दी गई और कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान जाओ। हमें पाकिस्तान भेजने वाले वे कौन लोग हैं? हमें पाकिस्तान भेजने वाले हमारे बाप-दादा की तारीख पर हैं। जब मुल्क की आज़ादी की बुनियाद पड़ रही थी, तो उन लोगों ने एक ही ट्रेन रखी थी, जो हुबुलवतनी का सर्टिफिकेट बांट रहे हैं। सरहद का कौन सा वह इलाका है, जो मेरे बाप-दादा के खून से लाल नहीं है? ये कौन लोग हैं, जो धर्म के नाम पर,

मज़हब के नाम पर बांट रहे हैं? मैं इन्साफ चाहता हूँ। इसी के साथ मैं, उस थाना पदाधिकारी की बर्खास्तगी का मुतालबा करता हूँ। हजारीबाग चार-छह दिनों से नहीं, बल्कि 15 दिनों से जल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† (شری غلام رسول بلیاوی) بہار: (شکریہ سر، جناب صدر صاحب، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے جھاکھنڈ میں اقلیتوں کے ساتھ جو ڈرویوپار اور جو ظالمانہ رویہ ہو رہا ہے، اس کی طرف پورے سدن کا دھیان آکرشیت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اٹھارہ مارچ، 2016 کو گاؤں نوادہ، بلاک بالومات، تھانہ حیربنج کا یہ واقعہ ہے۔ وہاں کے غریب اقلیت کے لوگوں کے جینے کے دو ہی راستے ہیں۔ یا تو وہ مہوہ چنیں یا مہوہ چنکر بیچیں، تو ہی ان کی جیویکا چلتی ہے۔ سر، اس مزدوری کے علاوہ ان کے پاس کوئی دوسرا جیویکا کا ذریعہ نہیں ہے۔ وہاں کے مظلوم انصاری اور امتیاز خان باضابطہ رسید لیے ہوئے ہیں اور باضابطہ طور سے ان کا ایک پرانا کاروبار ہے، جو اس میلے سے بھینس اس میلے سے خرید کر اس میلے میں بیچتے ہیں، کسانوں کو بیچتے ہیں۔ اٹھارہ مارچ کو بھور میں جب وہ میلے میں جارہے تھے تو جس ظالمانہ طریقے سے ان لوگوں کو پیڑ سے رمی ڈال کر پھانسی دی گئی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انگریزوں نے بھی ایسی سزا بھارتیوں کو نہیں دی ہوگی۔

ابھی ہزاری باغ میں اور حیرت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہاں کے مکھیہ منتری نے ہم کو لگتا ہے کہ وہاں کی اقلیتوں کو بھارتیہ نہیں مانا۔ بھیک کے طور پر ایک لاکھ روپے دینے کی بات کہی اور کہا کہ ان کو ایک لاکھ روپیہ ڈی سی دے دے۔ اس سے بھی زیادہ دکھ کی بات ہے اور میں سارے سدن کی توجہ چاہتا ہوں کہ اقلتوں کا بھروسہ ٹوٹ رہا ہے، جس طرح سے وہاں، آپ کے حیربنج تھانے کا، ایک تھانہ پدادھیکاری جو وہاں پرنٹیویشن پر لائڈ آرڈر دیکھنے کے لیے آئے تھے اور کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے لوگ انصاف مانگنے کے لیے آئے تھے، لوگ نیانے مانگنے آئے تھے، ان کی موٹر سائیکلوں کو تھانے میں توڑا گیا، مظلوم انصاری کے چاچا اور بھائیوں کی داڑھیاں نوچی گئیں۔ اس سے زیادہ حد تو اس وقت ہوگئی، جب ہماری حب الوطنی کو گالی دی گئی اور کہا گیا کہ پاکستان جاؤ۔ ہمیں پاکستان بھیجنے والے وہ کون لوگ ہیں؟ ہمیں پاکستان بھیجنے والے ہمارے باپ دادا کی تاریخ پر ہیں۔ جب ملک کی آزادی کی بنیاد پڑ رہی تھی، تو ان لوگوں نے ایک بی ٹرین رکھی تھی، جو حب الوطنی کا سرٹیفکیٹ بانٹ رہے ہیں۔ سرحد کا کون سا وہ علاقہ ہے، جو میرے باپ دادا کے خون سے لال نہیں ہے؟ یہ کون لوگ ہیں، جو دھرم کے نام پر مذہب کے نام پر بانٹ رہے ہیں؟ میں انصاف چاہتا ہوں اسی کے ساتھ میں، اس تھانہ پدادھیکاری کی برخاستگی کا مطالبہ کرتا ہوں۔ ہزاری باغ چار چھ دنوں سے نہیں، بلکہ پندرہ دنوں سے جل رہا ہے۔

—(مداخلت)—

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के. टाइम हो गया। Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who have associated, their names may be added.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही ज़ज्बाती तकरीर की और उसमें वास्तविकता क्या है, सच्चाई है कि नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि यह बात सही है कि उन्होंने जितनी ज़ज्बाती तकरीर की है, उतनी सच्चाई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी जो झारखंड की सरकार पर आरोप लगाए हैं, उसके बारे में मैं झारखंड सरकार से बात जरूर करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्य ने जो आरोप लगाए हैं, उसमें कितनी सच्चाई है और कितनी सच्चाई नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बलियावी जी, आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। जो मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, इसको पहले सुनिए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जब दो लोगों को पेड़ से लटकाया गया था, तब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा। मैं सभी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने दो दिन पहले बड़ी अच्छी तरह से छापा। उसके बाद मैंने थोड़ा रिसर्च किया, तो जो भी हमारे एम.पी. साहब ने कहा है, मेरे ख्याल में दर्जनों बस्तियों को अभी तक आग लगा दी गई है, माइनॉरिटी के लोगों को मारा जा रहा है। मुझे अफसोस है कि माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स के मंत्री खुद कह रहे हैं कि यह सच है या नहीं है। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈیپٹی چیئرمین سر، جب دو لوگوں کو پیڑ سے لٹکایا گیا تھا، تب میں نے پردھان منتری جی کو خط بھی لکھا۔ میں سبھی الیکٹرانک اور پرنٹ میڈیا کا دھنیوادی کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے دو دن اس کو بڑی اچھی طرح سے چھاپا۔ اس کے بعد میں نے تھوڑا ریسرچ کیا، تو جو بھی ہمارے ایم پی صاحب نے کہا ہے، میرے خیال میں درجنوں بستیوں کو ابھی تک آگ لگا دی گئی ہے۔ مائنارٹی کے لوگوں کو مارا جا رہا ہے۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ مائنارٹی افئیرس کے منتری خود کہہ رہے ہیں کہ یہ سچ ہے یا نہیں ہے۔ یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے۔
—(مداخلت)—

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह मुद्दा जिस राज्य से जुड़ा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने यह जो मुद्दा उठाया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी वास्तविकता क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्टर्स को वहां जाना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نہیں، نہیں، —(مداخلت)— دونوں مائنارٹی منسٹرس کو وہاں جانا چاہیے تھا
—(مداخلت)—

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए जिससे देश का माहौल खराब हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की एक ता और अखंडता का ध्यान रखा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए जिससे देश का साम्प्रदायिक माहौल खराब हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द में ज़हर घोलने का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है कि इस सदन को सांप्रदायिकता फैलाने का मंच नहीं बनने देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा यह कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो भाषण हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जल्दबाज़ी ठीक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन फैक्चुअल क्या है, मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minority Affairs Minister will react now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: टी.वी. पर दिखाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make one observation that whatever a Member says here should be taken as it is on the face value. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, you are absolutely right. Whatever the Members say on the floor of the House, we have to substantiate it, and I assure that I will write to the Chief Minister. As my Minister of State has also mentioned, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, we will get the facts and we will find out what the problem is. If this has happened, it is bad. But I only request the hon. Members not to be so emotional. I know it is an emotional issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... बात सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There are two Minority Affairs Ministers. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are they doing? ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, what is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... मंत्री को पूरी बात ही नहीं कहने दी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do all of you stand up? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आप समझते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: सरकार ने अभी तक क्या किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : سرکار نے ابھی تک کیا کیا ہے؟ — **(مداخلت)** —

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: रसूल जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry to say ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the duty of the Minority Affairs Minister to verify ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a total failure on the part of the Minority Affairs Ministers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They have failed to protect the interests of the minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: To protect the interests of the minorities they need not be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): After what has happened ...*(Interruptions)*... They are saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume the seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are taking that you will write to the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mantriji is challenging the veracity of the submission of the hon. Member whether it is true or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let there be a CBI inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House direct for a CBI inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let the House direct ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has said that she will take action. She will find out the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब अखबार में छप जाता है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान लिया जाता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतनी बड़ी घटना हो गई, तो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों नहीं लगाया गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں — *(مداخلت)* — جب اخبار میں چھپ جاتا ہے — *(مداخلت)* — ہمیں — *(مداخلت)* — مان لیا جاتا ہے — *(مداخلت)* — اتنی بڑی گھٹنا ہوئی، تو وہاں پر راشنریٹی شاسن کیوں نہیں لگایا گیا؟ — *(مداخلت)* —

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Mr. Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद यादव जी आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हुसैन दलवाई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि secularism के नाम पर जो communalism का खेल हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप देश के सांप्रदायिक माहौल पर चर्चा करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप देश के माहौल पर चर्चा करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... खुद ही पता चल जाएगा कि जो लोग secularism के नाम पर सियासत करते रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने देश का क्या हाल किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you speak from the well, I cannot hear; I cannot listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you go back to your seats and one of you stands up and says your points, I am ready to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot take cognizance of what you are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is wrong. Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has said that she will take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has already ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: अगर गलत हैं तो फांसी दे दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : اگر غلط ہیں تو پھانسی دے دو۔ (مداخلت)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gulam Rasool, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Gulam Rasool, ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you making it like that? ...*(Interruptions)*... गुलाम रसूल जी मंत्री जी ने बोला है कि ऐक्शन लिया जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको क्या चाहिए? आप वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... She has said she will take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has given an assurance that the facts will be ascertained and action will be taken. Then why do you complain? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you shout? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not justified. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unjustifiable. ...*(Interruptions)*... How, let me ask you one thing. I want to know one thing; that's all. Mr. Gulam Rasool Balyawi raised a point very correctly and he expressed his feelings. And all of you have supported it. But the Government stated that it would inquire into it and ascertain the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. What is wrong with that? ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने सुना, उन्होंने कहा कि वे ऐक्शन लेंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is that it is two months since this incident happened. The Government has not taken any initiative so far. Now, the hon. Minister says she would write to the Chief Minister and find out. The whole country knows what has happened. Right now, Sir, there should be penal action against those responsible. The Central Government must move. This is not a State law and order subject. This is a communal issue, and a communal issue comes under the domain of a national issue. It is not a law and order issue. The Government is guilty of complicity for two months, and they must now take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आपको क्या कहना है? Mr. Tiwari, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, माननीय सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा कि यह घटना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग वापस जाइए।

श्री शरद यादव: यह घटना इंसानियत के खिलाफ है और यह एक दिन का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि दो महीने से यह सवाल सारे देश के लोगों को मालूम है। जिस तरह से जवाब दिया गया, यानी अकल्पित की जो मिनिस्टर हैं, आप जिस तरह से इसको casually ले रही हैं कि आप लिखेंगी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, no. Nobody is taking it casually. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me say that nobody is taking it casually. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you order the establishment of a House Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिए एक हाउस कमिटी बननी चाहिए और इसकी inquiry करनी चाहिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you order the establishment of a House Committee to investigate this entire thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you order the establishment of a House Committee to investigate it and to investigate the culpability of the Central Government.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, सीताराम येचुरी जी और शरद यादव जी ने जो बात कही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सीताराम येचुरी जी, शरद यादव जी और ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन ने जो बात की है, हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर Short Duration Discussion हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें देश में जो भी हालात हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे पहले जो हालात थे और अभी के हालात, हम उन पर चर्चा कर लेंगे, तो पता लग जाएगा कि सच्चाई क्या है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी वापस अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your seats.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, Babri Masjid demolition के बाद, उस वक्त शायद मैं Parliamentary Affairs Minister था, लोक सभा में डिमांड हुई थी कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमिटी मुम्बई जानी चाहिए, जो riots से, दंगों से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में जाए and I was one of them. Mr. Ahluwalia was another member, बहुत सारे सदस्य थे। पार्लियामेंट की कमिटीज़ पहली दफा नहीं, इस तरह के हालात में इससे पहले भी बनी हैं। इसलिए हमारे साथियों ने जो माँग की है कि सदन की एक ऑल पार्टी पार्लियामेंटरी कमिटी वहां जानी चाहिए, जो दो-तीन दिन स्टडी करेगी कि क्या घटनाएं हुई हैं और जो इसी सदन में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, हम इस सदन में इसकी माँग करते हैं।

**قلند حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):* سر، بابری مسجد ڈیمولیشن کے بعد، اس وقت شاید میں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر تھا، لوک سبھا میں ڈیمانڈ ہوئی تھی کہ ایک پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی ممبئی جاتی چاہئے، جو riots سے، دنگوں سے متاثر علاقوں میں جائے۔ Mr. Ahluwalia was another member. بہت سارے ممبر تھے۔ پارلیمنٹ کی کمیٹیز پہلی دفعہ نہیں، اس طرح کے حالات میں اس سے پہلے بھی بنی ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمارے ساتھیوں نے جو مانگ کی ہے کہ اس سदन کی ایک آل پارٹی پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی وہاں جاتی چاہئے، جو دو-تین دن اسٹڈی کرے گی کہ کیا گھٹنائیں ہوئی ہیں اور جو اسی سदन میں اپنی رپورٹ دے گی، ہم اس سदन میں اس کی مانگ کرتے ہیں۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हम ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन का सम्मान करते हैं। अभी बहुत ही सीनियर लीडर्स, श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी और शरद जी ने कमेटी के बारे में अपनी बात कही। हमने पहले ही यह कह दिया था कि इस पर आप डिस्कशन कर लीजिए, डिस्कशन के लिए हम तैयार हैं। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि बलियावी साहब ने झारखंड की सरकार पर जो आरोप लगाए हैं, क्या गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब उनको ऑथेंटिकेट करते हैं? जिस बात को बलियावी साहब ने बहुत इमोशनल ढंग से कह दिया कि पूरा झारखंड जल रहा है, लोग बुरी तरह से मर रहे हैं, क्या आप उनकी बात को ऑथेंटिकेट करते हैं? अगर आप ऑथेंटिकेट करते हैं, तब तो आप कमेटी बनवा लीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि इन्होंने जो कहा है, वह सच है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन कोई व्यक्ति एक स्वीपिंग स्टेटमेंट दे दे और उस स्टेटमेंट के आधार पर इतनी बड़ी चीज़ तय हो जाए, ऐसा नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the suggestions are noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to adjourn the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not get diverted on this issue. What we are asking is a very serious matter that is

*Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

completely undermining the secular fabric of India. Therefore, this has to be acted upon. Time for discussion is over. Two months have gone by. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I have said earlier, I am reiterating. ...*(Interruptions)*... You order an All-party House Committee to be formed. Let that go, investigate and report in this Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increasing speed of trains and boosting non-fare revenues

*61. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to create two new Directorates tasked with increasing the speed of trains and boosting non-fare revenues by monetizing land along the tracks and advertising;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have formulated a detailed plan for the two new verticals to be called Raftaar and non-fare box revenue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some of the areas to be taken up by the new Directorates are as under:-

I. Mobility Directorate

(i) Identification and prioritization of train corridors for raising speed;

(ii) Identification of path for timetabled freight trains;

(iii) Timetabling issues pertaining to speed of coaching;

- (iv) De-bottleneck of the particular stretch of the network;
- (v) Monitoring progress of capacity augmentation works required to increase speeds;
- (vi) Asset failures affecting mobility and corrective action;
- (vii) Right powering;
- (viii) Condition of rolling stock and speed potential;
- (ix) Permissible speed on track structure;
- (x) Permanent and temporary speed restrictions;
- (xi) Other low cost initiatives like IBH (Intermediate Block Hut) and IBS (Intermediate Block Signaling) if required;
- (xii) Replacement of Locos hauled slow moving passenger trains by DEMU/ MEMU after thorough techno-economic study.
- (xiii) Any other items/subjects assigned by Board.

II. Directorate to deal with non-fare revenues

- (i) Advertisement at stations;
- (ii) Commercial exploitation of vacant land and space rights over station buildings including station re-development;
- (iii) Advertisements on coaches (both inside/outside) and on locos;
- (iv) Sponsorship of uniforms for railway personnel, wherever in vogue;
- (v) Advertisements through hoardings on land alongside tracks and on land near railway stations;
- (vi) Commercial farming alongside railway tracks;
- (vii) Monetization of soft assets, including generation of revenue from websites through advertisements and web links;
- (viii) Sidings and way-leave charges;
- (ix) Operation/licensing of Multi Functional Complexes;
- (x) Parking of vehicles in railway land other than at stations;
- (xi) Advertisements on wagons, FOBs, ROBs, RUBs, Railway buildings, Loco Sheds, Production Units, Structures on railway premises (like water tanks, microwave towers, OHE masts etc);

- (xii) On board (trains) and off-board (stations) entertainments, magazines on trains, displays at railway premises including stations (LED screens, video walls, transslides etc.);
- (xiii) Sponsorships of activities and events at stations, branding etc;
- (xiv) Operation of Pay and Use toilets in land outside railway stations (circulating area, approach roads, near LC gates etc.);
- (xv) Radio, Video, Internet, Wi-Fi, Mobile Apps, Interactive services (like video games etc.) in railway premises including stations;
- (xvi) Tourism.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, at present, the speed of Superfast Trains is 70-80 kms per hour. If we are going to increase the speed of the train, my first supplementary is whether the existing rail tracks and signalling systems are sufficient and how safety and security of the passengers will be ensured with the tracks which are decades and decades old and which has also drastically reduced in gauge thickness over the years.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, it is not necessary that the speed of train and safety conflict with each other. It is always possible that by increasing the speed, you can also ensure safety of train operations as well as passengers who are travelling in the trains. And there is empirical evidence available. Japan has the highest speed in terms of the Shinkansen train. At the same time, they have the lowest record of accidents. So, it is always possible and compatible. In fact, now we can see that if you, actually, bring in high speed trains and you integrate signalling, tracks as well as rolling stocks, the possibility of accidents will go down considerably. Therefore, it is, basically, technological advancement which can lead to better safety as well as increase of speed. That is why we want to do it. And, Sir, as the hon. Member has asked in his main question, I would like to say that we have already set up a Mobility Directorate. The essential function of the Directorate is to identify the different corridors where speed can be increased, find out what measures we need to take in terms of tracks as well as rolling stocks so as to ensure that we can increase the average speed of all the trains in India over a period of time. So, this is their function and I would like to assure the hon. Member that when we increase the speed, when we bring in the new type of train operations, the safety will be of our paramount importance. We will never compromise with safety just to get more speed in the trains.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his Budget speech to generate revenue, through non-fare box revenues. The best railway networks in the world, on an average, generate 10 to 20 per cent of their revenue from non-fare box

revenues. My second supplementary is whether he has fixed any benchmark for non-fare revenues to be generated by monetising land along tracks and advertising and also the steps he proposes to take to free railway lands from encroachment.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I wish to thank the hon. Member for pinpointing a very important issue that confronts the railway operations today. As of today, two-thirds of the Railway's revenues come from freight, one-third comes from passenger operations and, virtually, an insignificant portion, nothing really, comes from non-rail operations. It has been seen globally that the most advanced railway systems of the world try to generate non-rail revenues in a very substantive way. In some countries, it is as high as 30 per cent. Therefore, if we do not increase the non-rail revenues, not from freight or fares but from something else, then, over a period of time, the financial viability of railway systems cannot be assured. And that is the main reason why in this Budget we have highlighted this point, namely, to decide on the Mobility Directorate as well as the Directorate for deciding non-rail Revenues. In fact, we have set up the two Directorates. And to say something about various revenue schemes that will come in, one is through advertisements. Then, the second will be from the development of land and air rights over the station buildings of the Railways. So, we want to develop 400 railway stations. I am happy to inform the House that the first tender has already been allotted for the Habibganj station and we are trying to develop other stations. And we want to monetise the soft assets, the huge database the Railways generate by transporting almost 1.2 billion tonnes of cargo as well as seven billion passengers a year. Can we monitor the huge data? It is something that has not happened globally on a scale. We want to do it. So, this is a new area that we are working on. I assure the Member that we will take corrective steps.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My supplementary to the hon. Minister is: To boost the non-fare revenues has the Government any plan to renovate the first metro rail which was introduced in the city of Kolkata as long back as in 1983?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Hon. Member will be happy to know that the only metro that the Ministry of Railway operates is in Kolkata. Otherwise, under the rules of business, urban transportation, essentially the metros, are handled by the Ministry of Urban Development. So, we are definitely looking into it and you will be happy to know that after many years we have provided a big thrust to the metro operation. We are working on East to West line and many of the bottlenecks have been removed. I am sure when your party will come back to power, hopefully in the next election, we will be able to work again with you.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई इसलिए देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने रेलों की गति बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रम बनाया है और उसके लिए वे उपाय कर रहे हैं। ट्रेक की कैपिसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की सावधानियां बरतनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि हम गति को बढ़ाने का अंदाज़ लगा कर खुश तो जरूर हो जाते हैं, किन्तु हम जितनी कैपिसिटी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जब तक उतनी कैपिसिटी नहीं मिलती है... मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कॉरिडोर बनाया गया है, उसमें ट्रेनों की गति बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि जब हम नई ट्रेन की गति बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें, जैसे कि हमने गतिमान एक्सप्रेस शुरू की, जो दिल्ली से आगरा के बीच चलती है, वह हमारे देश में चलने वाली एक गतिमान ट्रेन है। इसके साथ-साथ यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और यह हमारे लिए भी एक अहम प्राथमिकता है कि जितनी भी ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं, उनकी भी स्पीड किस तरह से बढ़ाई जाए। उसके लिए बहुत सारे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली से कोलकाता का जो ट्रंक रूट है, उसमें मुगलसराय से इलाहाबाद के बीच सबसे ज्यादा congestion है। उसकी कैपिसिटी का 150 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा का utilisation होता है, जिसकी वजह से ट्रेन्स काफी देर से आती हैं। जैसे हमारे शरीर में हार्ट की कोई एक आर्टरी ब्लॉक हो जाती है और अगर अहम आर्टरी ब्लॉक हो जाती है, तो जिस तरह से इसके कारण पूरे शरीर को नुकसान होता है, उसी तरह से उससे पूरे रेल नेटवर्क को नुकसान होता है। इस दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए हमने वहां पर बड़ी तादाद में निवेश करने की शुरुआत की है। हमने कल ही मुगलसराय और इलाहाबाद के बीच एक ब्रिज को रेस्टोर किया। वह कल से ही शुरू हो गया, लेकिन पूरा काम होने में तीन-साढ़े तीन साल लगेंगे। इसके साथ ही 2019 तक हम डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर को पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। आज फ्रेट ट्रैफिक और पैसेंजर्स ट्रैफिक एक ही ट्रैक पर चलते हैं, यदि वह काम पूरा हो जाता है, तो हम ट्रेनों की एवरेज स्पीड बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे। ट्रेनों की एवरेज स्पीड बढ़ाने के लिए हमने 2020 तक का टारगेट रखा है।

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, while presenting the Budget of 2016-17, the hon. Minister has proposed to transform the Indian Railways through seven Mission activities - Avataram. I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government plans to create separate directorates for all the seven missions and whether annual outcome based performance targets are set for evaluating the progress of all the missions of Avataram.

सर, आपने जब 2016-17 का रेल बजट पेश किया था, उस समय आपने पूरे रेल मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफॉर्म करने के लिए सात बिन्दु के "अवतरण" नामक एक योजना की घोषणा की थी। उस घोषणा के अंतर्गत मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने ये जो सात एक्टिविटीज़ प्रपोज की थीं, क्या आप उनके लिए अलग-अलग, स्वतंत्र डायरेक्टरेट्स का निर्माण करेंगे और क्या इन डायरेक्टरेट्स का evaluation value base होगा? यदि होगा, तो यह कब तक होगा?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, इस परियोजना पर भी काम हो रहा है। हम इसको और जल्दी करने की कोशिश करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सर, मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, जो सात मिशंस हैं, उनमें से दो मिशंस के बारे में मैंने बताया है कि यह सेफ्टी का मिशन है ...(व्यवधान)... और यह रेवेन्यू का है। इसी तरह से बाकी के पाँच मिशंस हैं। हमने सातों मिशंस के ऊपर सेटअप करने की शुरुआत की है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिशंस की क्या आवश्यकता है। सर, रेलवे में अलग-अलग सर्विसेज के लोग आते हैं और बहुत समय से हमने यह सोचा है कि इसकी वजह से compartmentalization हो गया है। Compartmentalization होने की वजह से uniformity of action होने में तकलीफ आती है, इसलिए हमने इन सातों मिशंस के ऊपर काम करने की शुरुआत की है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जल्द से जल्द इन मिशंस को पूरी तरह से operationalize करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 62 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सर, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत स्पष्ट है कि इसके लिए सेपरेट डायरेक्टरेट फॉर्म करेंगे या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी ने इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, सवाल सीधा है, जवाब सीधा आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: मैं आपको बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन मैंने ऑलरेडी पुट-अप कर दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give answer to the hon. Member to clarify his doubts.

New farming practice

*62. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new farming practice has been developed in the country to increase the productivity of land and to lower the water and other farm inputs in cultivation of crops; and

(b) whether the existing problems like water scarcity, high energy usage and environmental degradation would adequately be taken care of and thus crop yield would substantially be increased?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its research institutions and All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network projects/Consortia Research Platforms with wide network of cooperating centres and State Agricultural Universities has developed cost effective, eco-friendly, socially acceptable scientific farming

practices; namely improved cultivars/planting materials/breeds, crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, laser leveling, bed planting, system of rice intensification, direct Seeding of rice) integrated water management, participatory watershed management for rainfed agriculture, micro irrigation, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management, enriched composting, vermi composting, bio-fertilizers, integrated pest management, organic farming, cost effective land reclamation technologies, climate resilient agriculture, low cost energy efficient farm implements and machinery to improve productivity of land, water and other farm inputs in cultivation of crops. These scientific farming practices are being popularized through various programmes namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Bringing Green Revolution to the Eastern Region of India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Agricultural Mechanization, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission on Soil Health Card, Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

(b) Yes Sir, the existing problems like water scarcity, high energy usage and environmental degradation are adequately addressed. The Council recommends use of these practices in integrated farming system mode. The improved farming systems have been tested in different locations and found to increase crop and water productivity substantially over the conventional farming systems.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो नई टेक्नोलॉजी है, उसमें cost of cultivation और पानी का उपयोग, इन दोनों चीजों की बहुत ज्यादा प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। इसकी वजह से किसान की खेती की लागत ज्यादा और नफा कम होने का गणित बन रहा है। इससे उनको न के बराबर फायदा है। चाहे ड्रिपिंग हो, फर्टिलाइजर्स हों, ट्रैक्टर्स हों या इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो, इनमें किसानों की बहुत बड़ी लागत लगती है। सरकार ने बाकी सारा विवरण दिया है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि किसानों का नेट प्रॉफिट ज्यादा हो, उसके लिए क्या सरकार ने drought resistant और कम लागत लगने वाली क्रॉप्स का नियोजन किया है?

श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया: सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह इस बारे में है कि कम पानी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कैसे हो सकता है? इसके ऊपर आईसीएआर ने बहुत अध्ययन किया है और नई-नई वेराइटीज डेवलप की हैं। फसलों में जो brown blotch नामक बीमारी पैदा हो रही थी, उसके लिए वह हाइब्रिड-6129 पर रिसर्च करके फसलों में प्रतिकारक शक्ति पैदा करने के संबंध में काम कर रहा है और इसे पंजाब और तमिलनाडु में स्टार्ट किया गया है। दूसरा, बासमती नम्बर वन है। उसमें भी बहुत बीमारियां आ रही थीं, जिनके लिए प्रतिकारक क्षमता विकसित करने का भी काम किया जा रहा है और वह वेराइटी दिल्ली, पंजाब, जम्मू-

कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड में डेवलप हुई है। इसी प्रकार धान की 203 और 204 वैराइटी है। जहां जमीन लवणीय होने के कारण दूसरी वैराइटी में कम प्रोडक्शन हो रहा था, वहां इन वैराइटीज को डेवलप किया गया है और अब वहां बहुत ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है। इसके आधार पर बहुत नई-नई वैराइटीज डेवलप की गई हैं। इसी प्रकार, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation हैं, जिनके बारे में "Per drop more crop" कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार, कम पानी में ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कैसे हो सकता है, इस आधार पर हमने नई-नई वैराइटीज डेवलप की हैं।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, प्रोफेसर स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट की हर बार चर्चा होती है और यह कहा जाता है कि उनके अनुसार डेढ़ गुना एमएसपी दी जानी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा भी है कि हम किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे, लेकिन जमीनी हक्रीकत यह है कि किसानों की आमदनी न के बराबर है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो कृषि विकास दर थी, वह यूपीए के समय में ज्यादा थी, जो अब 0.2 हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है, जिनमें किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी करने की कोशिश की गई है? हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी गन्ने के बारे में बार-बार उल्लेख करते रहते हैं। आपके माध्यम से ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहती हूं कि वे गन्ने के लिए कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? गन्ने की क्रॉप तो लेनी ही पड़ेगी, क्योंकि भारत दुनिया में ऐसा दूसरे नम्बर का देश है, जो शुगर एक्सपोर्ट करता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि गन्ने की क्रॉप के लिए आप ऐसी कौन सी योजना शुरू करेंगे, जिसके माध्यम से कम पानी में गन्ने का प्रोडक्शन हो सके?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, स्वामीनाथन जी की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में समर्थन मूल्य के विषय में माननीय सदस्य ने जो चर्चा की है, उसके संबंध में मैं उनके ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि सन् 2004 में आयोग बना था और 2007 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने 200 से ज्यादा सिफारिशों की थीं। उस समय, सन् 2007 में जो सरकार थी, उसने उसमें से बहुत सी सिफारिशों को माना। उसने इस सिफारिश को इसलिए नहीं माना कि इससे बाज़ार में विकृति आएगी। इसीलिए सन् 2007 में सरकार ने जो किसान नीति बनायी, उसमें इस विषय को छोड़ा। उसके बाद से लगातार कृषि विशेषज्ञ, जब-जब भी ये विषय आए हैं, चाहे आपकी सरकार हो या हमारी सरकार हो, उनका यह कहना है कि समर्थन मूल्य डेढ़ गुना ज्यादा बढ़ाने से बाज़ार में विकृति आएगी। उसके कुछ मान्य फॉर्मूले हैं, जिनके आधार पर आयोग सिफारिश करता है। फिर भी किसान की आमदनी बढ़े, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बार-बार कहा है। चुनाव के पहले भी कहा है कि उसका मुनाफा डेढ़ गुणा, दो गुणा हो और आज मैं भी कह रहा हूं। इसके लिए जो जरूरी कदम होने चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिए जो जरूरी कदम हैं, उनके बारे में सुनिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपके manifesto में था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जी, मैं बोल रहा हूं। डेढ़ गुणा नहीं, मैं तो दो गुणा बोल रहा हूं कि दो गुणा बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए जो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी था, जिस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए था, वह था - हर खेत को पानी। माननीय सदस्य शरद यादव जी यहां नहीं हैं, परसों भी इस चर्चा हुई थी कि हर खेत को पानी मिले तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, इसीलिए सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना चलायी है।

उसके संबंध में मैंने उस दिन भी चर्चा की थी कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हर खेत को पानी मिले। आपके ध्यान में होगा, 89 बड़ी परियोजनाएं 20-25 बरस से पेंडिंग हैं। छोटी योजनाओं की संख्या तो आदरणीय शरद जी काफी बड़ी बता रहे थे। उनको मिशन मोड में पूरा करने के लिए इस बार प्रावधान किया गया है कि इस वर्ष कम से कम 23 परियोजनाओं को पूरा करें और सन् 2018 आते-आते 40 परियोजनाओं को पूरा करें। इस वर्ष के लिए 12,700 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं और 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का नाबार्ड के द्वारा कॉरपस फंड बनाया गया है। दूसरा, इनपुट कॉस्ट कम हो, लागत कम हो, इसके लिए आपके ध्यान में होना चाहिए कि हर किसान को Soil Health Card देने की योजना शुरू हुई है क्योंकि उसको पता नहीं होता कि कितनी खाद देनी है, कौन सी दवा देनी है। वे अंधाधुंध डालते रहते हैं जिससे उनका खर्चा बढ़ता है, इसलिए Soil Health Card की योजना शुरू की गई है। फिर जैविक खेती, जिसमें लागत बहुत कम होती है, उसको भी प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। पहली बार 2015-16 में 300 करोड़ रुपए राज्यों को दिए गए और इस वर्ष, 2016-17 में भी 300 करोड़ रुपए राज्यों को दिए गए हैं। हम राज्यों को बधाई देंगे कि उन्होंने क्लस्टर पैमाने पर ...(व्यवधान)... दो गुणा करने के बारे में आपका सवाल है। मैं वही बता रहा हूँ कि लागत कम करने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राज बब्बर: उनका गन्ने के संबंध में स्पेसिफिक सवाल है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उन्ही का सवाल है कि दो गुणा कैसे करेंगे, डेढ़ गुणा कैसे करेंगे, मैं उसी के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us not get into an argument. Just answer the question.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आपने प्रश्न पूछा है कि कैसे दो गुणा करेंगे, मैं उसी के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह से कटाई के बाद जो नुकसान होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या किया जाए? उत्पादन के बाद और खपत के बीच में उसका जो नुकसान होता है, उसको कम करना, वैल्यू एडिशन, मूल्य वर्धन का काम और अच्छी मार्किट, उस पर भी एक सवाल है। उसके बाद वही सवाल है। जब प्रश्न आएगा, उस समय मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि उसको अच्छा दाम कैसे मिले, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? आपका दूसरा सवाल गन्ने को लेकर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us have short answers. बहुत से supplementaries हैं, बहुत से सवाल हैं। Please give short answers.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इनका दूसरा विषय था कि गन्ने के विषय में हमने कोई बात की है, गन्ने के संबंध में हमने कुछ बयान दिया है।

श्री सभापति: आप बहुत टाइम ले रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उसके संबंध में इनका एक सवाल है। मैंने कल भी बताया था और मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि गन्ने के किसान हम भी हैं। मेरा संदर्भ था कि मराठवाड़ा में जो सूखा आया है -

मराठवाड़ा हो, विदर्भ हो - वहां सूखा पड़ा है। इस वर्ष राजस्थान के कई इलाके हैं, जहां ज्यादा वर्षा हुई है। सूखा है - इस बात से हम सहमत हैं, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति वहां पर क्यों आयी, इसके संबंध में कुछ विशेषज्ञों की यह राय है कि जो बांध बनाए गए हैं ... उस पर ज्यादा खपत हुई, इस पर अलग से चर्चा होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा विषय था। गन्ना किसानों के विषय में मेरा अलग से कुछ नहीं था।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में पूर्वी लिखा है Bringing Green Revolution on the Eastern Region and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. ये जो दो मिशन हैं, इन दोनों मिशनों को लागू करते समय में पूछना चाह रहा हूं, जो अभी आर्थिक समीक्षा में भी आया था कि कृषि में लागत बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है और ऐसे में कम से कम पूर्वी भारत में, विशेष रूप से बिहार और झारखंड में किसान उत्पादन करने के बाद भी sustain नहीं कर पा रहा है, क्या इसके लिए कृषि मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, दूसरी "हरित क्रांति" है जिसका एक केन्द्र पूर्वी भारत है। हमारी सरकार इसको जैविक खेती ओरिएंटेड करके मिशन मोड में यह काम कर रही है ताकि सतत उत्पादकता बनी रहे।

दूसरा, अभी 2015-16 में जहां पर धान की रोपाई नहीं हो पाती है, वहां पर भूमि का उपयोग करने के लिए दलहन और तिलहन मिशन के तहत अलग से राशि दी जा रही है। इस बार भी बजट में 500 करोड़ रुपये अलग से दिए गए हैं, इनका भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है। हमने इंटीग्रेटेड फार्मिंग 1990 में शुरू की थी, इसमें जल का कम उपयोग होता है और उत्पादकता भी बढ़ती है, किसान की आमदनी भी बढ़ती है। आज की तारीख में हमारे जो कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान और विश्वविद्यालय हैं, ये आज से ही नहीं, पहले से काम कर रहे हैं, आदरणीय शरद पवार जी के समय से काम कर रहे हैं, यह प्रदर्शन इसके अंदर होता था, आईसीएआर की लैब में, यूनिवर्सिटी के फील्ड में होता था, उसको जमीन तक ले जाने की प्रक्रिया तेज हुई है और आज की तारीख में हम कह सकते हैं कि डेढ़ लाख मिलियन हेक्टेयर में इंटीग्रेटेड फार्मिंग हो रही है और इसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पूर्वी भारत में ही है। कई ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनका क्रियान्वयन उन राज्यों में हो रहा है

श्री शरद पवार: सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया कि जो कुछ कदम उठाते हैं, उसमें एक चीज़ पर ध्यान दिया गया है कि पानी का इस्तेमाल कैसे कर सकते हैं, कम पानी से खेती कैसे हो सकती है। इस बारे में कुछ अनुसंधान अपने ही देश के Indian Council for Agricultural Research में हुआ है। इस संबंध में drought resistant character कुछ क्रॉप्स में डेवलप करने के लिए जेनेटिकली बदलाव लाने की भी बात थी और इस क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया गया। बीच में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक डायरेक्शन दिया कि यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए और भारत सरकार की एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने भी एक अलग राय ले ली। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को और एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा था कि drought resistant character develop करने के बारे में आज हमारे यहां रिसर्च हुई है और उनका ट्रायल लेने की भी इजाजत नहीं है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। साइंटिस्ट ने कोई नया प्रोडक्ट डेवलप किया, तो उसका ट्रायल लेने की आवश्यकता है। जो ट्रायल पर पाबंदी है, उसको हटाइए। मुझे खुशी है

कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और एनवायर्नमेंट मिनिस्टर ने मुझे लिखा कि ट्रायल्स के लिए हम इजाजत देंगे, यह अच्छी बात है। जब भारत सरकार ट्रायल्स के लिए इजाजत दे रही है और देश में एक या दो राज्यों को छोड़कर बाकी सब राज्य ट्रायल के लिए इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि आप जो राज्य ट्रायल की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, क्या आप उनको ट्रायल की इजाजत देने की रिक्वेस्ट राज्यों से करेंगे और उनको कन्वेंस करने की कोशिश करेंगे? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया तो साइंटिस्ट कम्युनिटी में नाराज़गी पैदा हो जाएगी।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय शरद पवार जी के विचार से सहमत हूँ और निश्चित रूप से इस दिशा में आगे बात करूंगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, क्लाइमेट चेंज के संदर्भ में यह लगभग तय हो चुका है कि अगर एक डिग्री टैम्परेचर बढ़ जाएगा, तो प्रोडक्शन लगभग 15-16 परसेंट कम हो जाएगा। इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है, मैंने अपनी ही खेती में देखा है कि यह production 15-20 परसेंट कम हुआ है। कई बार संसद की क्रय संबंधी स्थायी समिति ने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि जो आपकी संस्थाएं हैं, Indian Council of Agricultural Research और agricultural universities, वे इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस तरह के कुछ ऐसे नए seeds की रिसर्च करें, ऐसे seeds तैयार करें, जिसके लिए पानी की कम जरूरत हो, क्योंकि पानी ही सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आज जल स्तर को गिरने से रोकने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। नए seeds, जिनके लिए पानी की कम जरूरत हो, वे तैयार नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। क्या आपने कभी इस बात की समीक्षा की कि agricultural universities ने या ICAR ने इस तरह के कोई नए seeds निकाले हैं, जिनके लिए पानी की कम जरूरत पड़े और पानी की कमी की वजह से production पर जो असर पड़ रहा है, उसको दूर किया जा सके?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जलवायु उत्पन्न कूलन कृषि पर राष्ट्रीय innovation कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में की गई थी। इस 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इसके लिए 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य राजनीतिपरक अनुसंधान और technology प्रसार के माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं जलवायु संवेदनशीलता के प्रति भारतीय कृषि की अनुकूलता को बढ़ाना है। परियोजना के चार संघटक हैं, इसके चार भाग हैं। एक तो रणनीतिपरक अनुसंधान है, दूसरा देश के 150 सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील जिलों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ कृषि टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रदर्शन, तीसरा क्षमता निर्माण और चौथा प्रायोजित अनुदान, उनको अनुदान देना है। इस टेक्नोलॉजी प्रसार के लिए 27 राज्यों के 100 जिलों में काम शुरू कर दिया गया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी है। जहां तक सूखा और जलवायु परिवर्तन रोधी बीजों का सवाल है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 2010 में 151 किस्में जारी की गई थीं। चूंकि इसकी शुरुआत 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में की गई थी और बरसों बाद, यहां तक आते-आते मेरे पास इसका विवरण है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव, चाहे बाढ़ हो, वर्षा हो या गरमी हो, उस संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक 601 किस्में जारी कर दी गई हैं, जो कि फील्ड में हैं।

Central sector scheme for promotion of National Agricultural Market

*63. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to formulate a Central Law for integrating agricultural markets at national level for the benefit of farmers in terms of better price discovery and also for the benefit of consumers in terms of reduction in number of intermediaries in supply chain, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether a proposal to formulate a Central Sector Scheme for promotion of National Agricultural Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) was sent to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 24 June, 2015 for approval, if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to formulate a Central Sector Scheme for promotion of National Agriculture Market (NAM) through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) was sent to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 24th June, 2015 and its Supplementary on 30th June, 2015 for approval and the same has been approved on 01st July, 2015. In accordance with the approved proposal, the National Agriculture Market has been initiated as a common online trading portal and proposals of 12 States for integration of their mandis with the online portal, granted in principle approval and grants released to 6 States. The NAM pilot was launched on 14.04.2016 in 21 mandis of 8 States, covering 25 commodities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 63. Let the answer be given.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, जैसा कि आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि आर्थिक कार्य संबंधी मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति के अनुमोदित प्रस्ताव, दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 2016 को common online trading portal के रूप में राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी की शुरुआत की गई, जिसके अंतर्गत 8 राज्यों की मंडियों को E-market platform के pilot launch के लिए चुना गया। इसमें हरियाणा की दो मंडियों करनाल व ऐलाबाद को भी चुना गया। इस योजना के अंतर्गत करनाल की मंडी में अभी तक 300 क्विंटल गेहूं अनाज आया है, जबकि करनाल के आस-पास के जिलों में गेहूं की बहुत ही बंपर फसल हुई है। इसमें न तो किसानों ने और न ही डीलरों ने कोई रुचि दिखाई है। मंत्री महोदय जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार आगे क्या प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी यह एक pilot प्रयोग है और 8 राज्यों की 21 मंडियों में शुरू किया गया है। यह निश्चित रूप से पायलट प्रयोग इसलिए है, क्योंकि इसमें जो विसंगतियां दिखाई दी जाएंगी, उनको ठीक किया जाएगा।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि common online trading portal के रूप में राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी योजना शुरू होने पर कच्चे आढ़तियों की चिंता बढ़ गई है। क्योंकि अब किसानों के खातों में डायरेक्ट पैसा जाएगा, इसलिए अब उन्हें लगने लगा है कि उनके पैसे की रिकवरी किसानों से नहीं हो पाएगी और हमें किसानों की यह चिंता लगी है कि उन्हें अब आढ़तियों से पैसे नहीं मिलेंगे। मंत्री महोदय जी, इस स्थिति में किसानों व आढ़तियों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2003 का कंहू तो यह जो "मंडी कानून अधिनियम" है, इसे राज्य बनाते हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसका सुधार कैसे हो? क्योंकि पहले से ही राज्य में मंडियों के अंदर जो कानून हैं, उसमें किसी भी मंडी में जब किसान जाता है, तो उसमें आठ-दस licensee हैं, वे जो भी कीमत बताते हैं, उसी भाव पर उसे बेचना होता है। वह अपना सामान लौटा कर नहीं ले जा सकता है। उसको पता नहीं है कि उसी के राज्य में दूसरी मार्केट में उसकी क्या कीमत है। फिर जब किसान सामान ले जाता है, तो जो लाइसेंसी है, वह उसका सामान देख कर कहता है कि इसकी क्वालिटी घटिया है। मतलब यह है कि जो लाइसेंसी है, आढ़तिया है, वही दाम तय करता है और वही तय करता है कि किसान का जो अनाज है, उसकी क्वालिटी क्या है। इसलिए 2003 में सरकार ने कानून में बदलाव हो, इसके लिए राज्यों के मंत्रियों की एक कमिटी बनाई गई थी। इस सरकार के आने के बाद श्री गुलाटी की अध्यक्षता में बनी कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसके आधार पर कमिटी बना दी गई है। अभी उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी, लेकिन राज्यों से तीन कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने के लिए कहा गया है। एक तो यह कि अगर वहां कोई एक मंडी का लाइसेंस लेता है, तो वह सारी मंडियों में खरीददारी कर सकता है, फिर उसके लिए e-trading platform बनाए और इस पर levy भी एक ही जगह लगे, क्योंकि अंततः इसका बोझ उपभोक्ता के ऊपर पड़ता है। 14 राज्यों ने इन तीनों कानूनों में बदलाव किया है। मुझे खुशी हो रही है कि इससे किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। किसान जब मंडी में जाएगा, तो वह e-trading platform पर देख पाएगा कि उसके राज्य में उसके सामान की कीमत क्या है। हमारी योजना है कि हम देश की 585 मंडियों को जोड़ें, ताकि वह देख सके 585 मंत्रियों में उसके सामान की क्या कीमत है। उसकी क्वालिटी क्या है, वह आढ़तिया तय नहीं करे, बल्कि वह ऐसे तय की जाए कि इसके लिए एक लेबोरेटरी बने। इसके लिए हम राज्यों को पैसा दे रहे हैं और हम उनको एक साल के लिए IT engineers दे रहे हैं। हमने इसके लिए एक strategic partner तय किया है। यह शुद्ध रूप से किसानों के लाभ के लिए है। इससे आढ़तियों का थोड़ा नुकसान हो सकता है, लेकिन इससे किसानों को लाभ होगा, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, आज किसानों के सामान की मार्केटिंग की बात हो रही है, लेकिन मुख्य सवाल तो यह है कि इसके ऊपर एक integrated Law, Central Law बनना चाहिए। लॉ

तो नहीं बना, सरकार ने कहा कि no, sorry. लॉ नहीं बन पाया, लेकिन आज एक स्कीम बनाई गई है कि इसको कैसे regulate करें, ताकि सारे देश में किसानों को जो Minimum Support Price है, वह मंडियों में उनको मिल पाए। अगर उनको वह नहीं मिलता है, तो उसके लिए इस स्कीम में क्या प्रोविज़न रखा गया है? सर, 8 स्टेट्स में pilot project launch किया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन-कौन से 8 स्टेट्स हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें ओडिशा है या नहीं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, यह कानून भारत सरकार नहीं बना सकती है। मार्केटिंग के जो कानून हैं, उन्हें राज्य सरकार बनाती है। अभी तक हमारे पास राज्यों से जो प्रस्ताव आए हैं, मैं इनको पूरा विवरण भी दे सकता हूँ। मेरे पास इसकी सूची है, मैं बता रहा हूँ कि इसमें अभी तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, झारखंड, हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, गोवा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मिजोरम, तेलंगाना, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश, 15 ऐसे राज्य हैं। अभी 8 राज्यों में ही pilot project शुरू किया गया है, लेकिन मेरे पास 15 राज्यों से 265 प्रस्ताव आए हैं। सिद्धांत रूप से ओडिशा भी तैयार हो गया है। सिर्फ केरल और बिहार में मंडी कानून नहीं हैं और पंजाब ने इस पर सहमति नहीं दी है, नहीं तो बाकी सभी राज्यों ने इस पर सैद्धांतिक सहमति दे दी है। राज्यों में कानून बदल रहे हैं और 15 राज्यों ने कानून बदल दिए हैं। उनके प्रस्ताव आ गए हैं। बाकी भी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, ओडिशा भी इसमें लगा हुआ है और ओडिशा ने इस पर सैद्धांतिक सहमति दे दी है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए National Agriculture Market की स्कीम ला रही है। इसमें देशी मंडियों, जिला स्तर पर मंडियों तथा Agriculture Produce Market Committee का क्या योगदान होगा और APMC में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं? किसान अनाज का भंडारण नहीं कर पाता है और production के बाद उसे तुरंत बेचना पड़ता है, जिससे middlemen ज्यादा कमाते हैं, दलालों का फायदा होता है और मंडी तक पहुंचने तथा मंडी के आसपास भंडारण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण उसका नुकसान होता है। कृपया आप यह बताएं कि आप वहां पर digitalization करने वाले हैं या नहीं? आप किस प्रकार से उनको प्रोटेक्शन देंगे? आप जानते हैं कि विदर्भ, महाराष्ट्र के किसान सूखा और बाकी आपदाओं से किस तरह से परेशान हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, कानून राज्य सरकार बनाती है। राज्य सरकारों को हमने तीन सुझाव दिए थे, जिसके अनुसार 15 राज्यों ने अपने कानूनों में परिवर्तन कर लिया है और इन तीनों सुझावों को मान लिया है। इस आधार पर राज्यों ने हमें प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं और प्रस्ताव के साथ मंडियों की सूची भी भेजी है। हम लोग इसके लिए राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता और आईटी इंजीनियर्स दे रहे हैं। हमने बदलाव के लिए उन्हें कौन-कौन से तीन सुझाव दिए थे, इस पर मैं पहले ही चर्चा कर चुका हूँ।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, मैं digitalization के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ, जिससे किसानों को मंडियों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी हासिल हो सके। अभी तक digitalization का काम कितने राज्यों ने किया है?

श्री सभापति: आप इन्हें अपनी लिस्ट पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैंने अभी 15 राज्यों का नाम पढ़कर सुनाए थे।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: क्या ये वे राज्य हैं, जहां digitalization का काम हो गया है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं फिर बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक 8 राज्यों की 21 मंडियों में यह काम हुआ है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: आदरणीय महोदय, मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि अगर एक बार मंडियों का digitalization हो जाता है, तो इससे किसानों को उसका बहुत लाभ मिल सकता है। इससे उनको बीजों के रेट्स पता चल सकते हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं आपको बता रहा हूं, 15 राज्यों से 265 मंडियों के लिए digitalization के प्रस्ताव आए हैं, जिनमें से अभी तक 8 राज्यों की 21 मंडियों में यह काम पूरा हो गया है। वहां पर एक पायलेट प्रयोग शुरू हो गया है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: क्या वहां पर digitalization का काम पूरा हो चुका है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: वहां digitalization हो चुका है, लैब बन गए हैं और 21 मंडियों को एक e-trading platform मिल गया है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, अभी तक महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ जिले में ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह डिस्कशन नहीं है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: लेकिन सर, अभी तक विदर्भ, महाराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यदि आप कहेंगे, तो हम दोबारा आपको राज्यों के नाम बता सकते हैं, जहां ई-व्यापार की अनुमति देने के लिए कानून में परिवर्तन कर लिया गया है। ये राज्य हैं - आन्ध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्णाटक। कर्णाटक इस मामले में अग्रगण्य है और वह पहले से ही इस काम को कर रहा है। फिर राजस्थान, सिक्किम, गोवा, मध्य प्रदेश, मिजोरम, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश और झारखंड राज्य हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या विदर्भ में इस काम को किया गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यदि विदर्भ किसी राज्य में आता है, तो मैं आपको राज्यों के नाम ही पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बोलते जाइए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इन राज्यों ने अपने नियमों में परिवर्तन कर लिया है और हम उनको सहायता दे रहे हैं। वे लोग अपनी मार्केट को अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं। 21 मार्केट अपग्रेड हो चुकी हैं और हमने उनको जोड़ने का काम 14 अप्रैल को शुरू किया है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: यानी महाराष्ट्र और विदर्भ में अभी तक यह काम नहीं हुआ है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further discussion on this. You are taking too much time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the question pertains to benefit of farmers in terms of better price discovery. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what happened to the promise of the Minimum Support Price, fifty per cent over cost of production, which was made by this Government and on which it has completely ...*(Interruptions)*... What has happened to the promise of the Minimum Support Price in terms of giving farmers a better benefit of price discovery?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, समर्थन मूल्य, जिसमें 50 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है और लागत मूल्य, ये दोनों दो अलग विषय हैं। मैंने इससे पहले विस्तार से समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में बताया है। किसान की उपज की लागत कम हो, उत्पादन ज्यादा हो और उसे अच्छा मूल्य मिले, इसकी चर्चा मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में की थी।

मार्केटिंग को छोड़कर बाकी की सब बातों की मैंने चर्चा कर दी थी। मार्केटिंग के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी इसीलिए बनाई जा रही है, जिससे किसान को अच्छा मूल्य मिले। समर्थन मूल्य क्या है, किसान का मुनाफा डेढ़ गुना से दोगुना हो सके, इसके लिए कौन सी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, इसके बारे में पहले सवाल के जवाब में हमने विस्तार से बता दिया है।

श्री सभापति: उनका जो सवाल था, आप उसका जवाब दीजिए।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: My question is very simple. There was a promise made of fifty per cent of profit over cost of production. In the Supreme Court, you have submitted an affidavit. ...*(Interruptions)*... on this promise.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, हमारी सरकार को बने हुए अभी दो वर्ष हुए हैं। हमने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कह रहे हैं कि किसान की जो लागत है, उसको डेढ़ गुना से दोगुना मुनाफा मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मिला है या नहीं मिला है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

महोदय, मैंने इसलिए बताया कि उत्पादन तब बढ़ेगा जब हर खेत को पानी मिलेगा। यह योजना हमने देश में प्रारंभ कर दी है। आमदनी ज्यादा तब होगी, जब उसकी लागत कम होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसीलिए हमने Soil Health Card देने की व्यवस्था शुरू की है, जैविक खेती की व्यवस्था शुरू की है और राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी बाजार बन रहे हैं, जहां उसको अधिक दाम मिले। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस प्रकार से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए इस सरकार ने प्रयत्न शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछा है, आप बस उसका जवाब दे दीजिए और कुछ मत बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, उनका सवाल यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने कहा था कि हम किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K.C. TYAGI: He is misleading the House.

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

DR. K.C. TYAGI: He is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... निषाद जी, आप भी बैठ जाइए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, माननीय सदस्य अपना सवाल फिर से पूछ लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was your specific question?

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, my specific question is this. In the question, it is said, ".....benefit of farmers in terms of better price discovery..." In this context, this Government had made a promise, that the Minimum Support Price would be 50 per cent over the cost of production. This promise has been reneged upon and an affidavit has been submitted to the Supreme Court that they can't fulfil it. I want to know why they have gone back from this promise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मेरी सरकार ने चुनाव के पहले और आज भी कहा है कि किसान की जो लागत है, उससे डेढ़ गुना, दोगुना उसकी आमदनी होनी चाहिए। यह हमने कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राज बब्बर: आप मेनिफेस्टो में देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... समर्थन मूल्य नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमारा घोषणापत्र पढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बीजेपी के इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: लागत का डेढ़ गुना ...**(व्यवधान)**... लागत से आमदनी डेढ़ गुना बढ़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, किसान की जो लागत है, उसका डेढ़ गुना मुनाफा किसान को मिले और इसके लिए हमने योजनाएं चलाई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने योजनाएं चलाई हैं कि कम लागत, उत्पादन ज्यादा, अच्छा मार्केट और समर्थन मूल्य भी समय-समय पर बढ़ाना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

देश में सूखे की स्थिति

***64. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कई इलाके इस समय भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक देश के किन इलाकों को सूखाग्रस्त चिन्हित किया गया है और वहां पानी की सुविधा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ और मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड जैसे इलाकों की स्थिति क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) 2015-16 के दौरान कम मॉनसून के कारण कर्नाटक (खरीफ एवं रबी दोनों के लिए), छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, झारखंड और राजस्थान सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों के कुछ भागों में सूखे की घोषणा करने के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है। सूखा प्रभावित राज्यों को एनडीआरएफ से वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान अनुमोदित निधियों के संबंध में ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

	(रुपये करोड़ में)
1. कर्नाटक (खरीफ और रबी दोनों के लिए)	1540.20
	723.23
2. छत्तीसगढ़	1276.25
3. मध्य प्रदेश	2032.68
4. महाराष्ट्र	3049.36
5. ओडिशा	815.00
6. तेलंगाना	791.21
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	1304.52
8. आंध्र प्रदेश	433.77
9. झारखंड	336.94
10. राजस्थान	1193.41
कुल	13496.57

वर्ष 2015-16 और 2016-17 में राज्य आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) में केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में केन्द्र सरकार ने निम्नलिखित धनराशि निर्मुक्त की है।

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	2015-16	2016-17 प्रथम किस्त
1.	कर्नाटक	207.00	108.75
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	249.725	94.875
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	657.75	345.375
4.	महाराष्ट्र	1112.25	853.875
5.	ओडिशा	560.25	294.375
6.	तेलंगाना	205.50	108.00
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	506.25	265.875
8.	आंध्र प्रदेश	330.00	173.25
9.	झारखंड	273.00	143.25
10.	राजस्थान	827.25	434.25
कुल		4928.975	2551.875

राज्यों के पास एसडीआरएफ के तहत उपलब्ध निधियों को मापदंडों के अनुसार पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से उपयोग में लाया जाता है।

सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में सूखा प्रभावित के रूप में चिन्हित जिलों का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए) इस सूची में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनकी सूचना दिनांक 25.04.2016 के तहत सूखा प्रभावित के रूप में घोषित 7 अतिरिक्त जिले शामिल हैं। गुजरात सरकार ने 5 जिलों में सूखा (अर्द्ध अल्पता प्रभावित क्षेत्र) घोषित किया है।

पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय (डीडब्ल्यू एंड एस) ने राज्यों को सूखे के मौसम के शुरुआत में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) की 10 प्रतिशत फ्लेक्सी निधियों के उपयोग की भी अनुमति दी है और पेयजल की कमी से निपटने के लिए राज्यों को निम्नलिखित उपाय करने के निदेश दिए हैं:

- (i) सभी जल आपूर्ति पद्धति, हैंडपंप और बोरवेल की तुरंत मरम्मत की जानी चाहिए। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्पेयर पार्ट के साथ आवश्यक पर्याप्त संख्या में मोबाइल वैन उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए।

- (ii) ऐसे बहुत सारे निजी बोरवेल हैं जिनमें भूमिगत जल उत्पादन अच्छी मात्रा में है। इनको जिला कलेक्टरों द्वारा किराए पर लिया जाना चाहिए और प्रभावित आबादी में जल को समान मात्रा में वितरित करना चाहिए।
- (iii) जल तालिका में गिरावट के कारण हैंडपंपों की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक राइजर पाइपों का उपयोग किया जाए। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में राइजर पंपों का उपयोग करना चाहिए।
- (iv) जहां कहीं भी जलाशय/तालाब उपलब्ध हैं, उनका उपयोग जल आपूर्ति पद्धति पाइपों के माध्यम से पेयजल की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए उपयोग करना चाहिए।
- (v) जहां कहीं भी जलभृत अच्छे हैं नए बोरवेल लगाने चाहिए।
- (vi) जहां कहीं भी ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है तो जल टैंकों के माध्यम से पानी लाया जाना चाहिए और प्रभावित आबादी में इसकी आपूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। जहां जल की गुणवत्ता अच्छी नहीं है वहां स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदान करने के लिए मोबाइल जल उपचार प्लांट उपयोग में लाए जाने चाहिए।

एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के तहत 21.04.2016 तक केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में 10 सूखा प्रभावित राज्यों के पास 1775.47 करोड़ रुपए की कुल धनराशि उपलब्ध है जिसे राज्य सरकार के बराबर अंश के साथ पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

विवरण

सूखा प्रभावित घोषित जिलों का राज्यवार विवरण

2015-16 के दौरान

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम/ कुल जिलों की संख्या	प्रभावित जिलों के नाम	प्रभावित जिलों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	कर्नाटक	बंगलौर ग्रामीण, रामानगरा, कोलार, चिकबालपुर, तुमकुरु, चित्रदुर्ग, दावणगिरी, चामराजनगर, मैसूर, मांड्या, बेल्लारी, कोप्पल, रायचूर, कुलबर्गी, यादगीर, बीदर, बेलगावी, बागलकोट, विजापुर, गडग, हावेरी, धारवाड़, शिवमोगा, हसन, कोडागू, उत्तर कन्नडा, चिकमंगलूर	27
सूखा - खरीफ - (12 जिलों को पहले ही खरीफ सूखे के दौरान सूखा प्रभावित घोषित किया गया था)			

1	2	3	4
		बेल्लारी, कोप्पल, रायचूर, कालबुर्गी, यादगीर, बीदर, बेलगावी, बगलकोट, विजयपुरा, गडग, हावेरी, धारवाड़।	
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर, गरियाबंद, महासमुंद धमतारी, दुर्ग, बालोद, बेमात्रा, राजनांदगांव, कबीरधाम, बस्तर, कोंडागांव, नारायणपुर, कांकेर, दांतेवाड़ा, सुकमा, बीजापुर, बिलासपुर, मुंगेली, जांजगीर-चंप, कोरबा, बलरामपुर, सूरजपुर, कोरिया, रायगढ़, जशपुर	25
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी, शहडोल, उमरिया, अनूपपुर, टीकमगढ़, रीवा, जबलपुर, सीधी, सागर, दमोह, सिवनी, सिंगरोली, श्योंपुर, छतरपुर, भिंड, पन्ना, सतना, डिण्डोरी, शिवपुरी, मंदसौर, मुरैना, झाबुआ, भोपाल, उज्जैन, नीमच, विदिशा, रायसेन, राजगढ़, खंडवा, रतलाम, नरसिंहपुर, गुना, बैतूल, बुरहानपुर, आगर मालवा, सीहोर, इंदौर, धार, शाजापुर, हरदा, छिंदवाड़ा, देवास, अशोकनगर, खरगोन, होशंगाबाद, बड़वानी	46
4.	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक, धुले, नंदुरबार, जलगांव, अहमदनगर, पुणे, सतारा, सांगली, औरंगाबाद, जालना, बीड, लातूर, उस्मानाबाद, नांदेड़, परभणी, हिंगोली, बुलढाना, अकोला, यवतमाल, नागपुर, गढ़चिरौली, सोलापुर, अमरावती, वाशिम, वर्धा, भंडारा, चंद्रपुर, गोंडिया	28
5.	ओडिशा	अंगुल, बालासोर, बारगढ़, बलांगीर, बौध, कटक, देवगढ़, ढेंकानाल, गजपति, गंजाम, जाजपुर, झारसुगुडा, कालाहांडी, कंधमाल, क्योझर, खोर्धा, कोरापुट, मयूरभंज,	27

1	2	3	4
		नुआपाड़ा, नबरंगपुर, नयागढ़, पुरी, रायगढ़, संबलपुर, सुबारनपुर, सुंदरगढ़, भद्रक	
6.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर, चित्तूर, वाईएसआर, कडप्पा, कुरनूल, प्रकाशम, एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर, गुंटूर, श्रीकाकुलम, विजयनगरम, कृष्णा	10
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत रविदास नगर, सोनभद्र, सुल्तानपुर, मिर्जापुर, बलिया, सिद्धार्थ नगर, शाहजहांपुर, बांदा, प्रतापगढ़, चंदौली, इटावा, बस्ती, बागपत, जौनपुर, फैजाबाद, गोंडा, कन्नौज, बाराबंकी, संत कबीर नगर, झांसी, जालौन, गोरखपुर, हाथरस, एटा, इलाहाबाद, गाजियाबाद, फर्रुखाबाद, मऊ, उन्नाव, रामपुर, हमीरपुर, ललितपुर, चित्रकूट, कानपुर नगर, लखनऊ, देवरिया, मैनपुरी, महाराजगंज, आगरा, औरैया, पीलीभीत, अमेठी, महोबा, रायबरेली, कुशीनगर, कानपुर देहात, कौशाम्बी, फतेहपुर, अम्बेडकर नगर और बलरामपुर	50
8.	तेलंगाना	महबूबनगर, मेडक, निजामाबाद, रंगा रेड्डी, नालगोंडा, करीमनगर और वारंगल	7
9.	झारखंड	रांची, खूंटी, लोहरदगा, गुमला, सिमडेगा, पश्चिमी सिंहभूम, सरायकेला, पूर्वी सिंहभूम, पलामू, गढ़वा, लातेहार, हजारीबाग, रामगढ़, कोडरमा, धनबाद, बोकारो, चतरा, दुमका, गोड्डा, देवघर, जामताड़ा, गिरिडीह	22
10.	राजस्थान	अजमेर, बांसवाड़ा, बारन, बाड़मेर, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़, चुरू, डूंगरपुर, हनुमानगढ़, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, झुंझुनूं, जोधपुर, नागौर, पाली, राजसमंद, उदयपुर, प्रतापगढ़	19
11.	गुजरात	राजकोट, जामनगर, देवभूमि, द्वारका, कच्छ, पोरबंदर	05
कुल			266

Drought situation in the country

†*64.SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several areas in the country are reeling under severe drought;

(b) if so, the areas identified as drought hit so far in the country and the steps being taken to provide water facility there; and

(c) if not, the status of areas like Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Due to deficit monsoon during the year 2015-16, Governments of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda Seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after declaring drought in several parts of those States. The details regarding funds approved during 2015-16 from the NDRF to drought affected States are as under:-

	(₹ in crore)
1. Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi)	1540.20
	723.23
2. Chhattisgarh	1276.25
3. Madhya Pradesh	2032.68
4. Maharashtra	3049.36
5. Odisha	815.00
6. Telangana	791.21
7. Uttar Pradesh	1304.52
8. Andhra Pradesh	433.77
9. Jharkhand	336.94
10. Rajasthan	1193.41
TOTAL	13496.57

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Government had released following amounts as Central share in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 (1st Installment)
1	Karnataka	207.00	108.75
2	Chhattisgarh	249.725	94.875
3	Madhya Pradesh	657.75	345.375
4	Maharashtra	1112.25	583.875
5	Odisha	560.25	294.375
6	Telangana	205.50	108.00
7	Uttar Pradesh	506.25	265.875
8	Andhra Pradesh	330.00	173.25
9	Jharkhand	273.00	143.25
10	Rajasthan	827.25	434.25
TOTAL		4928.975	2551.875

The funds available under SDRF with the States can be utilized for the purpose of providing drinking water as per norms.

The details of districts identified as drought affected in drought hit States is given in the Statement (*See below*). The list includes 7 additional districts declared as drought affected by the State Government of Maharashtra as per their intimation dated 25.04.2016. Government of Gujarat has declared drought (semi scarcity affected areas) in 5 districts.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DW&S) has also allowed States to use flexi funds to the extent of 10% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) at the onset of the summer season and directed the States to take following measures to mitigate the shortage of drinking water:

- (i) Immediate repair and maintenance of all water supply system, hand pumps and bore wells should be done. If required sufficient number of mobile van with spare parts should be made available in the affected areas.
- (ii) There are a large number of private bore wells where groundwater yield is good. These should be hired by the district collectors and water should be equitably distributed to the affected population.

- (iii) Due to fall in water table, more riser pipes may be used to increase the yield of the hand pumps. Sufficient number of riser pumps may be used to increase the availability of drinking water in the affected areas.
- (iv) Wherever water reservoir/ponds are available, they may be used to increase the capacity of drinking water through piped water supply system.
- (v) Wherever aquifer is good, new bore wells should be set up.
- (vi) Wherever the above possibilities are not suitable, water should be transported through water tankers and supplied to the affected population. Wherever water quality is not good, mobile water treatment plants should be used to provide safe drinking water.

Under NRDWP, as on 21.04.2016, a total amount of ₹ 1775.47 crore is available with the 10 drought affected States as central share, which along with the matching share from the State Government can be utilized to arrange for drinking water.

Statement

State-wise details of districts declared drought affected during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total number of districts	Name of the affected districts	Total No. of districts affected
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Mandya, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Shivamogga, Hassan, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagalur Drought - Kharif - (12 districts already declared as drought affected during Kharif also) Ballari, Koppal, Raichuru, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Bidar, Belagavi, Baglkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad.	27

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Gariaband, Mahasamund, Dhamtary, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Kastar, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Kanker, Dantewara, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Janjgir-Chamap, Korba, Balrampur, Surajpur, Korla, Raigarh, Jashapur	25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Seoni, Sigroli, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Panna, Satna, Dindori, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Morena, Jhabua, Bhopal, Ujjain, Neemuch, Vidishia, Raisen, Rajgarh, Khandwa, Ratlam, Narsinghpur, Guna, Betul, Burhanpur, Agar Malwa, Sehore, Indore, Dhar, Shajapur, Harda, Chhindwara, Dewas, Ashoknagar, Khargone, Hoshangabad, Badwani	46
4.	Maharashtra	Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Gadchiroli Solapur, Amaravati, Washim, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Goandia	28
5.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Sundargarh, Bhadrak	27

1	2	3	4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Guntur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Krishna	10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Sidharthnagar, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Pratapgarh, Chandauli, Etawah, Basti, Baghpat, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Gonda, Kannauj, Barabanki, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Etah, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Farrukhabad, Mau, Unnao, Rampur, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Deoria, Mainpuri, Maharajganj, Agra, Auraiya, Pilibhit, Amethi, Mahoba, Rae Bareilly, Kushinagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur	50
8.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal	7
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Saraikela, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Koderma, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Giridih	22
10.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pratapgarh	19
11.	Gujarat	Rajkot, Jamnagar, Devbhumi, Dwarka, Kutch, Porbandar	05
TOTAL			266

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, वैसे सूखे पर इस सदन में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)... Let him ask the question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, वैसे सूखे पर इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं कि कृषि मंत्री जी अगर आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें, घुमा-फिराकर न दें, तो शायद सही चीजें सामने आ सकेंगी।

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं उसी से संबंधित क्वेश्चन पूछने जा रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन्, राज्यों ने केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष सूखे पर जो माँग रखी, केन्द्र सरकार ने उसका एक-तिहाई भी राज्य सरकार को नहीं दिया। शायद उसका कारण यह है, जो आप कहते हैं कि हम NDRF की गाइडलाइन के तहत ही मदद कर सकते हैं और उसके आगे नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि NDRF की कौन सी ऐसी गाइडलाइन है, जिससे आप राज्यों की एक्जुअल माँग को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और क्या आप उस गाइडलाइन को बदलने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, राज्यों में 'राज्य आपदा कोष' होता है और 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष' होता है। हर राज्य के पास 'राज्य आपदा कोष' में 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष' से 75 प्रतिशत राशि जाती है और 25 प्रतिशत राशि राज्य सरकार की होती है। इसे वह खर्च करती है। इसके बाद भी यदि स्थिति भयावह होती है, तो वह एक स्मारक पत्र देती है, हम अपनी डिमांड देते हैं। डिमांड देने के बाद फिर चार ऐसे विषय हैं, जिनको कृषि मंत्रालय कोऑर्डिनेट करता है - सूखा, पाला, ओला और कीड़ा लगना। तो 12 राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं में 4 का कोऑर्डिनेशन कृषि मंत्रालय करता है। आप जब आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि जो डिमांड आती है, उसमें पहले डिमांड के मुताबिक जितनी राशि मिलती थी, मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद, उससे दोगुना, ढाई गुना, तीन गुना ज्यादा राशि राज्यों को मिल रही है। जो राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष है, यह गृह मंत्रालय के अंदर है और ये गाइडलाइन्स उसके पहले से बनी हुई हैं, जिनका परिपालन राज्य सरकार भी करती है और भारत सरकार भी करती है। इसके लिए टीम भी जाती है और इसी आधार पर उसका आकलन होता है। मैं इतना ही आपको कहूँगा कि इन दो वर्षों के अंदर जो मानकों में परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसके कारण राज्यों को ज्यादा मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैंने उस दिन भी बताया था कि 2010-11 से 2013-14 तक राज्यों ने राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे, मांगना उनका काम है, लेकिन जब टीम गई और उसने जो आकलन किया, तो चार वर्ष में राज्यों को 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए मिले। जब मोदी सरकार आई, तो 2014-15 में राज्यों से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए की डिमांड हुई और राज्यों को 9 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा मिले। इसके बाद फिर इस वर्ष यानी 2015-16 में 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा अभी तक दिए गए हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि पहले से ज्यादा राशि दी जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: बरबादी भी पहले से ज्यादा हुई है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैंने प्रश्न बहुत साफ-साफ पूछा था, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि मंत्री जी बात को घुमाने में काफी एक्सपर्ट हैं। अगर वे सही-सही में आ जाएं, तो शायद राज्य और केन्द्र का टकराव न हो। जो राज्य और केन्द्र का टकराव है... इन्होंने कहा कि राज्यों का काम मांगना है, जैसे राज्य भिखमंगे हो गए और ये भामाशाह हो गए, इनको देना है।

अब मैं सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश पर आता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 2014-15 और 2015-16 में कितनी मांग रखी थी और आपने कितना रिलीज किया? एनडीआरएफ की जो गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उनके अनुसार राज्य सरकार की डिमांड को पूरा करने में क्या रुकावट आई?

इसके साथ-साथ ही जो मौतें हो रही हैं, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, किसानों की आत्महत्या की संख्या प्रति वर्ष 36 हजार से ऊपर जा रही है, उस संबंध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूखे के कारण या खेती में नुकसान या कर्ज के कारण जो किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या नीति बनाई है और जो किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उनको मुआवजा देने की भी केन्द्र सरकार की कोई योजना है?

श्री सभापति: आपने बहुत-से सवाल एक सवाल में ही पूछ लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : सर, मैं सबका उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मुझको उत्तर देने का अवसर दिया जाए। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मैंने जो कहा, उससे यह लगा कि राज्य भिखमंगा है और हम दाता हैं। ऐसा तो मैंने कहा भी नहीं है, लेकिन यदि आप ऐसा समझते हैं, तो आज़ादी के बाद एक बार ऐसी भी सरकार बनी है, जिसमें आप यहां रहे हैं और उस समय आपने ऐसा व्यवहार जरूर किया होगा कि राज्य भीख मांगता रहा होगा और आप राजा की तरह व्यवहार करते रहे होंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या यह जवाब है?...(व्यवधान).... सर, यह तो आरोप-प्रत्यारोप है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इनके सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य मांगते रहते हैं और हमारा काम देना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आप इनके सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, उन्होंने राज्यों को भिखमंगा बताया।...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, कल ही मैंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस वर्ष कितनी मांग की और हमने कितना दिया, वह रिकॉर्ड पर है। माननीय सदस्य यहां मौजूद थे। जहां तक किसान की आत्महत्या का सवाल है और इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कर रही है, इस संबंध में मैं श्रीमान् जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह जो आत्महत्या है, यह पहले से देश में चलती आ रही है। यह बहुत ही दुखद है, इसकी चिंता हम सबको है कि लोकतंत्र में लोकशाही ऐसी व्यवस्था न करे, जिससे किसान को आत्महत्या करनी पड़े। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो रिलीफ होती है, उस रिलीफ से उसकी पूरी भरपाई नहीं होती है। यह तो मरहम होता है। जो हजारों परिवार समाप्त हुए, उसके पीछे कारण यह था कि उसको उत्पादन में जितना पैसा लगा, उसकी भरपाई करने के लिए सन् 2000 में एक योजना चली थी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... Please let him complete. ...(Interruptions).... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, सन् 2000 में 'कृषि बीमा योजना' चली थी। यह राहत तो मरहम है, उसकी पूरी भरपाई हो, इसके लिए 'कृषि बीमा योजना' चली थी और उस बीमा योजना में कुछ विसंगतियां थीं। उनको दूर करने के लिए पिछली सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाए, लेकिन इसके लिए जो कदम उठाए, उसमें यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि किसान की जो उत्पादन लागत है, यदि उसकी फसल

प्राकृतिक आपदा में समाप्त होती है, तो उसकी पूरी भरपाई नहीं होगी। उसमें capping कर दी गई ताकि राज-खजानों पर बोझ न पड़े। हमारी सरकार "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" लाई है। मैं विनती करूंगा कि राज्यों में इसे लागू कराया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" लागू हो गई, तो किसानों की पूरी भरपाई होगी और इससे इस पर रोक लगेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बलविंदर सिंह जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब, अगर आप इस जवाब से संतुष्ट हैं तो फिर मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन देश में जिस हिसाब से किसान मर रहा है, उसके प्रति सरकार गम्भीर नहीं है। इन्होंने कोई योजना नहीं बताई है। यह कह देना कि निरंतर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे लगता है कि सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, देखिए समय कम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सरकार इसके लिए गंभीर है, इसीलिए तो "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" लाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, we are running out of time. Please let the question be asked. ...**(Interruptions)**... बलविंदर सिंह जी, आप सवाल पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: वह यह योजना इसीलिए लाई है, ताकि किसानों के नुकसान की पूरी भरपाई हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, हम आपके ज़रिए यह कहना चाहते हैं कि पूरे देश में केवल 10 स्टेट्स को सूखा राज्य डिक्लेयर किया गया है, जबकि बारिश पूरी कंट्री में कम हुई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पंजाब में बारिश बहुत कम हुई है। हमने ग्राउंड वॉटर और सरफेस वॉटर वर्ता, क्रॉप ज्यादा पैदा की है, लेकिन वहां किसान का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। सर, मैं आपके ज़रिए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि drought के जो मापदंड हैं, क्या आप उनको बदलेंगे? क्योंकि हमने किसी तरह मेहनत करके पैदावार तो उगा ली, लेकिन अगर किसी स्टेट में बारिश ही कम हो तो उस स्टेट को 'drought State' declare करने के लिए क्या आप मापदंड को बदलेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जो मैनुअल बना है, उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार को ही यह अधिकार है कि वह यह डिक्लेयर करे कि उसके राज्य का कौन सा हिस्सा सूखा है? राज्य सरकारें पहले वह डिक्लेयर करती हैं और फिर हमें प्रस्ताव देती हैं और फिर उस आधार पर वहां टीम भेजकर हम उसका आकलन करते हैं। जो भी राज्य सरकार हो, यह डिक्लेयर करने का अधिकार उसके पास ही है।

डा. संजय सिंह: माननीय महोदय, अभी हाल ही में इस सदन में इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हुई है, जिसमें सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एक कॉमन डिमांड की, जिसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार बड़े अच्छे आश्वासन देती है और बहुत सारी घोषणाएं करती है, तो क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण और बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या को देखते हुए वह हमारे किसानों के कृषि-ऋण माफ करने की योजना बना रही है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, उत्पादन बढ़े, लागत कम हो और किसानों को अच्छा मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिनका सवाल है, उसका जवाब सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: किसानों की दीर्घकालीन खुशहाली के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सारी योजनाएं चलाई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. संजय सिंह: माननीय महोदय, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने बहुत ही स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा है कि आप कोई माफी योजना बना रहे हैं या नहीं बना रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him ask the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का जो क्रेडिट कार्ड बनता है और उससे किसान जो लोन लेता है, उसमें कृषि बीमा और उसके स्वयं का बीमा भी शामिल होता है, जबकि उस क्रेडिट कार्ड में बैंकों द्वारा बीमा की कोई राशि नहीं दी जाती है। उनको न तो उनकी फसल की राशि दी जाती है और न ही उनकी आत्महत्या पर अथवा उनके मरने पर कोई राशि दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है या वह इसके लिए क्या उपाय करेगी?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मान्यवर, जो फसल बीमा योजना है, किसान जो ऋण लेता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, ये वही बात बार-बार बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dalwai, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, यह क्या चल रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let the question be answered. ...**(Interruptions)**... निषाद जी, आप भी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, उनका कहना सही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य ने सही सवाल उठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल है, वह व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से बहुत जायज़ है। हम भी गांव में रहते हैं। किसान जब कर्जा लेता है, तो उस समय फसल बीमा के लिए प्रीमियम कटता है। इसमें इतनी विसंगतियां थीं कि क्रॉप कटिंग का जो आकलन होता है या आंकड़े इकट्ठे होते हैं, उसमें वर्षों लगते हैं। अभी जो 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' आयी है, उसमें उन विसंगतियों को दूर किया गया है। दूसरी बात मैं यह ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी बीमा कम्पनी किस राज्य में काम करे, इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार टेंडर करती है और वह बीमा कम्पनी को तय करती है। उन विसंगतियों को इस 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' में दूर करने की कोशिश की गयी है।

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

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति गंभीर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका विचार अलग चीज़ है। This is Question Hour please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्याएं नहीं रुक रही हैं। इसके विरोध में हम सदन का बहिर्गमन करते हैं।

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

Setting up of new Horticulture University in Telangana

*65. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up a new Horticultural University in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and
- (c) the time by which the work on the project is likely to be taken up?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. During the Budget presentation in the Lok Sabha in the year 2014-15, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India announced establishment of Horticultural University in Telangana. As per the budget announcement, financial support has been extended for State Horticultural University in Telangana State.

(b) and (c) A notification dated 22.12.2014 was issued by the Government of Telangana for establishment of Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University with Headquarters of Rajendranagar Campus, Hyderabad. Subsequently, the Government of Telangana on 29.09.2014 communicated that an area of about 500 ha has been identified at Mulugu, Medak District in Telangana State. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education has already released ₹ 10.00 crore during financial year 2014-15, and ₹ 74.99 crores during financial year 2015-16 to the Telangana State University. Further, an allocation of ₹ 50.00 crore has been made in the Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2016-17.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the University runs on a long grant pattern. जो हम यूएसए से नकल करके यहां जारी कर रहे हैं। इसका mandate है, education, research and extension of horticulture domain. सरकार ने जवाब दिया है कि हम मुलुगु में कहीं ज़मीन ले रहे हैं, हम कर रहे हैं। मेरा बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम soil testing करेंगे, हम फलाना करेंगे...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, मैं सवाल पर आ रही हूं, उसके लिए थोड़ा तो मंत्री जी को...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please look at the watch. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please look at the watch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: मंत्री जी तो बोलते हैं, मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने का मौका दीजिए। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सत्यूपल्ली और अश्वरापेट तेलंगाना के खम्मम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हैं, जहाँ पर आज के दिन सबसे बढ़िया नर्सरीज़ हैं। वहाँ पर Mango, Banana, Sapota and Guava का प्रोडक्शन होता है। क्या तेलंगाना में अश्वरापेट और सत्यूपल्ली एरिया में, All India Coordinated Research Centres, जो राजेन्द्र नगर युनिवर्सिटी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, will you be able to establish satellite research stations in these areas? ऐसे satellite research stations की वहाँ पर बहुत जरूरत है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या का सवाल है कि क्या सरकार ने तेलंगाना में नए उद्यान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना किए जाने का निर्णय लिया है। उसके विषय में अभी उन्होंने कहा कि कहां ज़मीन देख रहे हैं, क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश का विभाजन हुआ था, तो जो Horticulture University थी, वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर चली गयी थी। हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद हमने कहा कि तेलंगाना में एक Horticulture University स्थापित की जाएगी। राज्य सरकार ने वहाँ बजट में भी इसका प्रावधान किया कि हम यह करेंगे। जिस समय इस संबंध में घोषणा की गई थी, उस समय, वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 में ही 10 करोड़ रुपए उस राज्य को दे दिए गए थे, लेकिन वहाँ पर ज़मीन का चयन नहीं हुआ था। जब ज़मीन का चयन हो गया तो 7 जनवरी, 2016 को उस स्थान पर उस राज्य के 15,000 किसानों के बीच उसका शुभारंभ हुआ था और उसके लिए 75 करोड़ रुपए की राशि हमने मार्च, 2016 तक दी है। इस वर्ष भी हमने बजट में उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है। कुल-मिलाकर यह कहना कि इधर देख रहे हैं, उधर देख रहे हैं, वह स्थिति नहीं है। जहाँ तक अनुसंधान केन्द्र का सवाल है, जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर university चली गयी, उस university के साथ, तेलंगाना के साथ जुड़े हुए जितने इस प्रकार के केन्द्र थे, जैसे बागवानी अनुसंधान केन्द्र - ऐसे दस बागवानी अनुसंधान केन्द्र तेलंगाना के जिलों के अंदर हैं, जो पहले, तेलंगाना के अंदर जो university चली गयी, उसके साथ अटैच्ड थे और अब वे इस university के साथ अटैच हो गए हैं। हम माननीय महोदय को उसकी सूची भी दे सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the second question quickly.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The first question hasn't been answered. How can I go to the second question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please write to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I want simple 'Yes' or 'No'. All India Coordinated Research Centre of the University का एक्सटेंशन आप यहाँ सत्यूपल्ली और अश्वरापेट में लगाएंगे या नहीं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यह जो सवाल है, यह राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का है। राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर कोई संस्थान राज्य सरकार खोलती है, कोई भारत सरकार भी खोलती है। मैं राज्य सरकार की बात कर रहा हूँ। भारत सरकार की ओर से अभी अलग से खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Zero hunger target under food policy**

*66. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to review the country's food policy, especially the distribution system to achieve "Zero Hunger" across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether people living in rural areas have to depend on the Public Distribution System due to the drought situation prevailing in some parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) To provide food security in the country at affordable prices, the Government is implementing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) which provides coverage of upto 75% population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas, thereby covering 2/3rd of the country's population. Under the Act, foodgrains are allocated to State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) @ 5 kg per person per month belonging to priority household category and 35 kg per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1 per kg, ₹ 2 per kg and ₹ 3 per kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice respectively. In 2015-16, the Government of India allocated 289.46 lakh tons of foodgrains for NFSA States/UTs.

Three States who have not implemented the NFSA so far, are being allocated foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). During 2015-16, the Government of India allocated 207.31 lakh tons of foodgrains to States and UTs under TPDS, as States/UTs gradually shifted to NFSA.

An additional allocation of foodgrains for those affected by natural calamities is made by Government of India to States/UTs at MSP and MSP derived prices for wheat and rice respectively. All drought affected States presently, are implementing the NFSA and providing foodgrains at subsidised rates. Two of the drought affected States of Maharashtra and Karnataka, sought and were allocated additional quantity of 4.07 lakh tons and 5133 tons of foodgrains during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively at MSP/MSP derived prices for drought relief.

Transfer orders of Assistant Station Masters

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

(a) whether transfer order of Assistant Station Masters (ASMs) of Ahmedabad Division, Western Railway have been approved and accepted but they could not be relieved to Samastipur Division of East Central Railway (ECR);

(b) if so, the details thereof since November, 2012 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations/meeting with higher authority by Member of Parliament and the instruction from the Ministry regarding VIP reference/special case, are still pending;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to relieve the concerned ASMs from Western Railway to East Central Railway at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 19 cases of inter-railway transfer requests of Assistant Station Masters (ASMs) of Ahmedabad Division for transfer to Samastipur Division of East Central Railway. However, relieving orders of these ASMs have not been issued because of certain administrative exigencies.

(c) and (d) Cases of 14 ASMs/SMs of Ahmedabad Division were received in the Ministry from different Members of Parliament between November, 2012 and 17.02.2016.

(e) These ASMs would be spared as per their priority position as soon as the position improves.

Transfer of fertilizer subsidy to Aadhaar card linked accounts of farmers

*68. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, henceforth, the fertilizer subsidy would be deposited in Aadhaar Card linked accounts of farmers;

(b) whether farmers will have to first buy fertilizers and then subsidy would be deposited in their Aadhaar Card linked account by the Government; and

(c) the target set by Government to save the subsidies given to farmers on fertilizers?

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

(a) After the announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister's Budget Speech, 2016-17 regarding the proposal to introduce DBT on pilot basis for fertilizer in a few districts across the country with a view to improving the quality of service delivery to the farmers, Department of Fertilizers has already initiated the process to pilot the proposal in few select districts to create robust data-base that would capture the retailer's sales and buyer details (Bank account details; Aadhaar number; land records, etc. whichever are available). This exercise would identify and evaluate field level challenges.

(b) and (c) The details regarding payment of subsidy and the resultant savings can be provided only after the receipt of field level challenges from the pilot districts. However, the Government intends to plug pilferages by use of technology. In the entire process, protecting the interest of farmers is Government's top most concern.

Interlinking super computers with GARUDA Grid

*69. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is interlinking super computers with GARUDA Grid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. GARUDA, stands for Global Access to Resources Using Distributed Architecture. Some of the supercomputers in the country are interlinked with GARUDA Grid. GARUDA is India's National Grid Computing Initiative by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). It is designed, developed and maintained by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). Supercomputers from CDAC centers, Research Labs and Educational Institutes are connected by GARUDA Grid over National Knowledge Network (NKN).

(b) The High Performance Computing (HPC) Systems currently under GARUDA Grid are CDAC Systems at Pune, Bangalore, Chennai, and Hyderabad. The Grid consortium has fourteen other institutions whose HPC systems are part of GARUDA Grid. These are listed below:

- Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad
- Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad

- Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore
- Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore
- Institute of Mathematical Science (IMSc), Chennai
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Chennai
- Madras Institute Technology (MIT), Chennai
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi
- Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi
- University of Hyderabad (UOH) Hyderabad
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur

The Supercomputers that are proposed to be built under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) will be connected through National Supercomputing Grid (NSG), which will be an enhanced version of GARUDA Grid.

Accidents at unmanned railway level crossings

†*70. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of accidents at unmanned railway level crossings during the last two years;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any plan to prevent such accidents; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The State-wise data of train accidents is not maintained. However, details of zone-wise accidents at unmanned railway level crossings is maintained in Ministry of Railways. There were 50 unmanned level crossing (UMLC) accidents in 2014-15 and in the last year UMLC accidents decreased to 29, details of which are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Zonal Railway	2014-15	2015-16
Central	0	0
Eastern	0	0
East Central	5	0
East Coast	2	0
Northern	9	9
North Central	1	1
North Eastern	6	5
Northeast Frontier	0	2
North Western	8	7
Southern	2	0
South Central	2	0
South Eastern	2	2
South East Central	1	0
South Western	5	1
Western	6	2
West Central	1	0
Konkan	0	0
Metro	0	0
TOTAL	50	29

(b) and (c) It is the endeavour of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings, in phased manner, by either of the following:-

- Closure - Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- Merger - Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned/unmanned level crossing or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- Manning - Phased manning of unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means.

Ministry of Railways has announced a specific sub-mission to eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in next 3-4 years.

Besides, various measures taken by Indian Railways to prevent accidents at unmanned level crossings are as under:

- Social awareness campaigns to educate road users with the use of various print and electronic media for observance of safe practices prescribed in Motor Vehicle Act and Indian Railways Act and joint ambush checks along with civil police to counter misadventure in front of approaching trains.
- SMS campaigns to create awareness amongst road users.
- Zonal Railways have also been advised to deploy Gate Mitra/Gate Counselors to counsel the road vehicle users for observance of safe practice while negotiating UMLCs. As on 1st February, 2016, about 4188 Gate Mitras have been deployed over Zonal Railways at identified vulnerable UMLCs.

Unsolicited SMSs on mobile phones

†*71. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problems being caused by the large number of unsolicited SMSs sent on mobile phones; and

(b) if so, the kind of punitive action the Ministry has considered/is considering to take to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, the Government is aware of the problems being caused by the large number of unsolicited SMSs sent on mobile phones. For solving the problem of Bulk SMS/Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCCs), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down a regulatory framework through the 'Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010' which came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. These regulations have been reviewed from time to time and TRAI has issued sixteen amendments to these regulations to make the regulatory framework more effective and stringent. These regulations prohibit sending of Bulk SMS/UCC by telemarketers/subscribers to telecom consumers, who have registered their numbers in the National Customer Preference Register (NCPR) for not receiving UCC and further provide for the punitive actions against violations of the regulations by registered telemarketers, unregistered telemarketers and service providers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The regulations provide for a graded system of penalty on registered telemarketers for violation of the regulations by way of recovery from the security deposit by service providers and depositing the same with TRAI, at the following rates:

(amount in ₹)				
Sl. No.	Number of violation by telemarketer access provider wise	Deduction from security deposit	Security deposit	Additional security deposit
1.	0 violation	Nil	50,000	Nil
2.	1st Violation	₹ 25,000	25,000	1,00,000
3.	2nd Violation	₹ 75,000	50,000	1,50,000
4.	3rd Violation	₹ 80,000	1,20,000	4,00,000
5.	4th Violation	₹ 1,20,000	4,00,000	Nil
6.	5th Violation	₹ 1,50,000	2,50,000	Nil
7.	6th Violation	₹ 2,50,000	Nil	Nil

After six violations, the telemarketer is blacklisted for a period of two years and all telecom resources throughout India are disconnected. The telemarketers name is not removed from the blacklisting before a period of two years.

Further, there is provision of financial disincentives on telecom service providers in the regulations, which provide for the financial disincentive on telecom service providers for the following:

- (i) For failure to prevent Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCCs) originated from the service providers network by subscribers who are not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer – the service provider shall be liable to pay up to a maximum of ₹ 5,000/- financial disincentive for each valid complaint based on a slab based system, based on the number of complaints per week; and
- (ii) Service provider shall be liable for financial disincentive at the rate of ₹ 1,00,000/- for first contravention, ₹ 5,00,000/- for second contravention and ₹ 10,00,000/- for third or each subsequent contravention. Such financial disincentive shall be imposed if it is found on enquiry by an inquiry committee appointed by the TRAI that the service provider has contravened the provision of the regulations.

To discourage unregistered telemarketers from sending UCC, the regulations provide for disconnection of telephone on first complaint and blacklisting name and

address of the unregistered telemarketers for a period of two years, upon blacklisting all the telecom resources will be disconnected and no new telephone connection can be taken by him for a period of two years.

The above steps have been effective in controlling UCC to a large extent.

Drought in Maharashtra

*72. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers in Maharashtra are in distress over severe drought;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to provide relief to them during this summer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) 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). For 2015-16, the State had an allocation of ₹1483 crore in their SDRF, comprising ₹1112.25 crore as Central share and ₹ 370.75 crore as State share. The entire Central share of SDRF for 2015-16 has been released to the State.

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 received from State Government in accordance with established procedure. During Kharif 2015, the Government of Maharashtra declared drought in 21 districts (covering 15747 villages) and submitted Memorandum in November, 2015 to the Government of India for financial assistance under the NDRF. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the State to carry out an assessment of the drought situation and the quantum of financial assistance to be made available to the State by way of relief. Government of India considered the report of the IMCT and approved ₹ 3049.36 crore from NDRF to the Government of Maharashtra. On 25th April 2016, Government of Maharashtra has informed that 7 more districts have been declared as drought affected in place of earlier 21 districts. However, no additional memorandum has been submitted in this regard seeking Financial Assistance from NDRF.

The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts including 33 districts of Maharashtra for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. During 2015-16, ₹ 66985.355 lakh has been released to Government of Maharashtra under this scheme.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 123834.73 lakh and ₹ 81729.80 lakh have been released respectively to the Government of Maharashtra under MGNREGA.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 583.875 crore has been released in advance to Government of Maharashtra.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif, 2016.

Water crisis in Marathwara region due to drought

*73. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute water crisis in Marathwada region due to successive droughts during the last two years and farmers are migrating to other areas;

(b) whether Government is also aware that compensation to these farmers has still not been provided by either the Central Government or the State Government and the crisis in Latur has become very severe; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken by Government to provide water and other facilities to the farmers of this area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) 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). During 2015-16, the State had an allocation of ₹ 1483 crore in their SDRF, comprising ₹ 1112.25 crore as Central share and ₹ 370.75 crore as State share. The entire Central share of SDRF for 2015-16 has been released to the State.

During Kharif 2014, the Government of Maharashtra declared drought in 26 districts including all the districts of Marathawada region and submitted Memorandum to the Government of India for financial assistance under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Government of India considered the same as per the procedure and approved ₹ 1962.99 crore from NDRF to the Government of Maharashtra subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in SDRF account. Further, ₹ 26 crore was also approved from special component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged rural drinking water supply work.

During Kharif 2015, the Government of Maharashtra declared drought in 21 districts and in 07 additional districts as per information from the State Government on 25th April, 2016 including districts of Marathawada region. The State Government submitted Memoranda in November, 2015 to the Government of India for financial assistance under the NDRF. Government of India considered the same and approved ₹ 3049.36 crore from NDRF to the Government of Maharashtra subject to the adjustment of 50% of balance available in SDRF account for the instant disaster.

(c) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts including 33 districts of Maharashtra for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. During 2015-16, ₹ 66985.355 lakh has been released to Government of Maharashtra under this scheme.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 123834.73 lakh and ₹ 81729.80 lakh have been released respectively to the Government of Maharashtra under MGNREGA.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting ₹ 583.875 crore has been released in advance to Government of Maharashtra.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif, 2016.
- Government has also implemented Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17 with an allocation of ₹ 100 crore (Central Share) to mitigate impact of drought on Livestock in the drought affected States.

Collection of boiled rice and raw-rice from rice millers

*74. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government institutions are collecting only 68 kilograms boiled rice or 67 kilograms raw-rice from rice millers for every 100 kilograms of paddy procured by them;
- (b) if so, whether there is any accounting of the remaining 32 kilograms or 33 kilograms by-products; and
- (c) if there is no accounting of the by products, the estimated losses to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has fixed an out turn ratio of 68 per cent for milling of par-boiled rice and 67 per cent for raw-rice.

(b) and (c) Government fixes charges for milling of paddy based on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. While calculating the net milling charges payable to millers, the Tariff Commission takes into account the value of the by-products of paddy milled and retained by the rice-millers.

Renaming of Bombay High Court as Mumbai High Court

*75. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the present status of changing the name of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): The proposal is under consideration and an appropriate legislation is being drafted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Encouraging organic farming

†641. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to encourage organic farming in the country;
- (b) whether organic farming is more expensive as compared to conventional farming and whether Government provides help to farmers to bring down its cost;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to make conventional manures readily available and affordable for all instead of chemical fertilizers; and
- (d) the quantum of organic manures being produced in the country currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Government is promoting organic farming across the country under various Central Sector Schemes viz. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR etc. The pattern of assistance is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The Department has been focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed, under PKVY. The scheme guidelines provide a sum of ₹ 80,000 per cluster to undertake mobilization of farmers through exposure visits and training. The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a unit under the department undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannually Bio-Fertilizer Newsletter as well as quarterly Organic Farming Newsletter. In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcasted on 4 different FM radio stations including Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow.

NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO); 5 days trainers training and 2 days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government.

NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 300 no. of FTFD in 2015-16 and has scheduled 297 no. in the year 2016-17.

(b) Cost of organic agriculture largely depends on on-farm generation of inputs. When on-farm organic inputs are used, cost of production per unit area is less than by 13% under organic agriculture than inorganic management. However, if organic inputs from outside the farm are purchased and utilized, the cost of production increases by about 15-20% depending on the nature of inputs used. Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models being developed under NPOF promises to meet 70-80% of organic inputs within the farm thus reducing the market input cost considerably.

(c) and (d) Government is providing assistance for establishment of large mechanised compost plants by State Governments/other public sector/private industries/private entrepreneurs for fruit and vegetable waste/agro waste compost unit. Also,

assistance is provided to farmers for on-farm production of organic inputs. The details of assistance are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise organic manure produced and available in the country is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

A. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) - Organic and INM Component of Soil Health Management (SHM):

- (i) Setting up of state of art liquid/ carrier based Bio-fertilizer/Biopesticide units, 100% Assistance to State Government/Government 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 Total Per Annum (TPA) production capacity.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to ₹63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.
- (v) **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) :** The scheme is implemented by the State Governments on a cluster basis of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given following financial assistance for Integrated Manure Management.
 - (a) Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/Phosphate Solubilizing/ potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ ₹500/acre x 50 of ₹25000 per cluster in first year.
 - (b) Liquid Biopesticides (Trichoderma, Viridae, Pseudomonas, Fluorescens, Matarhizium, Beaviourie, Bassiana, Pacelomyces, verticillium) 2 ₹500/ acre x 50 of ₹ 25000 per cluster in second year.

- (c) Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PTOM) as per specification given in FCO, 1985 @ ₹1000/acre x 50 of ₹ 50000 in first year for procuring and application of PROM.
- (d) Farmer can take up any pest control mechanism easily available in their local area @ ₹ 500/acre x 50 of ₹ 25000 in second year.
- (e) Vermicompost (size 7'x3'x1) @ ₹ 5000/unit x 50 of ₹ 250000 will be assisted for procurement of earthworms, preparation of pits, etc. for construction of vermi composting pits.

The detailed guidelines are uploaded in website www.agricoop.gov.in

B. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

1. Adoption of Organic Farming. - 50% of cost limited to ₹ 10000/ha. for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving assistance of ₹ 4000/- in first year and ₹ 3000/- each in second and third year. The programme to be linked with certification.
2. Organic Certification - ₹ 5 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha. which will include ₹ 1.50 lakh in first year, ₹ 1.50 lakh in second year and ₹ 2.00 lakh in third year.
3. 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 pro-rata 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 pro-rata basis (₹ 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and ₹ 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).

C. **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** 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.

D. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Under NFSM, financial assistance is provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to ₹ 300 per ha.

E. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Organic farming projects are considered by respective State Level Sanctioning Committee

- F. **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Pusa under Network project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser has developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types. Liquid Biofertiliser technology with higher shelf life has also been developed. The ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on all these aspect. ICAR through its Plan Scheme "National Project on Organic Farming" (NPOF) is undertaking research to develop location specific organic farming package of practices for crops and cropping systems. Presently, the project is being implemented in 20 centres covering 16 States.

Statement-II

Details of organic manure production and availability in the country (excluding green manures)

(in metric ton)

Year	Rural compost	Urban compost	FYM	Vermi compost	other manures	Total manure production & availability
2009-10	804.49	618.96	1220.65	73.72	40.62	2758.44
2010-11	797.54	111.24	2234.44	114.16	131.82	3389.20
2011-12	939.85	140.86	1860.64	268.50	235.43	3245.28
2012-13	1039.35	143.04	2850.50	53.70	29.16	4115.76
2013-14	224.97	63.33	9647.8	582.27	24.27	10542.64
2014-15	225.88	64.22	1400.4	583.20	24.44	2298.14

Damage to crops

642. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the various initiatives taken by Government for the welfare of farmers whose crops have been damaged due to acute shortage of water and rainfall or due to other calamities in different parts of the country;
- (b) the names of the most affected States facing shortage of water and rainfall where the farmers have faced severe losses;

- (c) whether Government has taken any immediate steps in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) 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 received from State Government in accordance with established procedure.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provided financial and technical assistance to various States/UTs. Under Natural Calamity component of NRDWP, 2% of NRDWP funds are kept aside for various natural calamities *viz.* flood, drought, Landslides, Cyclone, hailstorm etc. If any State is affected by drought, the funds to the State is released under natural calamity component of the NRDWP.

Ministry has issued the advisory to the 13 States which are facing crisis of drinking water namely Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana to take the following measures to mitigate the situation:

- (i) Immediate repair and maintenance of all water supply system, hand pumps and bore wells should be done. If required sufficient number of mobile van with spare parts should be made available in the affected areas.
- (ii) There are a large number of private bore wells where ground water yield is good. These should be hired by the district collectors and water should be equitably distributed to the affected population.
- (iii) Due to fall in water table, more riser pipes may be used to increase the yield of the hand pumps. Sufficient number of riser pumps may be used to increase the availability of drinking water in the affected areas.
- (iv) Wherever water reservoir/ponds are available, they may be used to increase the capacity of drinking water through piped water supply system.

- (v) Wherever aquifer is good, new bore wells should be set up.
- (vi) Wherever the above possibilities are not suitable, water should be transported through water tankers and supplied to the affected population. Wherever water quality is not good, mobile water treatment plants should be used to provide safe drinking water.

Under NRDWP, as on 21.04.2016, a total amount of ₹ 1775.47 crore is available with the 10 drought affected States as Central share. The funds along with the States matching share may be utilized to take the above cited measures. In addition, States may also utilize 15% of Operation and Maintenance funds available under NRDWP to meet the requirement.

During the year 2015-16, Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, had submitted Memoranda on drought seeking financial assistance from NDRF. The details regarding funds approved during last year to various drought affected States is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) and (d) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:
- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2015-16 by implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
 - Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic event.
 - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.
 - Central Government has relaxed the norms under MGNREGA to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.

- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States.

Statement

*Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
sought and approved for drought*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	1540.20
		Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	3049.36
5.	Odisha	Drought	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	1304.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	1193.41
	TOTAL		13496.57

K: Kharif.

R: Rabi.

Farming in drought affected States

643. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most agricultural practices followed in the country require two to three times more water for food crops compared to many other countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sugarcane crop requires more water compared to other crops and a water deficient State like Maharashtra concentrates more in cultivating sugarcane; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government would advise drought prone States to switch on to those practices and crops which require less water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Water requirement for raising food crops in India is comparable with other countries due to adoption of modern agronomic practices like raised bed sowing, alternate furrow irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, direct seeding of rice, system of rice intensification and newer practices of water usage by the Indian farmers.

(b) It is a fact that sugarcane being a long duration (12-18 months) crop requires more water than the other seasonal field crops. Only 20% of the sugarcane cultivated area of the country (48 lakh ha.) is in Maharashtra. Merely 6.0% of the net sown area of Maharashtra (174 lakh ha.) is under sugarcane cultivation, which is fully irrigated. However, water consumption in sugarcane could be reduced considerably by adopting water saving agronomic practices like drought tolerant cultivars, alternate furrow irrigation, mulching, sprinkler and drip irrigation.

(c) The Government advocates drought prone States for crop diversification with low water consuming crops. Alternatively, use of drought tolerant cultivars, efficient methods of irrigation and other agronomic practices like mulching are also recommended. The Government is providing financial assistance to promote the drip/sprinkler irrigation.

Damage to crops due to heavy rains and drought

644. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crop damage due to heavy rains in March, 2016 and severe drought situation in various States, State-wise;

(b) the details of measures Government has taken in this regard;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for mitigation of hardships of farmers due to crop damage by recent heavy rains, hailstorms and drought in the country; and

(d) whether as per the recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee,

Government would announce special MSP for the current crop season, in view of unbearable sufferings of farmers due to drought and heavy rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) During March 2016, western disturbances led to hailstorm/unseasonal rains and high velocity winds in various parts of the country causing damage to crops. As per reports, an area of 6.02 lakh hectare was damaged/affected under different crops due to unseasonal rains/hailstorms/winds and lodging to the crops, mainly in wheat, was reported in an area of 9.04 lakh hectare. Thus total area of 15.06 lakh hectare was affected in various magnitudes in States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The assessment of crop loss is being undertaken by the State Governments.

The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. 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 received from State Government in accordance with established procedure.

During Rabi season Government of Karnataka has reported drought and submitted Memorandum seeking financial Assistance of ₹ 1417.14 crore from NDRF and reported that a total of 22.33 lakh hectare land suffered crop loss of 33% and above. Government of India has approved assistance of ₹ 723.23 crore from NDRF to the State. The Government of Rajasthan has submitted Memoranda in wake of hailstorm on 26.04.2016 seeking financial assistance of ₹ 4372 crore from NDRF.

The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of

water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.

- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The first installment of central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the drought affected States i.e. Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan.
- Government has also implemented Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17 with an allocation of ₹ 100 crore (Central Share) to mitigate impact of drought on livestock.

(d) The Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the major agricultural produce on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries/departments and other relevant factors. 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.

MSP is in the nature of Minimum price offered by the Government. However, farmers have the option to sell their produce to the Government agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

Compensation to farmers for crop loss

645. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether for loss of crops due to drought and other calamities, Government is paying less compensation to the affected farmers than the money spent to sow the crops;
- (b) if so, the details of compensation paid to the farmers of Maharashtra during the last three years;

- (c) the mechanism available to provide seeds for the new crops to farmers;
- (d) whether due to indebtedness, farmers are not getting credit from the banks even for seeds; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Financial assistance to farmers by way of immediate relief in the event of disaster is provided as per the norms of assistance in the Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines on revised items and norms of assistance under SDRF/NDRF dated 8th April, 2015. The revised norms of assistance for loss of crops was enhanced from ₹ 4500/- per hectare to ₹ 6800/- per hectare under rainfed conditions, from ₹ 9000/- to ₹ 13500/- per hectare under irrigated condition and from ₹ 12000/- to ₹ 18000/- per hectare for perennial crops. In addition farmers having suffered 33% loss to crops are now entitled to receive financial assistance in place of a minimum threshold of crop loss of 50% which obtained earlier.

Assistance under SDRF/NDRF provided is for immediate relief and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered. The main objective of the relief fund is to provide immediate assistance to farmers affected by the calamities.

(b) The details of assistance approved from NDRF to Government of Maharashtra during last three years is as under:

Calamity	Year	Approved Amount
Hailstorm	2013-14	552.88
Drought (Rabi)	2014-15	1962.99
Drought (Kharif)	2015-16	2049.36

The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance from SDRF/NDRF is necessarily/mandatorily disbursed through the bank account (*viz.* Jan Dhan Yojana etc.) of the beneficiary.

(c) The Government of India is assisting the State Governments, and seed producing agencies for seed related activities through various ongoing schemes/programmes of the Department including National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY),

Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET).

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter- alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned district authorities, these guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time.

RBI has allowed State Level Bankers' Committee/District Level Consultative Committees/Banks to take view on rescheduling of loans if the crop loss is 33% or more. Banks have been advised to allow maximum period of repayment of upto 2 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year) if the crop loss is between 33% and 50%. If the crop loss is 50% or more, the restructured period for repayment is extended to a maximum of 5 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year). The banks have further been advised that all short-term loans eligible for restructuring are converted into term loan. In all cases of restructuring, moratorium period of at least one year is granted. The existing term loan installments are rescheduled.

Implementation of modified Crop Insurance Scheme

646. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the modified Crop Insurance Scheme approved this year;
- (b) the details of companies, apart from Agriculture Insurance Company, that have been identified to participate in the scheme;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to spread the scheme among the farming community in the country and how it is planning to use the Krishi Vigyan Kendras to reach farmers; and
- (d) what would be the contribution of Centre, State and individual farmer in the premium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) approved recently for

its implementation from current Kharif 2016 season are given in Statement (See below).

(b) In addition to Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC), 10 private general insurance companies namely, ICICI-Lombard, IFFCO-Tokio, HDFC-ERGO, Cholamandalam-MS, Reliance General, Future-Generali, Tata-AIG, SBI General, Universal Sampo and Bajaj-Allianz have been empanelled to participate in the scheme.

(c) Government is undertaking a comprehensive publicity and awareness programme to educate the farmers about the benefit of crop insurance schemes. Capacity building and training programmes for other stakeholders are also being organized. The salient activities under awareness campaign, involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti and organization of workshops/trainings and SMS through Kisan Portal etc. State Governments/UTs. are also being regularly persuaded to increase the coverage including notifying more crops under crop insurance schemes. Recently, one day seminar/kisan fair especially on the PMFBY has been organized at various Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) between 30th March to 5th April, 2016 throughout the country.

(d) The scheme is being implemented on actuarial premium rates basis which would be obtained by the bidding process. However, Farmer's share in premium for food and oilseeds crops has been fixed at maximum 2% and 1.5% of sum insured for Kharif and Rabi seasons respectively. In case of annual commercial/horticultural crops maximum premium is 5%. The remaining part of the actuarial premium would be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

Statement

Salient features of PMFBY

- (i) Provide comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss on account of non-preventable natural risks, thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.
- (ii) Increase the risk coverage of Crop cycle – pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.
- (iii) Area approach for settlement of claims for widespread damage. Notified insurance unit has been reduced to Village/Village Panchayat for major crops
- (iv) Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Commercial/horticultural crops respectively.

- (v) The difference between premium and the rate of Insurance charges payable by farmers shall be provided as subsidy and shared equally by the Centre and State.
- (vi) Uniform seasonality discipline and Sum Insured for both loanee and non-loanee farmers.
- (vii) Removal of the provision of capping on premium and reduction of sum insured to facilitate farmers to get claim against full sum insured without any reduction.
- (viii) Inundation has been incorporated as a localized calamity in addition to hailstorm and landslide for individual farm level assessment.
- (ix) Provision of individual farm level assessment for post harvest losses against the cyclonic and unseasonal rains for the crops kept in the field for drying upto a period of 14 days, throughout the country.
- (x) Provision of claims upto 25% of sum insured for prevented sowing.
- (xi) "On-Account payment" upto 25% of sum insured for mid season adversity, if the crop damage is reported more than 50% in the insurance unit. Remaining claims based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data.
- (xii) For more effective implementation, a cluster approach will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company through bidding for a longer duration upto 3 years.
- (xiii) Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.
- (xiv) Crop Insurance Portal has been launched. This will be used extensively for ensuring better administration, co-ordination, transparency and dissemination of information.
- (xv) Focused attention on increasing awareness about the schemes among all stakeholders and appropriate provisioning of resources for the same.
- (xvi) The claim amount will be credited electronically to the individual farmer's bank account.
- (xvii) Adequate publicity in all the villages of the notified districts/areas.
- (xviii) Premium rates under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) have also been reduced and brought at par with new scheme. Further, capping on actuarial premium and reduction in sum insured has been removed in this scheme also.

- (xix) In addition, a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 45 districts of the country from Kharif 2016 season to cover the other assets/activities like machinery, life, accident, house and student-safety for farmers alongwith their notified crops (under PMFBY/ Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme -WBCIS).

Action plan to ameliorate condition of farmers

†647. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of agricultural families in the country has decreased despite increase in country's population.
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the perception of Government about it;
- (c) the average monthly income of an agricultural family in the country, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the action plan of Government for the next five years to ameliorate the economic conditions/living standards of agricultural families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) According to census data of Registrar General of India, in 2001 total number of cultivators was 127.31 million, and in 2011 it came down to 118.81 million, while that of agricultural labourers increased from 106.78 million to 144.33 million. A shift in the work force from the agriculture to the secondary and tertiary sectors non-farm activities, however, is considered a normal phenomenon of the development process as experienced by other countries across the world. This is true of India also.

(c) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" during NSS 70th round (January 2013-December 2013) in rural parts of the country. The State/UT-wise average monthly income per agricultural household for the period July 2012-June 2013, as per this survey, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government of India has taken various initiatives towards ameliorating economic conditions and living standards of agricultural families. The major initiatives include: Krishonnati Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Soil Health Card

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Soil Health Management, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Organic Value Change in North Eastern States, Integrated Agriculture Marketing Scheme, National Agriculture and Technology Mission, National Food Security Mission, National Sustainable Agriculture Mission, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Agriculture Forestry Programme, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries Scheme. In addition to these, there are schemes that address other areas of development. These include: Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Mission, Shyama Prashad Mukherjee Scheme for rural infrastructure development, Rashtriya Gramin Swaraj Abhiyan Yojana and Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme.

Statement

Average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 for different States/ Group of UTs

States	Total Income (₹)
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048

States	Total Income (₹)
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL INDIA	6426

Source:- Table 7 of NSS Report KI (70/33): Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India.

Note:- Income includes income from salary wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Integration of PMKSY with MGNREGA

648. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering integrating PMKSY with MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, in what ways will it channelise the available work force for productive and value added work; and
- (c) whether Government has taken note of the risks associated with the integration of these two schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a), question does not arise. However, District Irrigation Plans (DIP) being prepared under PMKSY takes into account the sources created for irrigated by all Central Sector/State Sector/Externally Aided Projects including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Unutilization of arable land in Rajasthan

†649. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural land and the unutilized arable land in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Central Government has taken any steps to convert unutilized arable land into agricultural land in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per the information received from Government of Rajasthan (latest available), the details of agricultural land and the unutilized arable land (culturable waste land including fallow lands) in Rajasthan are given as under:

Year	Thousand Hectare	
	Arable land	Unutilized arable land
2014-15	25511	7963

(b) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to convert unutilized arable land into agricultural land. However, in order to extend irrigation facilities to bring more and more land under agriculture, the Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

PMKSY aims at providing end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. Micro irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'.

Further, Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas. From 2015-16, the IWMP has been converted as the Watershed Component of the PMKSY.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of high yielding varieties of crops

650. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has developed and released several new high yielding varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops to raise their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their nutritional quality, crop-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to promote cultivation of such varieties of pulses and oilseeds to raise their production and reduce import, if so, the details thereof along with the expected quantum of rise in their production; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to boost the production of pulses and oilseeds and fill the gap in their demand and supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed and released 30 and 15 varieties of field and horticultural crops, during 2010 to 2015, respectively. The new varieties are high yielding, besides having various nutritional qualities like good bread, chapati and pasta making qualities in wheat; aroma and good cooking quality in rice; low erucic acid and glucosinolates in Indian mustard, high carotenoid, lycopene and total soluble solid (TSS) in carrot; high TSS and antioxidant in onion and high carotene, micro-nutrients, minerals and antioxidant in bitter gourd.

(c) To promote the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, National Agricultural Research System has developed location specific 97 and 88 high yielding varieties/hybrids of oilseeds and pulses, respectively, during 2010 to 2015. These varieties had attained a good breeder seed indent for further use by stakeholders (public as well as private sector organizations) in production of foundation, certified and truthfully labelled seeds. To popularize the new varieties, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has produced a total of 2,20,515 quintal breeder seed of pulses and oil seeds together, which is 51.2% of the total production, during 2010-11 to 2014-15. These seeds were supplied to different seed producing agencies to maintain the effective seed production chain so that quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids to be made available to the farmers at affordable prices for cultivation and boost the productivity and production in pulses and oilseeds.

(d) In order to boost the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government has prepared strategic plans like production and supply of good quality seeds, policy support in the form of attractive minimum support price (MSP), procurement, crop insurance, etc. to protect farmers' interest, area expansion under two Central Government schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), promoting improved production technology, enhancing seed replacement rate, provision for life saving irrigation, ensuring availability of critical inputs and machines for agri-operations etc. Further, to boost the overall production of pulses and oilseeds, increasing acreage under these crop commodities in the rice fallow areas, non-traditional areas and through intercropping systems have also been taken up.

Research and development to increase production of pulses

651. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is no improvement in per acre yield of pulses during the last 60 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for absence of Research and Development (R&D) initiatives directed towards pulses; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to calibrate Research and Development efforts towards developing better crop and seed varieties in pulses that can enhance the yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is making continuous efforts and has taken a number of Research and Development (R&D) initiative towards pulses in the country. As a result, there has been about one-and-half-times improvement in the yield of pulses during the last 60 years from 500 kg/ha in 1954-55 to 728 kg/ha in 2014-15.

(c) The systematic and concerted efforts of ICAR has led to the development of 59 high yielding climate-resilient varieties of pulses for different agro ecological situations during the last five years (2011-2015). Early maturing and thermo-tolerant varieties for newer niches and cropping systems have also been developed. To ensure availability of quality seed to the farmers, 69391 quintal breeder seeds of pulses were produced and supplied to different seed producing agencies for further multiplication during the last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15).

In order to boost the production of pulses in the country, the ICAR and DAC&FW under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, have jointly prepared roadmap and action-plan with two-pronged approach of productivity enhancement and increasing production through area expansion under various ongoing Central schemes. The strategy includes increasing productivity of pulses by reducing the yield gap at the farmers' fields through a mission mode programme for promoting improved technology of pulses, improving seed replacement rate (SRR), provision for life saving irrigation, ensuring availability of critical inputs with corresponding policy support in the form of attractive MSP, procurement, credit, insurance, subsidies, etc. to protect the interest of pulse growers.

Production of rice

652. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rice production in the country during last three years, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of centrally sponsored schemes in force for enhancement of rice production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The State-wise details of the production of rice in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) In order to increase production and productivity of rice in the country, Government of India has been implementing through State Governments, various Crop Development Schemes / Programmes such as National Food Security Mission on Rice (NFSM-Rice), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) as a sub-scheme of RKVY, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Soil Health Card Scheme, etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Statement*State-wise production of rice during 2012-13 to 2014-15*

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	6862.4	6969.7	7233.9
Assam	5128.5	4927.1	5222.7
Bihar	7529.3	5505.8	6356.7
Chhattisgarh	6608.8	6716.4	6322.1
Gujarat	1541.0	1636.0	1830.9
Haryana	3976.0	3998.0	4006.0
Himachal Pradesh	125.3	120.8	125.2
Jammu and Kashmir	818.1	610.9	517.2
Jharkhand	3164.9	2810.6	3361.9
Karnataka	3364.0	3572.6	3541.0
Kerala	508.3	509.2	562.1
Madhya Pradesh	2775.0	2844.8	3625.3
Maharashtra	3057.0	3120.0	2946.0
Odisha	7295.5	7613.4	8298.2
Punjab	11374.0	11267.0	11107.0
Rajasthan	222.5	312.6	366.7
Tamil Nadu	4049.9	5349.8	5727.8
Telangana	4647.6	5755.0	4440.8
Uttar Pradesh	14416.0	14636.0	12167.9
Uttarakhand	579.8	578.6	603.7
West Bengal	15023.7	15370.7	14677.2
Others	2173.9	2420.5	2441.7
ALL INDIA	105241.4	106645.5	105482.1

Coconut and groundnut production

653. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coconut and groundnut production in the country during last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of centrally sponsored schemes in force for enhancement of their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The details of coconut production in the country during last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of groundnut production in the country during last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The details of centrally sponsored schemes being implemented by Coconut Development Board, for enhancement of coconut production is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

"National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm" (NMOOP) is being implemented from 2014-15 for increasing production and productivity of groundnut in the country. Under this Mission, financial assistance is being provided for Seed Components (production & distribution of certified seeds and mini kits, variety specific targeted seed production); Inputs (Plant Protection Equipments/eco-friendly light-trap; Bio-pesticides, Distribution of micro-nutrients, Bio-fertilizers, improved farm equipments, pipes, sprinklers, seed storage bins, seed treatment drums) and Transfer of Technology (Block demonstrations, Frontline demonstrations, farmers and extension workers training etc.).

Statement-I

Production of Coconut for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(Production in Million nuts)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 Production	2013-14 Production	2014-15 Production
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	5798.04	5968.01	4896.61
2.	Karnataka	6058.86	5041.15	5141.15
3.	Tamil Nadu	6917.25	6917.25	6917.46
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.07	1828.46	1463.56
5.	Odisha	380.93	324.93	324.89
6.	Gujarat	322.39	295.03	295.03
7.	West Bengal	369.31	370.83	372.23
8.	Maharashtra	187.47	187.47	187.44

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Goa	122.71	128.13	127.72
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129.97	129.97	129.77
11.	Assam	160.21	136.61	237.49
12.	Bihar	141.14	141.42	141.38
13.	Tripura	27.45	28.30	28.41
14.	Lakshadweep	70.91	70.91	70.91
15.	Puducherry	33.68	34.09	21.90
16.	Chhattisgarh	11.44	22.10	27.85
17.	Telangana	-	24.09	25.34
18.	Nagaland	15.11	16.32	16.32
19.	Mizoram	0.09	0.12	0.16
20.	Daman and Diu	Neg.	Neg.	13.99
ALL INDIA TOTAL		22680.03	21665.19	20439.61

Source: Coconut Development Board, Kochi.

Statement-II

Production of Groundnut for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Production in '000' tonnes)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 Production	2014-15 Production	2015-16 Production
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	881.30	493.00	788.00
2.	Bihar	0.90	0.60	0.80
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.30	36.30	37.20
4.	Gujarat	4917.60	3018.00	2892.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	6.20	4.20	2.70
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.10	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	26.90	24.80	23.50
8.	Karnataka	565.00	502.00	381.40
9.	Madhya Pradesh	324.20	370.00	312.00
10.	Maharashtra	393.00	379.00	278.80
11.	Manipur	2.60	2.50	-
12.	Nagaland	0.90	0.90	-
13.	Odisha	86.80	62.00	68.20
14.	Punjab	2.40	2.60	1.60
15.	Rajasthan	900.90	1011.20	1041.10
16.	Tamil Nadu	915.90	926.40	894.90
17.	Telangana	354.70	296.00	182.00
18.	Tripura	0.70	0.60	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	86.00	84.00	65.00
20.	Uttarakhand	1.20	1.10	2.00
21.	West Bengal	200.50	179.90	199.90
22.	Others	9.00	6.60	9.40
ALL INDIA TOTAL		9714.10	7401.70	7180.50

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Crops Division, DAC&FW.

Statement-III

Coconut Development Board is implementing following schemes/developmental programmes in the country for enhancement of coconut production

Normal Schemes:

A.1. Production and distribution of planting material.

- (a) Establishment of Demonstration cum Seed Production (DSP) Farms.
- (b) Establishment of Regional Coconut Nurseries.

- (c) Distribution of Hybrids/dwarf seedlings through Government Departments /Private.
- (d) Establishment of Nucleus Coconut Seed Garden.
- (e) Establishment of small coconut nurseries.

A.2. Expansion of Area under Coconut

A.3. Integrated Farming for Productivity Improvement.

- (a) Laying out of Demonstration Plots.
- (b) Organic Manure Units.

A.4. Information and information Technology.

B. Technology Mission on Coconut.

C. Replanting and Rejuvenation of coconut gardens.

D. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme.

E. Kera Suraksha Insurance Scheme for Coconut Tree Climbers.

F. Establishment of in house Research and Development Centre.

New Schemes:-

- 1. Centre of Excellence in Coconut.**
- 2. Establishment of New Coconut Orchards.**

Making KVKs more relevant and progressive

†654. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to make KVKs in Maharashtra and across the country more relevant, progressive, strengthened and to provide farmers easy access to information related to soil and water analysis, integrated agricultural system, information technology units, better seed production and processing, water harvesting etc.;

(b) whether all KVKs are being monitored and assessed regularly, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to conduct quarterly meetings under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Members of Parliament and people's representatives to review agricultural programmes by formulating joint action plan of various Government departments related to agriculture at district level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In order to strengthen Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) during the Twelfth Plan, Government has approved additional facilities in selected KVKs in different States including Maharashtra such as Technology Information Unit, Mini Seed Processing Facility, Micro Nutrient Analysis facility, Rain Water Harvesting Structure with Micro Irrigation System, Soil and Water Testing facility, Minimal Processing facility, Carp Hatchery facility, Integrated Farming System (IFS), to make KVKs more relevant and progressive in providing information to farmers. The State/UT-wise number of KVKs for modernization with new facilities during Twelfth Plan including Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. All KVKs are regularly monitored and reviewed by holding of Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings, Annual State and Zonal Workshops, Annual National Conference and Activity Specific Training-cum-Workshops; site visits by the Officers of Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs), Directorates of Extension of Agricultural Universities and ICAR Headquarters; holding of linkage and convergence meetings /discussions and review by Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs).

(c) No, Sir. However, the Members of Parliament and People's Representatives are invited from time to time by KVKs, ICAR institutes, Agricultural Universities and Development Departments of State Governments to grace the events like Farmers Fairs, exhibitions, Krishi Sammelans, Kisan Gosthies etc. organized for creating awareness among farmers about agricultural technologies and various Government schemes related to agriculture and allied sectors.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of KVKs for modernisation with new facilities during Twelfth Plan including Maharashtra*

Sl. No. State/UTs	Technology Information Unit	Mini Seed Processing Facility	Micro Nutrient Analysis Facility	Rain Water Harvesting Facility	Soil and Water Testing Laboratory	Minimal Processing Facility	Carp Hatchery	Integrated Farming System units
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	9	2	1	8	10	6	3	11
3. Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	1	4	6	3	1	11
4. Assam	14	2	1	1	7	2	4	8
5. Bihar	26	8	5	6	14	5	4	23
6. Chhattisgarh	10	8	3	0	14	7	9	18
7. Delhi	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8. Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
9. Gujarat	25	7	3	20	8	13	3	28
10. Haryana	15	4	2	1	3	15	0	16
11. Himachal Pradesh	11	2	3	4	1	7	0	11
12. Jammu and Kashmir	9	0	4	10	4	5	0	13
13. Jharkhand	12	2	1	2	6	5	0	9
14. Karnataka	29	6	3	12	6	19	1	29
15. Kerala	12	2	1	3	1	9	7	13

	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	TOTAL
	Lakshadweep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	
16.	0	28	32	5	5	4	5	17	2	15	32	1	26	4	3	10	50	12	434
17.	0	12	7	1	0	1	2	11	0	8	6	1	6	2	1	1	13	4	119
18.	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	7	2	60
19.	0	13	11	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	24	1	21	4	1	2	19	2	183
20.	0	15	14	6	2	2	6	13	0	6	9	1	3	6	0	5	19	5	195
21.	0	11	16	2	3	2	2	7	0	13	9	1	22	3	1	17	6	7	221
22.	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	8	2	2	4	6	3	85
23.	0	2	28	9	4	4	9	29	2	16	42	2	27	8	3	13	68	9	509

Use of ox-operated machine

†655. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists of Engineering Department of Indira Gandhi Agricultural University have developed a machine for farmers with which they can grind wheat, paddy, cut fodder, grind spices, etc. without electricity;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help farmers reduce their input cost of farming by using these ox-operated machine;

(c) the type of schemes formulated by Government to make this ox-operated agricultural processing unit useful in the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes Sir, the cooperating Centre of AICRP on Utilization of Animal Energy (UAE) in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur has installed a rotary mode transmission system for chaff cutting, paddy threshing and wheat grinding by using a pair of bullocks without using electrical energy.

(b)

- All 09 cooperating centers of AICRP on UAE in the country have setup rotary transmission system with agro-processing gadgets in their respective centres.
- The use of the system has been regularly demonstrated to the farmers.
- The operation of agro-processing gadgets like-chaff cutting, threshing, grinding, seed cleaning, maize shelling and flour making reduces the input cost of farming by using these Ox-operated machines during idle period.
- The farmers are also realizing an additional income by using these Ox-operated machines.
- The departments of agriculture from different state Government may take up the programme for its popularization and benefit of farming community.

(c)

- We have one Cooperating-centre at MAU, Parbhani, Maharashtra. At this centre also an animal power operated rotary transmission system for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

operating small agro-processing gadgets has been installed.

- This mechanism has been employed to meet out day to day requirement of agro-processing jobs. Thus, it has become economically viable and farmers would get more profits by using animals in rotary mode and for farm operations.

(d) The State-wise details are as under:

State	Cooperating Centre	Gadgets Operated by Rotary Mode
Chhattisgarh	IGKV Raipur	Chaff Cutter, Paddy Thresher, Wheat grinder and electricity generation
Uttarakhand	GBPUA&T Pantnagar	Electricity Generation
Madhya Pradesh	CIAE Bhopal	Electricity Generation
Maharashtra	MAU Parbhani	Water Pumping, Chaff Cutter, Multi-crop Plot Thresher, Flour Mill
Karnataka	UAS Raichur	Chaff Cutter, Winnowing, Electricity Generation
Odisha	OUAT Bhubaneswar	Paddy Thresher
Rajasthan	MPUAT Udaipur	Seed Cleaner-cum grader, Maize Sheller, Chaff Cutter, Flour Mill, Maize Dehusker and Groundnut decorticator
Haryana	NRC on Equines Hissar	The installation of rotary mode at these centre are under process
Sikkim	CAE&PHT Gangtok	

Setting up of soil testing laboratories in Rajasthan

†656. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish new soil testing laboratories in Rajasthan to test the soil of all land holdings, if so, by when; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of farmers who have been issued soil health card after testing the soil of their land holdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Soil Health Management is being implementing throughout the country including Rajasthan for setting up/strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories. During 2015-16, 55 number of new Static Soil Testing Laboratories have been sanctioned to Government of Rajasthan.

(b) Under the Soil Health Card Scheme, the soil sample collection target for the year 2015-16 was 104.68 lakh. Out of this, 91.14 lakh samples were collected that would generate about 4.55 crore soil health cards. The analysis, printing and distribution of cards are in process across the country. For Rajasthan, the soil sample collection target for 2015-16 was 11.53 lakh against which 9.33 lakh samples have been collected as on 31st March, 2016. As on 26.04.2016, 10.14 lakh soil health cards issued to farmers. Remaining samples are being analyzed.

Subsidy to Maharashtra for micro irrigation

657. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the subsidies provided to Maharashtra for adoption of micro irrigation technologies in the last two years; and

(b) the break-up percentage of the subsidies given to the small, marginal and other category of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has released central grant to Maharashtra for adoption of micro irrigation technologies under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation in the last two financial years as under:-

(₹in lakh)	
Year	Central Grant Released
2014-15	17750.00
2015-16	8837.00

The break-up percentage of the subsidies given to meet the small and marginal farmers and other category farmers is approximately 70% and 30%, respectively, during last two financial years.

Drought in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra

658. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are in distress over severe drought, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the effective steps Government is taking to provide relief to them in the time of hardships during this summer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) During the year 2015-16, due to failure of monsoon and the drought situation in these States *i.e.* Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited the States and based on their reports and the recommendations of the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) the High Level Committee (HLC) has approved assistance to drought hit States. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- During 2015-16 Intervention made in drought affected areas by Implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, Implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts including 09 districts of Telangana, 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh and 33 districts of Maharashtra, for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.

- Central Government has relaxed the norms under MGNREGA to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF has also been released in advance to Telangana (₹ 108 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹ 173.25 crore) and Maharashtra (₹ 583.875 crore) for the year 2016-17.

Statement

*Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
for Drought during 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Calamity	Central Assistance approved by GoI
1.	Telangana	Drought	791.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	433.77
3.	Maharashtra	Drought	3049.36

Protection of indigenous breeds of cows and bulls

†659. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the cross-breeding scheme started in past years has almost wiped out the indigenous breed of cows which included many precious breeds of cows;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plans to protect and promote the indigenous breeds of cows and bulls;

(c) if so, the names of the indigenous breeds that have been included for promotion under the scheme being prepared; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed to complete this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per 19th Livestock Census-2012, only 21% are crossbred against 80% indigenous cattle population including non-descript cattle population. As per breed survey report 2012 the country has 37.92 million animals of cattle breeds as against 23.78 million animals of cattle breeds during 2007 (as per breed-wise livestock census 2012).

(b) In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States to protect and promote indigenous bovine breeds Government of India is implementing following schemes: (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD); (b) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (part of NPBBDD); (c) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre; (d) National Dairy Plan-I; e) Central Herd Registration Scheme, (f) Central Cattle Breeding Farms and (g) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute. Following steps are being taken under these schemes to promote indigenous breeds: (a) implementation of bull production programme (progeny testing and pedigree selection) for production of high genetic merit disease free bulls; (b) induction of indigenous bulls of high genetic merit for natural service and AI; (c) strengthening of bull mother farms of indigenous breeds; (d) establishment of gokul gram; (e) establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre at Andhra and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) All the indigenous bovine breeds including 39 breeds of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes are covered under the schemes being implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

(d) The scheme namely: (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development is approved for implementation during 12th Plan with continuation of spill over activities during Thirteenth plan period; (b) National Dairy Plan-I is approved for implementation up to 2018-19; (c) Funds have been released for establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre; (d) Four Central Herd Registration units are subordinate office of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and CHRS is implemented as Central Sector Scheme; (e) Seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms are subordinate offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and scheme is implemented as Central Sector Scheme; (f) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute is subordinate office of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and scheme is implemented as Central Sector Scheme.

Skill development programme for farmers

660. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/ programmes run by Government for skill development and training of farmers in the field of agriculture and allied sectors;

(b) whether Government has earmarked funds under various schemes for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details of funds earmarked and spent thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise including Sikkim; and

(d) the details of the success achieved under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) A number of ongoing schemes and programmers of the Government have an inbuilt component of capacity building and training of farmers in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. A list of such schemes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Information regarding allocation and expenditure of funds during each of the last three years and the current year under various schemes has been given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details of farmers trained during last three years under various schemes are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). For current financial year 2016-17, the details of financial allocation and expenditure and physical achievement is being compiled.

Farmers gained knowledge and skill on latest technologies through training and hands-on experience resulting in increased productivity and income. Skills imparted to farmers are wide ranging and include improved agronomic practices, farm diversification, mechanization, animal husbandry, marketing etc.

Statement-I***List of the schemes having skill development/ training of farmers*****I. National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)**

- (a) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) (including Extension Reforms)
- (b) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) (including Seed Village Programme)

- (c) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- (d) Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
- 2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- 3. Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture [including erstwhile National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North Eastern States and Himalayan States etc.
- 4. National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) (including erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize)
- 5. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- 6. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (including Rural Godown Component)
- 7. Crop Diversification Programme in Original Green Revolution States.
- 8. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- 9. National Livestock Mission
- 10. Schemes of NFDB of Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fishery
- 11. National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.

Statement-II
State-wise/Year-wise Details of Budget Earmarked, Utilised and Persons Benefitted

Sl. No.	State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		FA	FU	PB	FA	FU	PB	FA	FU	PB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2421.91	640.32	1638898	7893	7776	123765	7566	7327	86677
2.	Bihar	1635.18	607.59	688101	4964	4748	594952	168.67	168.67	125918
3.	Chhattisgarh	997.21	460.27	149397	12333	12269	246874	12817	8272	38215
4.	Gujarat	874.59	509.60	295006	13672	13664	133550	8477	8334	101049
5.	Goa	22.13	1.94	224	468.69	0.69	3000	316.7	300.4	315
6.	Haryana	176.04	127.01	155801	11434	11310	13984	7256	7198	60426
7.	Himachal Pradesh	178.88	123.79	146394	4936	4876	7267	3301.9	3193	20281
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1586.81	950.11	149198	6175	6107	52185	6565.82	6269.01	59222
9.	Jharkhand	1292.68	976.62	91339	7293.7	6989	64224	4914	4750	252827
10.	Karnataka	371.68	227.48	183591	12820	12550	92352	8375	8321	100143
11.	Kerala	780.24	289.36	166498	8627	8538	81414	4081	4062	20270
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2970.48	948.8	270452	10025	9624	670319	6079.9	5903.1	327549
13.	Maharashtra	2300.19	707.68	137891	16391	16260	641178	103107.6	13861.38	100767
14.	Odisha	1096.81	479.06	211990	9992	9869	158782	6453.38	6269.87	92080
15.	Punjab	410.33	160.48	212408	7266.8	7136	102571	4968	4938	105943
16.	Rajasthan	1359.52	662.03	266200	9409	9225	218578	6051	5678	87221

17.	Tamil Nadu	1436.86	311.51	4215832	11615	11228	167967	6961.7	6420.7	328851
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.57	571.4	653298	7595	7291	391308	5039.93	4533.91	175498
19.	West Bengal	1340.88	726.72	111603	4907	4545	73122	3726	3198	57541
20.	Assam	510.61	164.27	169396	5787	5617	604002	67.81	67.81	22636
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	445.2	20.60	53299	5131	5111	10280	282.7	247.6	4900
22.	Manipur	271.08	50.20	44202	5093.9	5068	4001	4052	3793	13806
23.	Meghalaya	59.73	31.41	24302	4047	4030	4481	2834	2833	13942
24.	Mizoram	113.56	62.88	84239	5252	5234	15328	3579	3542	29568
25.	Nagaland	219.12	149.55	38549	5470	5328	4779	3674.3	3586.5	14219
26.	Tripura	327.14	61.20	30502	5498	5493	679	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	101.9	33.00	67498	4944	4929	5566	3504	36.3	6730
28.	Puducherry	27.86	5.67	4001	200.6	172.7	1614	140.2	109.3	2231
29.	Uttarakhand	36.38	13.72	52188	4693.7	4670	32122	2400	2360	55993
30.	Delhi	10.27	0	2001	255.8	255.8	200	55.96	55.96	1000
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.61	16.28	41001	519.9	507.2	2032	34.71	18.15	2000
32.	Telangana	13.58	0	0	6341	6299	72388	4327.57	4219.06	18938
TOTAL		24891.03	10090.55	10355299	221051.1	216720.4	4594864	231178.9	129866.7	2326756

FA = Fund Allocation (₹ in Lakh)

FU = Fund Utilization (₹ in Lakh)

PB = Persons Benefited (in Number)

Statement-III*State-wise/ Year-wise Schemes covered*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, SVP, MIDH, NLM, NSWF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER(ATMA), NMOOP, ISOPOM, NFSM, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
2.	Bihar	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NFSM-CC-S, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NFSM-CC-S, BGREI, BGREI, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
3.	Chhattisgarh	SVP, ER (ATMA), TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, BGREI, NPOF, NFDB, NSWF, KVK-ICAR
4.	Gujarat	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGL)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, ISOPOM, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NPOF, NSWF, KVK-ICAR
5.	Goa	TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGL)	MIDH, KVK-ICAR	MIDH, NPOF, NLM, KVK-ICAR,
6.	Haryana	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NLM, NFDB, NSWF, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, NSWF, KVK-ICAR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	SVP, ER (ATMA), TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, SMAM, MIDH, NFSM, NLM, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR,
8.	J & K	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, TBOs, MIDH, NFSM, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NPOF, KVK-ICAR
9.	Jharkhand	ER (ATMA), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, TBOs, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, ISOPOM, BGREI, NPOF, NLM, KVK-ICAR
10.	Karnataka	SVP, NIPHM, ER (ATMA), TMOP, NFSM, KVK-ICAR,	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, ISOPOM, SMAM, SVP, MIDH, NFSM,	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NPOF, NFDB,

11.	Kerala	NHM, MKTNG (RGS) SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NHM, Coconut Development, MKTNG (RGS)	NFSM-CC-S, NFDB, KVK-ICAR ER (ATMA), SMAM, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, KVK-ICAR	KVK-ICAR ER (ATMA), ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NPOF, KVK-ICAR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	M&T and PHT, SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS), M&T	ER (ATMA), SMAM, SVP, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM- CC-S, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
13.	Maharashtra	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, TBOs, KVK- ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, ISOPOM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC- S, NPOF, KVK-ICAR
14.	Odisha	SVP, Ext Reforms, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG(RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, SVP, ISOPOM, NMOOP, TBOs, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NLM, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J V, BGREI, NPOF, NLM, KVK-ICAR
15.	Punjab	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NSWF, NLM, KVK- ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NLM, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
16.	Rajasthan	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), KVK-ICAR, M&T, SVP, ISOPOM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM	ER (ATMA), SMAM, SVP, MIDH, NMOOP, ISOPOM, NFSM, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
17.	Tamil Nadu	SVP, M&T and PHTM, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK- ICAR, NFSM, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, ISOPOM, NMOOP, TBOs, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NFDB, NLM, KVK- ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM- CC-S, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK- ICAR
18.	Uttar Pradesh	SVP, M&T and PHTM, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, SVP, NMOOP, TBOs, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NFSM-CC-S, NLM, KVK- ICAR	ER (ATMA), SMAM, SVP, IVRI- ICAR, ISOPOM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NFSM-CC-S, BGREI, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK- ICAR
19.	West Bengal	SVP, ER (ATMA), M&T and PHTM, NIPHM, TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG(RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM- CC-J, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR,	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, BGREI, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
20.	Assam	SVP, ER (ATMA), TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NHM, MKTNG(RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, ISOPOM, KVK-ICAR, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NFDB	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, BGREI, NPOF, NFDB, NSWF, KVK-ICAR
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP(Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NHM, NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	SVP, SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	SMAM, NMOOP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, BGREI, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
22.	Manipur	SVP, ER (ATMA), TMOP (Oilseed), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), KVK-ICAR, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFDB	ER (ATMA), SVP, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM (BGREI), BGREI, NPOF, KVK-ICAR, KVK-ICAR
23.	Meghalaya	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, ISOPOM, TBOs, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ISOPOM, MIDH, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
24.	Mizoram	SVP, Ext Reforms., TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), ISOPOM, MIDH, NFSM, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
25.	Nagaland	ER (ATMA), M&T and PHTM, NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NMOOP, ISOPOM, TBOs, NLM, NSWF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, SMAM, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, NLM, KVK-ICAR
26.	Tripura	SVP, ER (ATMA), NIPHM, TMOP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-J, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
27.	Sikkim	SVP, ER (ATMA), KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NSWF, NLM, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
28.	Puduchery	SVP, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), MIDH, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), MIDH, NPOF, KVK-ICAR
29.	Uttarakhand	SVP, M&T and PHTM, NIPHM, KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), SVP, SMAM, MIDH, NFSM, NFSM-CC-S, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NPOF, NFDB, KVK-ICAR
30.	Delhi	KVK-ICAR	MIDH, KVK-ICAR	MIDH, KVK-ICAR

31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	KVK-ICAR, NFSM, NHM (MIDH) NHB, MKTNG (RGS)	ER (ATMA), MIDH, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), NPOF, KVK-ICAR
32.	Telangana	TMOP, NFSM	ER (ATMA), NMOOP, ISOPOM, SVP, MIDH, NFSM, NLM, NFDB, KVK-ICAR	ER (ATMA), SVP, SMAM, NMOOP, MIDH, NFSM, NPOF, NLM, NFDB, NSWF, KVK-ICAR
Abbreviations				
ATMA	-	Agriculture Technology Management Agency. BGREI- Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India		
CD	-	Crop Diversification being implemented in Original Green Revolution States. ER - Extension Reforms		
HMNEH	-	Horticulture Mission for North Eastern States & Himalayan States. ICAR - Indian Council of Agricultural Research. INM - Integrated Nutrient Management		
ISOPOM	-	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize		
KVK	-	Krishi Vigyan Kendra		
M&T	-	Mechanization and Technology		
MIDH	-	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture. MKTG - Marketing		
NFDB	-	Schemes of NFDB of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. NFSM - National Food Security Mission		
NFSM-CC Jute	-	National Food Security Mission Commercial Crop Jute		
NFSM -CC Sugarcane	-	National Food Security Mission Commercial Crop Sugarcane		
NHB	-	National Horticulture Board		
NHM	-	National Horticulture Mission		
NIPHM	-	National Institute of Plant Health Management		
NLM	-	National Livestock Mission		
NMAET	-	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology. NMOOP- National Mission on Oilseed & Oilpalm. NPOF- National Program on Organic Farming. NSWF- National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen. PHTM - Post Harvest Technology & Management		
PSAMTTD	-	Promotion & Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing & Demonstration		
RGS	-	Rural Godown Scheme		
SMAE	-	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension		
SMAM	-	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization		
SMPP	-	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine		
SMSP	-	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material		
SVP	-	Seed Village Programme		
TBOs	-	Tree Born Oilseeds		
TMOP	-	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses		

Setting up of cold storages in Madhya Pradesh

†661. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of functional cold storages in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, as on date;
- (b) whether private sector is also given financial help by Government for setting up of cold storages, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up cold storages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/likely to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per the information available, the State-wise distribution of cold storages including Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country which includes assistance for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, Integrated Cold-chain and setting up of ripening chambers.

Under Post Harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and schedule areas is available. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven from entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides assistance for setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure under the Central Sector scheme of Cold-chain development where in financial assistance @ 50% of total cost in general areas and @75% for North Eastern & difficult areas is available.

Further, Ministry of Commerce through Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides 90% grant-in-aid to State Government agencies for setting up cold storage infrastructure for export. Assistance to private exporters is also available @ 40% subsidy with a ceiling of ₹ 75.00 lakh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Under MIDH, powers for sanction of subsidy to cold storage project up to 5000 MT capacity have been delegated to States from May, 2015. The projects with more than 5000 MT capacity are sanctioned subsidy by National Horticulture Board (NHB).

Accordingly, State Horticulture Mission, Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned subsidy to 14 projects during 2015-16 and have received 2 projects during 2016-17.

NHB has sanctioned subsidy to 10 cold storage projects during 2015-16 and have received one project during 2016-17 so far. APEDA, under its programme have received one cold chain proposal from Madhya Pradesh State Agriculture Marketing Board, Bhopal.

Further, MoFPI have sanctioned 4 cold chain projects in Madhya Pradesh under its programme.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Cold Storages as on 31.03.2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total	
		No.	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413	1622320
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5000
4.	Assam	35	126179
5.	Bihar	304	1411395
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7.	Chhattisgarh	97	470546
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	625	2323175
11.	Haryana	307	638601
12.	Himachal Pradesh	34	53009
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	69769

1	2	3	4
14.	Jharkhand	56	221680
15.	Karnataka	192	536333
16.	Kerala	197	78355
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	275	1168321
19.	Maharashtra	555	762798
20.	Manipur	1	2175
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200
22.	Mizoram	3	3931
23.	Nagaland	2	6150
24.	Odisha	120	366699
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	617	2051377
27.	Rajasthan	157	490888
28.	Sikkim	3	2100
29.	Tamil Nadu	165	304771
30.	Tripura	14	45477
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2209	13807762
32.	Uttarakhand	30	89689
33.	West Bengal	506	5912237
		7091	32729271

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI).

Opposition for FDI and GM crops in agriculture sector

662. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stiff opposition exist from various Agricultural and Farmers Associations and State Governments for FDI and Genetically Modified crops and seeds in Indian agriculture;

- (b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase the investments in agriculture sector and allow FDI in retail sector;
- (d) if so, details thereof and measures taken to control and monitor sale of foodgrains, cereals, edible oils etc., by multinational companies in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of small farmers, vendors and small scale traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Government has received views both in favour and against Genetically Modified (GM) crops in agriculture from various stakeholders including farmers, civil societies, NGOs and scientists. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM plant is approved for commercial cultivation.

Government reviews the FDI policy from time to time and makes changes in this policy, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination. The changes in FDI policy are made in calibrated manner after having intense consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries / Departments, State Governments and other organizations.

(c) and (d) As per the existing policy, FDI up to 100 per cent is permitted under automatic route in specified activities like floriculture, horticulture, apiculture and cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions, development and production of seeds and planting material, services relating to agro and allied sectors of the agriculture. 100 per cent FDI is allowed in tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations. 100 per cent FDI is allowed in "Single Brand product retail trading". Further, 51% FDI is permitted in "multi brand retail trading with condition that fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.

Multinational companies selling any item in the country are governed by the same laws as are applicable to local companies.

(e) Government has recently launched an electronic trading portal called e-NAM (National Agricultural Market). This would facilitate in setting up a competitive and transparent trading system, reduce the role of middlemen and unfair trade practices to protect the interests of small farmers, vendors and small scale traders.

Fall in availability of fish at Kerala coast

663. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the media reports about steep fall in the availability of fish in the Kerala coast; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposals to study the reasons of such scarcity of fish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi is undertaking stock assessment studies of the commercially important marine fishery resources as a part of their on-going research programme.

Development of low erucic acid varieties of mustard

664. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has developed a low erucic acid variety of mustard, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make it available to farmers for large scale commercial cultivation at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Rapeseed-Mustard (AICRPRM) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed eight low erucic acid varieties of Indian mustard namely Pusa Karishma, Pusa Mustard 21, Pusa Mustard 22, RLC-1, Pusa Mustard 24, RLC-2, Pusa Mustard 29 and Pusa Mustard 30.

(b) About 2300 kg breeder seed of these improved varieties was provided to various public and private seed producing agencies during the last five years ending 2014-15, in order to make available their quality seed to the farmers for large scale cultivation.

Besides, Pusa Mustard 30 variety has been licensed to three seed companies such as M/s Malwa Enterprises, Punjab; M/s Arpan Seeds Pvt Ltd., Rajasthan and Ajeet Seeds, Aurangabad for its multiplication and distribution among the farmers.

Overhauling of mechanism for fixing MSP for foodgrains

665. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's two reports have suggested to overhaul the mechanism to fix grain prices to make it realistic for farmers as the current MSP is not useful for them;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that majority of farmers sell their produce in the open market and are unaware of MSP; and
- (c) if so, whether Government will, rectify the current mechanism of fixing MSP and provide remunerative prices to the farmers, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Methodology for estimating the cost of production is reviewed from time to time. A committee constituted by the Government under the chairmanship of Director, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy (NCAP), to examine the methodological issues in fixing Minimum Support Prices has submitted its Report. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration of the Government.

A study conducted by NITI Aayog on efficiency of MSP has found that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78% of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc. due to remunerative price. The study has also revealed that majority of farm households are in favour of MSP since it ensures guaranteed income to the farmers by acting as a floor price.

Government offers to procure farmers' produce at MSP, however, they are free to sell it to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them. Government has initiated 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 Committee (APMC) and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Further, to ensure that farmers get adequate price for their produce, States/UTs have been advised to amend their respective State APMC Acts on the lines Model Act, 2003. The Model Act provides for direct marketing,

contract farming, farmers/consumers markets, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors etc.

Increasing agricultural base and productivity

666. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how does Government look at Dr. Swaminathan's view that Nairobi meet can cause famine in the country and to keep in mind the reduced per capita availability of water and land and also export and import of foodgrains to address famine in the country; and

(b) the steps Ministry proposes to take to increase agricultural base and productivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Government does not agree with the view that Nairobi meet can cause famine in the country. The decisions of WTO Ministerial Conference held at Nairobi in December 2015 do not adversely impact our government support to farmers in achieving better productivity and production of agriculture commodities.

(b) Government is implementing various schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc. The Government declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for various crops and undertakes procurement. These steps assist in increasing agricultural base and productivity in the country.

Damage of crops due to climate change

667. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sudden and severe change in the climatic conditions is causing intense damage to crops and is affecting the productivity also;

(b) if so, the measures Government is taking to ensure that the damage to crops is minimized and the loss to the farmers is compensated; and

(c) whether Government would consider balancing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops based on the amount of damage that has been caused to the crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) During the year 2015-16, in view of deficit rainfall, several States in the country faced drought situation within their territories. Government of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in this regard. The details regarding funds approved as agriculture input subsidy in 2015-16 drought affected States are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The following measures have been taken to ensure that the damage to crops is minimized and the loss to the farmers is compensated:

- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2015-16 by Implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, Implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under MGNREGA to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States.

(c) The Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the major agricultural produce on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. 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.

MSP is in the nature of Minimum price offered by the Government to farmers. However, farmers exercise their option to sell their produce to Government agencies at MSP or in the open market.

Statement

*Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
sought and approved for drought*

(₹ in crore)

During 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved for Agriculture Input Subsidy information
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	1525.31
		Drought-R	#
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	1231.72
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	2030.56
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	2873.95
5.	Odisha	Drought	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	702.71
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	1244.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	316.93
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	253.28
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	1177.59
TOTAL			12171.57

Government approved in total ₹ 723.23 crore from NDRF including subsidy for agriculture input

K: Kharif R: Rabi

Adverse effect of excessive use of chemical fertilizers

†668. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether excessive use of chemical fertilizers has adversely affected soil and human health;
- (b) whether any review or survey has been conducted in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of plan available with Government to spread awareness among the people about the adverse impact of excessive use of chemicals on human health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) studies, there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers if judiciously used as per recommended doses. According to these studies, there is a possibility of nitrate contamination in ground water above the permissible limit of 10 mg NO₃-N/L if nitrogenous fertilizers including urea are excessively used particularly in light textured soils. The contaminated water, if utilized for drinking purpose may have adverse consequence on human/ animal health.

(b) ICAR under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long Term Fertilizer Experiments' has assessed the impact of long term use of chemical fertilizers in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The investigation over the last few decades indicated that even in Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potash (K) fertilized system, nutritional disorders in terms of deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients surfaced after a few years affecting soil health and crop productivity. Use of organic manure along with optimal dose of NPK maintains soil health/ quality and ensures higher crop productivity.

(c) Government of India is recommending the State Governments to increase awareness on soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management and to make the farmers aware that conjunctive and judicious use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients prevents deterioration of soil health and contamination of groundwater.

Under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), financial assistance is provided to States for farmers' training and field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, ICAR recommends split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs). ICAR imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations to educate farmers on soil test balanced and integrated nutrient management.

Per capita availability of milk

669. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether per capita availability of milk in the country is 322 gms. per day;
- (b) whether it is a fact that inspite of country being the second largest producer of milk in the world, many States are not getting even the national average;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Puducherry's per capita availability of milk is much below the national average and stands at just 110 gms. per day; and
- (d) if so, the remedial measures Government is taking to ensure that people of Puducherry get least the national average?

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

(b) A Statement showing the States/UTs where per-capita availability of milk is greater or less than national average is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes.

(d) In order to compliment and supplement efforts for enhancing milk production and productivity made by the States and UTs including Puducherry, Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) in entire country including UTs.
- (ii) 'Rashtriya Gokul Mission' as a part of NPBBDD aiming at development and conservation of indigenous breeds.
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I in 18 major dairy States contributing 90% of milk production in the country. However, all States and UTs are getting benefits of the scheme.
- (iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is implemented in the entire country including UTs.

Further, the following activities have also been taken up by the Government of Puducherry to meet increasing demand of milk and milk products and productivity of milch animals:-

- Genetic upgradation of livestock.
- Prevention and control of livestock diseases.
- Promotion of fodder crops with high yielding varieties.
- Encouraging farmers in the milk societies with concentrate feed at 75% subsidy for each milch animal.
- Implementing the knowledge of scientific techniques of livestock rearing through farmers training.
- Encouraging livestock owners with prizes for their well-maintained livestock.
- Paying compensation to the below poverty line livestock owners for the loss due to death of uninsured animals and for permanent total disability.
- Implementing scheme for distribution of milch cows with subsidy to uplift the rural poor through RKVY schemes and State funded schemes.

Statement

		(gram/day)
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
States where per- capita availability is greater than National Average		
1.	Punjab	1003
2.	Haryana	839
3.	Rajasthan	655
4.	Gujarat	527
5.	Himachal Pradesh	466
6.	Andhra Pradesh#	436
7.	Uttarakhand	416
8.	Madhya Pradesh	386
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	352
10.	Uttar Pradesh	326
	ALL INDIA	322

Note: Per capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production Statement Showing State-wise Per Capita availability of milk during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
States where per- capita availability is less than National Average		
1.	Tamil Nadu	282
2.	Karnataka	276
3.	Maharashtra	228
4.	Sikkim	215
5.	Bihar	208
6.	Kerala	206
7.	Jharkhand	147
8.	Lakshadweep	147
9.	West Bengal	145
10.	Chhattisgarh	130
11.	Odisha	124
12.	Puducherry	110
13.	Tripura	103
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	98
15.	Chandigarh	97
16.	Goa	94
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90
18.	Nagaland	88
19.	Meghalaya	84
20.	Manipur	80
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74
22.	Assam	70
23.	Mizoram	53
24.	Delhi	37
25.	Daman and Diu	10

Projected population as on 1st March, based on Census of India 2001 of RGI.
including Telangana State.

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

Reduction in royalty fee for Bt. cotton seeds

670. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Government committee has recommended for 70 per cent reduction in the royalty fee for Monsanto's genetically modified Bt. cotton seeds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Monsanto controls 90 per cent of the cotton seed market in the country and a 450 gm. packet of Monsanto cotton seed costs between ₹ 830 and 1100 in the market, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any Indian Institutes are engaged in developing genetically modified cotton seeds, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Committee established under the Cotton Seed Price (Control) Order, 2015, had recommended the trait value of ₹ 49 per 450 gm packet of BG-II Bt. cotton seeds as against last year's trait value charged by Mahyco-Monsanto Biotech (India) Limited of ₹174.40 for northern India and ₹ 163.28 for the rest of India, to fix uniform and reasonable prices of Bt. cotton seeds by Government of India for 2016-17 in the country.

(c) Mahyco-Monsanto Biotech (India) Limited accounts for more than 90 per cent of Bt. Cotton seed market in the country. The Committee has recommended and Government has notified ₹ 800 as the price per 450 gm packet of BG-II Bt. cotton seeds for the entire country for the year 2016-17.

(d) Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, etc., are involved in trying to develop genetically modified cotton seeds in the country.

Subsidies to agriculture sector

671. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various kinds of subsidies being provided by Government to the agriculture sector particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject. However, the Government of India supports the State Government through various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, for which financial assistance is provided. Under the schemes, funds are released to the State Governments who in turn provide subsidy to the beneficiaries as per approved norms. A Statement indicating the funds released under various schemes to all the States/UTs including Maharashtra during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of State-wise funds allocated under schemes being implemented by
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during
2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2014-15	Allocation 2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	572.77	570.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.33	103.65
3.	Assam	706.29	316.21
4.	Bihar	749.55	391.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	652.50	356.29
6.	Goa	78.24	47.12
7.	Gujarat	869.47	498.34
8.	Haryana	558.12	299.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	170.58	97.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	251.41	180.79
11.	Jharkhand	447.35	208.84
12.	Karnataka	1248.21	745.58
13.	Kerala	434.85	162.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1148.24	793.56
15.	Maharashtra	1691.06	1004.44
16.	Manipur	122.44	92.24

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2014-15	Allocation 2015-16
17.	Meghalaya	130.86	64.90
18.	Mizoram	191.76	84.28
19.	Nagaland	143.88	103.96
20.	Odisha	770.07	521.79
21.	Punjab	651.55	329.13
22.	Rajasthan	1214.33	837.16
23.	Sikkim	79.55	85.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	585.36	521.10
25.	Telangana	385.77	384.37
26.	Tripura	179.25	98.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1257.63	767.75
28.	Uttarakhand	175.74	136.95
29.	West Bengal	763.15	418.11
30.	Delhi	4.01	3.17
31.	Puducherry	3.85	4.70
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.95	17.08
33.	Lakshadweep	2.00	2.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.11	7.50
35.	Chandigarh	1.00	1.31
36.	Daman and Diu	1.00	2.01
TOTAL		16367.20	10261.06

MSP for agricultural produces

672. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MSP for various Kharif and Rabi crops, cost of production and profit margins over cost of production of all principal crops during the last two years crop/produce-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase made in the MSP during last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce, if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard to provide relief to farmers; and

(d) whether Government proposes to announce MSP for various agricultural produces for the current year, if so, the details thereof, produce-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) The details of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), cost of production (A2+FL), profit margins over cost of production and percentage increase in MSP for major kharif and rabi crops since 2013-14, including current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

MSP is in the nature of minimum price offered by the Government. However, farmers have the option to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

The Government has taken several steps for ensuring remunerative prices which, *inter alia*, include 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 Committee (APMC) and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

States/UTs have been advised to amend their respective State APMC Acts on the lines Model Act, 2003. Recently, a pilot project on E-trading platform for the National Agricultural Market has been launched in 21 mandis from 8 States.

Statement*Details of MSP, A2+FL, profit margins etc. for major kharif and rabi crops since 2013-14 onwards*

Commodity	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	MSP	A2+FL	Profit margin over cost of production (%)		MSP	A2+FL	Profit margin over cost of production (%)	% increase in MSP over 2013-14	MSP	A2+FL	Profit margin over cost of production (%)	% increase in MSP over 2014-15
Kharif Crops												
Paddy	1310	961	36.3		1360	978	39.1	3.8	1410	1020	38.2	3.7
Maize	1310	860	52.3		1310	914	43.3	-	1325	941	40.8	1.1
Arhar (Tur)	4300	3090	39.2		4350	3105	40.1	1.2	4425 [^]	3237	36.7	1.7
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3700	2485	48.9		3750	2510	49.4	1.4	3800	2753	38.0	1.3
Cotton (Long Staple)	4000	2485	61.0		4050	2510	61.4	1.3	4100	2753	48.9	1.2
Groundnut in shell	4000	2720	47.0		4000	3232	23.8	-	4030	3314	21.6	0.8
Soyabean	2560	1692	51.3		2560	1729	48.1	-	2600	1770	46.9	1.6
Rabi Crops												
Wheat	1400	679	106.2		1450	744	94.9	3.6	1525	785	94.3	5.2
Gram	3100	1786	73.6		3175	1902	66.9	2.4	3425*	2124	61.3	7.9
Rapeseed/Mustard	3050	1307	133.4		3100	1504	106.1	1.6	3350	1702	96.8	8.1

[^] Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal is payable over and above MSP.

* Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal is payable over and above MSP.

A2+FL= All paid out costs+ imputed value of family labour.

Use of modern information technology by farmers

673. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any scheme to provide aid to farmers for use of modern information technology and e-commerce technology, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether farmers in the country are deprived of weather related information, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Sir. Government is implementing a Mission Mode Project-National e Governance Plan-Agriculture (NeGP-A) for helping farmers access information related to latest technology. This project has been approved at a total cost of ₹ 858.79 crore for implementation of this scheme over the entire country. 12 clusters of services have been identified for the project. Dissemination of Information to the farmers have been aimed through various delivery channels including Common Service Centres, Web Portals, SMSs and Kisan Call Centres, Mobile Apps etc.

Many important Portals have been developed under NeGP-A such as:

mKisan Portal to enable Officers, Scientists and Experts from all Organizations and Departments of the Gol and State Governments (including State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Agro - Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) all over the country for disseminating information (giving topical and seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to farmers in their local languages) on various agricultural activities to registered farmers.

Secondly, Farmers' Portal has been developed to serve as One Stop Shop for all the farmers for accessing information on agricultural activities. Farmers can get information about package of practices; crop/seed varieties; common pests; dealer network for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides; machinery and tools; agro-met advisories etc.

Thirdly, Soil Health Card Portal has been developed for registration of Soil samples, recording test results of soil samples and generation of Soil Health Card (SHC) along with fertilizer recommendations.

Besides other Portal such as Crop Insurance Portal, PGS Portal, Agmarket Portal have been developed to provide information to farmers. Also, the Department had developed mobile applications for information on Hail Storm, Crop Insurance, Agri Market etc.

Government has also launched mobile Apps like Kisan Suvidha, PUSA KRISHI to help farmers by providing relevant information on weather, input dealers, market price, plant protection, expert advisories and latest technologies etc.

Under Market Research and Information Network (MRIN) Scheme, market information, on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in wholesale markets is disseminated to farmers and other stakeholders.

A scheme for setting up of National Agriculture Market (NAM) through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) was approved by the Government with a budget of ₹ 200 crore.

NAM software has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14.04.2016 in 21 mandis of 08 States for trade in 25 agri-commodities. This will provide transparency in trading, price commensurate to the quality real time price discovery based on actual supply and demand.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The farmers in the country are not deprived of the weather information. Farmers in the country are provided with weather information along with advisories through different modes of communication like AIR, TV, Print media, private TV channels, SMS and IVR technology using mobile phones.

The Government has introduced several latest information technology initiatives to provide weather information to the farmers. Under modernization plan, Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) has installed 706 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and 129 Agro-AWS throughout the country. In addition to that, satellite data received through KALPANA and INSAT 3A, INSAT 3D geostationary satellite data are extensively used in weather forecasting. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research created a network of 71 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in the selected KVKs and State Agricultural Universities under National Initiative on Climatic Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project; hosting of a dedicated

website for continuous online monitoring of instant weather data across the locations; preparation and dissemination of micro level weather based agro-advisories to farmers.

Under the "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)" Project, Earth System Science Organisation-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) is providing SMS based alert system particularly for extreme events like cyclone, unusual rainfall hailstorm etc., for the benefit of the farmers in the country. The Government has launched the Nowcast-Extreme weather Alerts services to farmers on 18 June, 2015 for providing localized Extreme Weather Warnings through SMSs, to more than 1.8 crore farmers registered on mKisan Portal. Also, under this project, district level weather forecast for next 5 days of weather parameters like temperature (maximum and minimum), rainfall, relative humidity, cloud, wind and also Agromet Advisories are sent to farmers twice a week.

Sale of spurious seeds

674. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether spurious seeds are being sold on large scale in rural areas, especially in Andhra Pradesh under different names with no punitive action;
- (b) if so, the measures taken to protect the interests of the affected farmers;
- (c) whether Government has identified companies and persons selling spurious seeds in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has ascertained the quantum of loss suffered by farmers by sowing spurious seeds and whether there is any proposal to compensate farmers who suffered losses by sowing spurious seeds, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no spurious seeds are being sold on large scale in rural areas of the State. Moreover, the quality of seeds supplied to the farmers is ensured through the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968, the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 under which State Government has power to appoint seed inspectors, establish Seed Testing Laboratories and take appropriate measures like, issue of warning, show cause notices, stop sale order, trial in the court etc., to curb the sale of spurious seeds.

Illegal fishing

675. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that illegal unreported and unregulated fishing in Indian waters is adversely affecting domestic sea food industry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in the Indian waters which have adversely affected the domestic sea food industry have been received.

(b) The Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRAs) of the respective Coastal States/Union Territories provide necessary measures to address the issues of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Expanding the scope of NAIS

676. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is covering all the crops that are listed under its mandate, if so, a list thereof;
- (b) which are the crops that actually benefited from the existence of NAIS;
- (c) how was NAIS beneficial to those farmers who joined this scheme; and
- (d) whether the Ministry will consider expanding the scope of NAIS so that those left out can also be roped in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) National Agricultural Crop Insurance Scheme (NAIS) envisaged coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data was available for adequate number of years and capacity of the State Government/UT administration to conduct requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) to assess the yield of crop. A list of crops so far covered under NAIS is given in the Statement (*See below*). Recently Government has approved Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for its implementation in place of NAIS and Modified NAIS (MNAIS) from Kharif 2016 season.

(c) NAIS provided insurance coverage and financial support to the insured farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases and which helped in stabilizing farm incomes, particularly in disaster years. Since inception of the scheme during Rabi 1999-2000, 26.51 crore farmers have been covered over an area of 38.36 crore hectares insuring a sum amounting to ₹ 447123.32 crore. Claims to the tune of ₹ 39922.97 crore have been paid and benefiting about 6.70 crore farmers.

(d) Improvement in crop insurance schemes to make them serve the interests of the farmers better, is a continuous process and steps are taken in this regard by the Government from time to time. Accordingly, Crop Insurance Schemes *viz.* National Crop Insurance Programme (NoP) with its three component schemes *viz.* Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) were comprehensively reviewed and Government of India has approved the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to replace National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) & Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) from Kharif 2016.

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	1	2
Food crops & oil seeds		Food crops & oil seeds	
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 & Mustard	7.	Korra
8.	Linseed	8.	Navane

1	2	1	2
9.	Blackgram	9.	Save
10.	Bengal gram	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
18.	Ragi	18.	Niger
19.	Peas	19.	Castor
20.	Lentil	20.	Kodo Kutki
Annual Comm./ hort. crops		Annual Comm./hort. crops	
1.	Cotton	1.	Sugarcane
2.	Sugarcane	2.	Banana
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		

Yield of rice and wheat

677. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data is available on the yield of rice and wheat which have decreased over the last decade owing to the increasing concentration of aerosols produced as secondary pollution from thermal power plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the yield of rice and wheat, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per data on yield of rice and wheat maintained by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on the basis of reports received from State Governments, yield of rice in the country has increased from 2102 kg/hectare in 2005-06 to 2386 kg/hectare in 2015-16 (2nd Advance Estimates) during the above period, yield of wheat has also increased from 2619 kg/hectare to 3225 kg/hectare.

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

Understating adjusted gross revenue by telecom companies

678. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent report of CAG, Government has suffered a loss of ₹ 12,489 crore as telecommunication companies have understated their adjusted gross revenue for the period between 2006-07 to 2009-10, if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities in response to the report of CAG, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per report No. 4 of 2016 of Comptroller and Auditor General of India; short/non-payment of LF, SUC and interest due thereon as on 31st March, 2015 is as follow:

(amount in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of Company	Licence fee	Spectrum Usage Charge	Interest	Total
1.	Bharti Airtel	719.46	347.49	1584.94	2651.89
2.	Vodafone	522.56	227.29	915.54	1665.39
3.	Reliance	1125.40	381.85	2221.29	3728.54
4.	Idea	289.99	133.27	541.63	964.89
5.	Tata	1019.16	338.52	1857.71	3215.39
6.	Aircel	75.80	31.81	155.22	262.83
TOTAL		3752.37	1460.23	7276.33	12488.93

(b) and (c) The Government conducted the Special Audit of five major telecom companies in 2009 for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08. On the basis of this Special Audit demands for ₹ 1846.51 Crores were issued. All the demands were challenged in the courts by telecom companies and the status is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Service Providers	Name of Judicial forum
1.	Tata Communication Ltd.	High Court of Madras
2.	Tata Telecommunication Service Ltd.	High Court of Kerala
3.	Vodafone Group	TDSAT
4.	Reliance Group	High Court of Kerala
5.	Bharti Group	High Court of Kerala
6.	Idea Group	High Court of Kerala

These demands are *subjudice* till date.

Government has decided to conduct Special Audit for three subsequent financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The process is underway.

The report No. 4 of 2016 of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is under examination.

Self reliance in fertilizer production

679. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recorded highest ever production of fertilizers during 2015-16 and has set the target of 'zero import' of urea in the next few years; and;

(b) if so, the details of the actual annual requirement, actual annual production in the country and the quantity of fertilizers being imported every year to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) India has recorded highest ever production of urea during 2015-16. The details of requirement, production and import of fertilizers during last three years are as follows:

(Fig. in 'LMT')

Year	Product Name	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
2013-14	Requirement	316.60	109.85	35.13	107.34
	Production	227.15	36.11	-	69.13
	Import	70.88	32.61	31.80	3.62
2014-15	Requirement	306.71	95.94	30.26	99.81
	Production	225.85	34.44	-	78.32
	Import	87.49	38.53	41.97	2.91
2015-16	Requirement	313.36	102.34	36.07	105.89
	Production	244.75	37.87	-	83.01
	Import	84.74	60.08	31.02	6.29

MOP includes both for use as direct application as well as NPK manufacture.
For MOP, the country is totally import dependent.

Effect of New Urea Policy on subsidy burden

680. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Urea Policy put in place in June 2015, has reduced the subsidy burden on Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. New Urea Policy (NUP)-2015 notified on 25th May, 2015 has reduced the energy consumption norms resulting in reduction in subsidy burden of the Government. The average reduction in energy consumption is 0.119 Gcal /MT of urea. At March 2016 pooled price of gas, reduction in subsidy burden is estimated to ₹ 480 crore upto reassessed capacity of production.

Promotion of generic medicines

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

(a) the efforts being made by the Ministry to train and encourage doctors to prescribed generic medicines as they are much cheaper than the branded drugs;

(b) the plans the Ministry has to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in all medical colleges, district hospitals and in all private hospitals to achieve (a) above;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with Indian Medical Association and the Medical Council of India to boost consumption of generic drugs in the country; and

- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) To make available quality drugs at affordable prices through Jan Aushadhi Stores, the co-operation of States Governments/ Union Territories have been sought to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in all the Medical college and District hospitals. The private entrepreneurs have also been encouraged to open Jan Aushadhi Stores. The representatives of Indian Medical Association (I.M.A.) were called in various workshops and seminars held for Jan Aushadhi Scheme and persuaded to encourage their member Medical Practitioners to prescribe generic drugs. Their response in this regard has been positive. The Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) is also planning media activities for sensitization of doctors and to encourage them for prescribing Jan Aushadhi generic medicines. Support of IMA is also being taken for these activities.

Supply of generic drugs free of cost in hospitals

682. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to supply generic drugs free-of-cost in the hospitals soon, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to keep a check on over prescription and wastage of drugs by hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing improved access to generic drugs lies with the State Government/ Union Territories Administration. Department of Pharmaceuticals has no plans to supply generic drugs free of cost in the hospitals. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is being provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free generic (essential) drugs to those who access public health facilities based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Further, an incentive of upto 5% additional funding under the NHM is provided to those states that implement free generic (essential) drugs in public health facilities. The Government has developed and issued operational guidelines for NHM Free Drugs Services Initiative to provide guidance to the States.

(b) Such type of information is not captured by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Levy of carbon emission cost

683. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to levy a carbon emission cost that may make the cost of coal too high for gasification purpose to produce urea;

(b) whether even a modest \$40 per tonne tax on CO₂ emission makes natural gas the lowest cost option in relation to coal;

(c) whether this tax may even go up to \$100 per tonne;

(d) if so, whether Talcher Coal Gasification Plant promoted by GAIL, RCF and Coal India Ltd. will at all be viable, if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, the prospect of the revival of now closed Talcher plant of FCIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Government has enhanced Clean Energy Cess from ₹ 200 per tonne to ₹ 400 per tonne of coal/lignite produced and imported and renamed it as Clean Environment Cess with a view to promote clean technologies and support clean environmental initiatives.

(b) It depends upon type of coal, cost of coal, type of coal gasification technology, cost of gas and many such factors.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) and (e) For the Talcher project, technology finalization for coal gasification is under progress and the viability of the project can be established only after finalization of technology and preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report.

Price fixation of FDC

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

(a) whether India's drug pricing watchdog National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has moved in to back the Ministry's efforts to check irrational Fixed Dose Combination (FDC), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether NPPA has decided to review afresh all new applications for price fixations of FDC and examine their safety and efficacy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) NPPA is mandated to fix the ceiling prices of scheduled formulations listed in Schedule-I of Drug Price Control Order, 2013 (both single and fixed dose combinations). NPPA is further mandated to fix the retail prices of new drugs, which fall under the purview of para 2(u) of DPCO, 2013, for which applications under Form I of DPCO, 2013 are filed by the companies. Ceiling prices and retail prices are fixed only for those formulations including Fixed Dose Combination (FDCs) which have valid approvals from the Drug Control Authority.

(b) NPPA has directed all pharmaceutical companies whose applications for retail price fixation of new FDCs are pending to submit a declaration signed by the designated authority that the FDC has not been banned by the Drug Control Authorities. At present, 92 applications for retail price fixation of New FDCs are under examination at NPPA.

Production of urea and restarting of closed fertilizer plants

†685. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of reduction in the quantity of imported urea due to record production of urea and the quantum of revenue saved by Government as a result of the same;
- (b) whether production of other fertilizers has also increased in the country; and
- (c) the number of closed fertilizer factories which Government has taken initiative to restart during the last two years and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The import of urea is made on Government account to bridge the gap between estimated indigenous production and assessed demand in the country. The import during the year 2015-16 was 84.74 lakh MT as against the import of 87.49 lakh MT in the year 2014-15. Thus there is a decline of 2.75 lakh MT in import of urea during 2015-16 over previous year. Based on the weighted average price of urea imports during the current year *i.e.* US\$ 279.02 PMT CFR, the saving work out to US\$ 76.73 million.

(b) The detail of production of all major fertilizers during the last three years is as below:

(Figure in lakh MT)

Year	Urea	DAP	Complex fertilizers
2013-14	227.15	36.11	69.13
2014-15	225.85	34.44	78.32
2015-16	244.75	37.87	83.01

(c) Government has taken initiative to revive Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL). Current revival status of these units is as under:

1. Talcher unit of FCIL: Talcher unit of FCIL is being revived by consortium of the nominated Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), namely, RCF, CIL,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

GAIL and FCIL to set-up a coal-based fertilizer plant. A Joint Venture (JV) Company, namely, Rashtriya Coal Gas Fertilizer Limited, has been incorporated. Selection of coal-gasification technology is underway.

2. Ramagundam unit of FCIL: Ramagundam unit of FCIL is being revived by consortium of PSUs namely Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and FCIL who have formed JV Company, namely, Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL). Pre-Project activities started at site. Zero date of the project has been fixed as 25.09.2015. Concession agreement signed between RFCL and FCIL. The Project will be completed by September, 2018.
3. Gorakhpur and Sindri units of FCIL: Union Cabinet had approved revival of
& Gorakhpur and Sindri units on 'bidding route' in its meetings held on
4. 31.03.2015 and 21.05.2015 respectively. In view of poor response from bidders for Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for these units and keeping in view current market scenario, it is under consideration to revive Sindri and Gorakhpur units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL through Joint Ventures of profit making and financially strong Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Ministry of Power, Coal and Petroleum & Natural Gas respectively.
5. Barauni unit of HFCL: Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 31.03.2015 had approved revival Barauni unit of HFCL by demerger of Barauni Unit to create a new company. HFCL is currently under the purview of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) therefore it is felt that revival of Barauni unit of HFCL would be much faster if HFCL comes out of BIFR. Accordingly, for faster revival of Barauni unit of HFCL, a proposal for financial restructuring of HFCL to ensure positive net worth of the company is under consideration. Subsequently, the units will be revived through nomination basis by public sector undertakings of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Inclusion of medicines in Essential Medicines List

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

- (a) whether the National Drugs Price Control Authority has decided to include 98 medicines under the Essential Medicines List;

(b) if so, the details of drugs that are going to be included in the Essential Medicines List;

(c) the total number of drugs that will come under the list with the above inclusion; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government against the pharma companies' tamper with price and other things and for regulating drug prices in the retail market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The revision of the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) is done by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. NLEM 2015 has been notified *vide* Ministry of Health and Family Welfare notification dated 27th December, 2015. Department of Pharmaceuticals *vide* notification dated 10.03.2016 has amended Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013 substituting NLEM, 2011 with NLEM, 2015. There were 348 medicines listed in NLEM, 2011. NLEM, 2015 contains a total of 376 medicines.

(d) NPPA issues notices for overcharging as and when price violation cases come to notice based on the reports received from State Drug Controllers, samples purchased from market, complaints received from NGOs/individuals or on the basis of Pharma Trac data. Action for recovery of the overcharged amount is taken as per the provisions of DPCO, 1995 and DPCO, 2013. The cases are also referred to District Collector for recovery of the overcharged amount as arrears of land revenue under Section-3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Withdrawal of customs exemption on drugs

687. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of certain drugs are likely to rise as Government has withdrawn customs exemption on certain drugs; 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 Government had notified the withdrawal of exemptions granted to certain categories of drugs mentioned at list 3 and 4 of Custom Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, on 28th January, 2016, and as such, it is too early to know the impact.

Over dependence on China for APIs

688. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the modalities guidelines and norms chalked out by Government to check, monitor and reduce India's reliance on China in importing APIs;
- (b) the complete list of APIs and the total quantity and value of APIs imported from China and other foreign countries at present;
- (c) whether pharmaceutical sector in the country is suffering due to too much dependence on China, for the supply of APIs which would someday leads to drugs shortage, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to reduce dependence on China and to increase indigenous development of crucial raw materials for varied important industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a), (c) and (d) The Government had constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of then Secretary, Department of Health Research in the year 2013. The mandate of this Committee was to carefully study the whole issue of APIs of critical importance by identifying important APIs and then working out a package of interventions/concession required to build domestic production capabilities and examine the cost implications. The Committee has since submitted its recommendations. After examining the recommendations, Government is now looking into the financial viability of supporting the proposal for providing assistance for common minimum facilities for 03 Greenfield Bulk Drugs/API Parks to the extent of ₹ 200 cr. each. Besides this, the Department in association with Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Ministry of Commerce and Industry are sorting out the issues relating to the difficulties being faced by the Bulk Drug Manufacturers relating to environmental issues.

- (b) A Statement giving the details of import of 158 APIs from China and from other sources in the year 2014-15, as per the information available at Ministry of Commerce and Industry (DGFT)'s website is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Import of 158 APIs from China and from other sources in the year 2014-15*

Sl .No.	ITCHS	Item Description	Import from China (₹ in lakhs)	Total Import (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	17023020	Glucose solid	262.31	382.52
2.	17023031	Dextrose, solid	22.94	22.94
3.	17023039	Dextrose other than solid	164.44	387.63
4.	17024039	Dextrose other than solid	515.45	724.88
5.	29054300	Mannitol	2,729.74	11,877.73
6.	29054400	D-glucitol (sorbitol)	48.60	1,828.18
7.	29072200	Hydroquinone (quinol)	3071.10	33306.65
8.	29095010	Guaiacol	3572.97	3613.44
9.	29124920	Heliotropin (piperonyl aldehyde)	27.69	57.08
10.	29124940	3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzaldehyde	838.55	838.55
11.	29154010	Monochloro acetic acid their salts & esters	6.41	410.62
12.	29163120	Benzyl benzoate	48.38	61.58
13.	29163150	Benzocaine (ethylpara-amino benzoate)	-	18.36
14.	29163400	Phenyl acetic acid & its salts	579.73	587.84

15.	29171970	Ethoxy methylene malonate, (Diethyl Malonate)	6322.21	633.34
16.	29181120	Calcium lactate	27.02	45.90
17.	29181510	Potassium citrate	41.40	66.99
18.	29181520	Sodium citrate	1213.15	1516.59
19.	29181610	Calcium gluconate	3822.21	3848.26
20.	29181620	Ferrous gluconate	-	-
21.	29182110	Salicylic acid	9554.41	10247.29
22.	29182120	Sodium salicylate	3.31	9.52
23.	29182200	Oacetyl salicylic acid its salts and estrs	33.97	55.04
24.	29182310	Methyl salicylate	1882.77	1894.53
25.	29182320	Amino salicylate	101.59	101.59
26.	29199010	Glycerophosphate acid	67.12	76.13
27.	29214236	Methyl dopa (1-alpha methyl-3, 4-dihydroxyphenylalanine)	1630.09	2331.89
28.	29215110	Ophenylenedamine	3725.91	4247.01
29.	29215120	M-phenylenedamine	4894.56	4896.42
30.	29215130	P-phenylenedamine	2777.51	2889.58
31.	29215170	Para amino acetanalide	143.15	143.15
32.	29222933	Para acetylamino phenol (paracetamol)	10844.70	11357.49

1	2	3	4	5
33.	29224100	Lysine and its esters salts thereof	6,591.42	39,602.88
34.	29224210	Glutamic acid	286.62	300.78
35.	29224220	Mono sodium glutamate 9	16,093.48	17,077.99
36.	29224910	Amino acetic acid (glycine)	4,054.96	4511.03
37.	29224920	N methyl taurine	0.78	0.78
38.	29225013	Procaine hydrochloride	1.18	1.18
39.	29225015	L-tyrosine(p-hydroxyphenylamine)	1310.61	1332.37
40.	29225021	Frusemide	-	-
41.	29231000	choline & its salts	49.59	162.78
42.	29241100	Meprobamate (inn)	58.81	59.30
43.	29242910	Acetanilide	2382.08	2394.44
44.	29242960	Pyrazinamide (pyrazine carboxamide)	4.26	4.26
45.	29262000	dicynadiamide	26,707.23	26,968.56
46.	29280010	Isoniazid	40.74	85.46
47.	29304000	Methionine	3555.89	70,524.69
48.	29309040	L-Cystine sulphur -containing amino acid	2006.16	9618.91
49.	29322100	Coumarin, mthylcoumrn & ethylcoumrn-lactones	-	-

50.	29329100	Isosafrole	78.72	98.32
51.	29329300	Piperanaol	362.85	420.41
52.	29329500	Tetrahydrocannabinols (all isomers)	2.61	2.61
53.	29331100	Phenazone (antipyrin) and its derivatives	27.12	383.60
54.	29331910	Para sulpho Phenyl	12.55	22.02
55.	29331920	1-(2, 5-DICHLORO-4-SULPHOPHENYL)-3-METHYL-5-PYRAZOLONE	111.13	112.19
56.	29331930	1-(3-FLUORO-3- (4-(5-(3,4, 5-TRICHLOROPHENYL)- 5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-4, 5-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRAZOL-3-YL) (PHENYL) AZETIDI		
57.	29331940	Phenylmethylpyrazolone	832.45	832.45
58.	29331950	1-phenyl 5-pyrazolone 3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	-	-
59.	29331960	1 -(m-sulphophenyl)3-pyrazolone	-	-
60.	29331970	Analgin	988.20	1360.99
61.	29332910	Tinidazole	860.79	865.41
62.	29332920	Metronidazole metronidazole benzoate	6147.24	6583.88
63.	29332930	Mebendazole	416.98	416.98
64.	29332940	Dimetridazole	409.13	409.13
65.	29332950	Albendazole	1466.64	1589.94
66.	29334100	Levorphanol (inn) and its salts	-	41.38

1	2	3	4	5
67.	29335200	Malonylurea (barbituric acid) & its salts	1343.65	1344.35
68.	29335400	Other derivatives of malonylurea (barbituric acid), salts thereof	31.08	132.80
69.	29335910	Aminophylline (cordophyllin)	54.28	54.28
70.	29335920	Trimethoprim	2520.43	2645.13
71.	29335930	Diethyl Carbanazine citrate	-	214.34
72.	29335940	1-amyl 4-methyl pierazine	-	-
73.	29339100	Alpra zolam, camazepam & other cmpnds of zepam, salts thereof	-	550.93
74.	29349100	Aminorex, brotizolam and other like cmpnds, salts thereof	118.29	118.54
75.	29349900	Other hetero/cyclic compounds	136425.86	199560.73
76.	29350011	Sulphamethoxazole	-	5.12
77.	29350012	Sulphafurazole	-	-
78.	29350013	Sulphadictzine	502.71	502.96
79.	29350014	Sulphadimidine	1152.00	1165.18
80.	29350015	Sulphacetamide	-	-
81.	29350024	Sulbamide	380.25	380.25
82.	29362100	Vitamins and their derivatives	441.79	7732.07
83.	29362210	Vitamin bli(thiamine, aneurine) & its salt	2961.00	4229.40

84.	29362290	Other vitamin b1i and its drivatives	1197.52	1484.04
85.	29362310	Vitamin b2 (riboflavin, lactoplavin) and its salts	2422.93	5702.68
86.	29362390	Other vitamin b2 and its derivatives	281.48	367.56
87.	29362400	D-or dl-pantothenic acid (vitamin b3 or vitamin b5) and its derivatives	3286.41	4563.54
88.	29362500	Vitamin b6 & its drvts	3550.84	4292.38
89.	29362610	Vitamin b12 (cynocobalamin)	12970.57	13419.27
90.	29362690	Other vitamin b12 and its derivatives	1765.56	1929.75
91.	29362700	Vitamin c (ascorbic acid) & its derivatives	4124.68	4942.92
92.	29362800	Vitamin e and its derivatives	3677.06	7742.15
93.	29362910	Folic acid (vitamin b9)	1281.76	2474.90
94.	29362920	Nctnc acid & nctnmd (niacinamide/niacine)	33.92	720.18
95.	29362930	Vitamin k (menaphthonum b.p.)	62.63	199.74
96.	29362940	Vitamin d	192.74	613.84
97.	29362950	Vitamin h (biolin)	1065.77	1106.09
98.	29362990	Other vitamins and their derivatives	2344.14	6311.83
99.	29369000	Other, incl. natural concentrts	2320.84	8309.19
100.	29371100	Somatotropin, its drvts & strctl analogves	50.71	117.72
101.	29371900	Other polypeptide hormones thr dtvts & strctl anlges	3975.20	10373.87

1	2	3	4	5
102.	29372100	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (dehy-drocortisone) and frednisolone and prdnsln (dehydrohydrocortisone)	20338.98	27350.48
103.	29372200	Halgntd drvtvs of corti costeroidal	1684.79	4650.17
104.	29372300	Oestrogens and progestogens	8304.75	22073.28
105.	29372900	Othr steroidal hormones thr drvtvs and strctl anlges	31977.64	53359.25
106.	29373100	Epinethrine	-	-
107.	29373900	Other catecholamine hormones thr drvtvs & strctl anlges	-	-
108.	29374000	Amino-acid derivatives	-	-
109.	29375000	Prostaglandins, tiromboxames & leukotrienes thr drvtvs & strctl. anlges	-	1426.57
110.	29379000	Other hormones, ntrl or rprded by synthesis used as hormones	-	-
111.	29381000	Rutoside (rutin) and its derivatives	399.81	6650.40
112.	29389010	Digoxin	827.17	905.80
113.	29389020	Digitalis glycosides	-	18.80
114.	29389090	Other glycosides ntrl/rprded by synthesis & thr slts ethrs drvtvs	8028.39	26208.39
115.	29392030	Quinine sulphate	-	1757.27
116.	29393000	Caffeine and its salts	539.50	3407.95

117.	29394190	Other ephedrine & its salts	-	6.02
118.	29394900	Other ephedrine and its salts	-	529.30
119.	29395900	Other theophylline and aminophylline and its salts	616.71	1200.58
120.	29396290	Other ergotamine salts	160.14	190.24
121.	29396900	Other alkaloids of rye ergot & its salts	0.49	2050.78
122.	29399100	Cocaine, ecgonine etc salts and its salts thereof	2.96	3.31
123.	29399900	Other vegetable alkaloids nitrile or prepared by synthesis, and its salts, esters and ethers	3459.69	7397.48
124.	29411010	Penicillins and its salts	59389.74	62979.02
125.	29411020	Ampicilline & its salts	2624.61	2675.38
126.	29411030	Amoxycilline & its salts	19548.45	20684.91
127.	29411040	Cloxacilline & its salts	-	202.53
128.	29411050	6-APA	107444.32	107444.32
129.	29411090	Other penicillins and its salts with a penicillanic acid structure thereof	24569.42	28434.71
130.	29412010	Streptomycins	3254.69	3256.25
131.	29412090	Other streptomycine & its salts	531.24	808.93

1	2	3	4	5
132.	29413010	Doxycycline & its salts	5199.44	6699.52
133.	29413020	Tetracycline/oxytetracycline - cycline & hr salts	5832.58	5846.43
134.	29413090	Other tetracyclines & thr drvtvs salts	3174.98	13812.92
135.	29414000	Chloramphenicol & its drvtvs salts thereof	4143.95	4158.46
136.	29415000	Erythromycin & its drvtvs salts thereof	45448.43	62270.25
137.	29419011	Rifampicin	6637.02	7268.66
138.	29419013	Rifa sodium	1418.89	1420.96
139.	29419019	Other rifampicin and its salts	14694.01	17878.51
140.	29419020	Cephalexin & its salts	2608.21	8413.27
141.	29419030	Ciprofloxacin & its salts	2168.98	2276.18
142.	29419040	Gentamycin & its salts	5661.33	5667.39
143.	29419050	Neomycin	1121.73	1132.57
144.	29419060	Norfloxacin & its salts	7948.23	7948.90
145.	29419090	Other antibiotics	196212.10	249055.61
146.	29420011	Cefadroxil	411.02	1628.49
147.	29420012	Ibuprofen	10643.64	10983.10
148.	29420014	Ranitidine	-	110.40

149.	29420015	Danes salt of D-Phenyl glycine	3794.31	5823.05
150.	29420016	D-(Para hydroxy danes salts)	2553.80	3423.85
151.	29420021	Timolol maleate	-	86.48
152.	29420023	D-Phenyl glycine chloride HCL(DPGCH)	342.31	2500.46
153.	29420026	Cysteamine hcl	3748.07	3748.07
154.	29420027	Atenolol, propranolol	64.37	74.33
155.	29420031	Diloxanide furoate	-	-
156.	29420032	Cimetidine	574.23	574.23
157.	29420090	Other diloxanide furoate, cimetidine, famotidine nes	311848.35	507898.09
TOTAL			1254323.18	1893943.47
TOTAL (In Crore of Rupees)			12,543.24	18,939.43

PCPIR in Uttar Pradesh

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

- (a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to set up Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) in Uttar Pradesh; 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. No proposal is pending with the Government to set up Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) in Uttar Pradesh.

Subsidy to urea/fertilizer manufacturers

†690. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated on subsidy to fertilizer/urea manufacturers during the last two years and the current financial year;
- (b) whether Government is facing shortage of funds for making allocation to the domestic fertilizer manufacturers;
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to provide the required funds; and
- (d) whether Government is formulating any policy to reduce the subsidy being given to urea/fertilizer manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The amount allocated on subsidy to fertilizers/urea manufacturers during the last two years and the current financial year:

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	Indigenous Urea	Imported Urea	Indigenous P&K Fertilizers	Imported P&K Fertilizers
2014-15	38200.01	16200.00	12000.00	8667.30
2015-16	38200.00	16400.00	11969.00	9968.56
2016-17 (BE)	40000.00	15100.00	12000.00	6999.99

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Carryover liabilities of previous year as well as current year obligations will be met from budgetary allocation of current financial year. Once the budgetary allocation are exhausted, Department will seek additional funds in RE/Supplementary demands.

(d) To rationalise the subsidy burden on the Government of India, the Government has announced New Urea Policy-2015 (NUP- 2015) on 25th May, 2015 effective from 1st June, 2015 with the objectives to maximize indigenous urea production; promote energy efficiency in the urea units and for P&K Fertilizers, under NBS Policy, subsidy rates of per Kg nutrients, namely Nitrogen 'N', Phosphorous 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' are fixed annually taking into account the international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw material, domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, inventory level of P&K fertilizers and exchange rate prevailing at that time.

Radiation from mobile towers

691. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mobile towers and mobile phone subscribers in the country, State-wise and District-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the dangerous radiations which are emitted from mobile towers which are sprouting across urban areas in the country;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to examine effects of harmful radiations on citizens especially children, old age citizens, birds and animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when a study shall be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, as on 29.02.2016, a total of 11,23,368 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are installed by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) at different mobile tower locations across the country. The telecom licenses are issued Licensed Service Area (LSA) wise and accordingly the information about number of mobile BTSs setup at mobile towers is maintained LSA-wise and the details as on 29.02.2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, as on 29.02.2016, there are around 102.72 crores mobile phone subscribers of different TSPs across different LSAs in the country. The LSA-wise details of these subscribers is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) To examine the effect of Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) Radiation from base stations and mobile phones an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted on 24.08.2010. In its report, the committee has, *inter-alia*, referred to studies conducted by certain institutes in India. Further, the IMC in its report, after examining various national and international studies on the environmental and health related concerns due to EMF, has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause and effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health.

In a Writ Petition filed in Hon'ble High Court Allahabad, Lucknow bench, the Hon'ble Court *vide* its order dated 10.01.2012 constituted a committee including Members from IITs Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, Roorkee, Bombay and from other scientific institutions of the country including Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi who submitted its Report on 17-01-2014. The Committee in their report has, *inter-alia*, noted - "...there are no conclusive evidence to establish any causal link between the effect of EMF radiation from BTS with biological effects described in cell models, animals or humans, and any possible resulting health effects." The Committee has also quoted studies conducted by World Health Organization (WHO) and has noted - "In the area of biological effects and medical applications of non-ionizing radiation approximately 25,000 articles have been published over the past 30 years. Despite the feeling of some people that more research needs to be done, scientific knowledge in this area is now more extensive than for most chemicals. Based on a recent in-depth review of the scientific literature, the WHO concluded that current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields...."

The main conclusion from the WHO reviews is that EMF exposures below the limits recommended in the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) international guidelines do not appear to have any known consequence on health. In India, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) are already 10 times more stringent than the safe limits prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO. Further, Government of India has taken adequate steps to ensure that Telecommunications Service Providers strictly adhere to these prescribed norms.

In addition, a joint initiative has already been launched by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a statutory body under Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT), to study possible impact of electromagnetic 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 already identified and initiated nineteen research studies in 2015, including those from All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

Statement-I

LSA-wise number of BTS installed at Mobile Towers as on 29.09.2016

Sl. No.	Licensed Service Area	Number of BTSs installed at mobile towers as on 29.02.2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,986
2.	Assam	21,469
3.	Bihar	56,051
4.	Delhi	57,912
5.	Gujarat	70,761
6.	Haryana	28,672
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10,730
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,207
9.	Karnataka	85,875
10.	Kerala	51,078
11.	Kolkata	30,633
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70,695
13.	Maharashtra	95,328
14.	Mumbai	39,423
15.	North East	13,469
16.	Odisha	29,948
17.	Punjab	42,710
18.	Rajasthan	50,723

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,210
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	69,047
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	52,376
22.	West Bengal	39,065
GRAND TOTAL		11,23,368

Statement-II

LSA-wise total mobile telephones as on 29.02.2016

Sl. No.	Licensed Service Area (LSA)	Total Mobile Telephones as on 29.02.2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,48,59,487
2.	Assam	1,83,34,552
3.	Bihar	7,32,99,209
4.	Delhi	4,77,41,475
5.	Gujarat	6,19,33,564
6.	Haryana	2,30,35,168
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87,73,409
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	97,48,040
9.	Karnataka	6,13,79,397
10.	Kerala	3,39,64,336
11.	Kolkata	2,49,71,094
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6,51,42,091
13.	Maharashtra	8,35,47,444
14.	Mumbai	3,19,26,738
15.	North East	1,09,72,181
16.	Odisha	2,85,49,188
17.	Punjab	3,14,96,517
18.	Rajasthan	5,95,27,922

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	8,12,73,580
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	9,11,16,032
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	5,66,70,705
22.	West Bengal	4,89,04,515
GRAND TOTAL		102,71,66,644

Amendment to IT Act to deal with cyber crimes

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

(a) whether Government is considering to introduce amendments to the IT Act to deal with cyber-crimes, as suggested in the 108th Action Taken Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the consultations held by Government to formulate amendments to the IT Act, given their ramifications on citizen's Right to Freedom of Expression, guaranteed under article 19 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Government to amend Information Technology Act at present. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a legal framework for addressing all types of prevailing cyber crimes as reported in the country. However, Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) regularly interacts and shares information with Ministry of Home Affairs to fill gaps in the legal regime, if any, in order to address the emerging cyber crimes effectively.

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.

Places identified for Wi-Fi facility

693. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified places in the country that shall have wi-fi facility;

(b) if so, the details of the names of such places identified and the speed Government is planning to provide in these places;

(c) the progress made on providing wi-fi in the identified places and the date by which Government expects the work to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has to provide high-speed wi-fi facility, with the speed of 2 Mbps per access point, in 19 tourist places and historical monuments. Out of the 19 places identified, 16 places have already been provided with the wi-fi facility. 03 places are targeted to be provided with the wi-fi facility by July, 2016; The list is given in the Statement (*See* below). BSNL has also provided Wi-fi facilities in 1,227 places by installing 2,505 Wi-Fi hotspots as on 31.03.2016. In addition, BSNL has planned to install 35,000 Wi-Fi hotspots during 2016-17.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Statement

List of the tourist places and historical monuments for Wi-fi facility

Sl. No.	Location	Status
1.	Ramakrishna Beach, Vizag, Andhra Pradesh	Provided
2.	Lal Bagh, Bangalore, Karnataka	To be provided
3.	Brindavan Gardens, Mysore, Karnataka	To be provided
4.	Cubbon Park, Karnataka	Provided
5.	Hampi, Karnataka	Provided
6.	Boulevard, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu	Provided
7.	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	To be provided
8.	Botanical Garden, Ooty, Tamil Nadu	Provided
9.	Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Provided
10.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	Provided
11.	Guruvayur Temple, Kerala	Provided
12.	Jagannath Temple, Puri, Odisha	Provided

Sl. No.	Location	Status
13.	Konark Temple, Odisha	Provided
14.	Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Provided
15.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Provided
16.	Sarnath Temple, Uttar Pradesh	Provided
17.	Upper Lake, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Provided
18.	Orchha Temple, Madhya Pradesh	Provided
19.	Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	Provided

Sharing of MTNL network with private vendors

694. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss making MTNL will tap Virtual Network Operator route to share its network with private vendors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is part of an attempt to monetize its assets to generate revenue of ₹ 10,000 crore over the next couple of years; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that MTNL has been sharing its telecom towers with BSNL, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has plans for optimum utilization of its network based on Virtual Network Operator (VNO) policy.

(c) MTNL has reported that presently, it is not sharing any tower with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), since the geographical areas of operations of these PSUs are different.

Liberalisation of spectrum

695. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many mobile service providers had applied for the liberalisation of spectrum in many circles, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has accepted the request of the service providers in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) M/s Reliance Communications Ltd. (RCL) and M/s TATA Tele Services Ltd. have applied for liberalisation of spectrum in 800 MHz band in 20 Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) and in 2 LSAs respectively. M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd. and M/s. Vodafone Mobile Services Ltd. have applied for liberalization of spectrum in 1800 MHz in one LSA each.

(b) Government has approved the liberalised use of spectrum in 800 MHz band for M/s RCL in 16 LSAs. The request of M/s RCL in remaining 4 LSAs, and requests of other Service Providers are under consideration.

Auction of 700 MHz spectrum

696. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government not to auction all the 700 MHz spectrum at one go; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 27.1.2016 on "Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz Bands" recommended, *interalia*, that entire available spectrum (2x35 MHz) in the 700 MHz band should be put to auction in the upcoming auction. The Government sought certain clarifications/reconsidered opinion of the TRAI on some of its recommendations, which included, *interalia*, whether all the available spectrum in 700 MHz band be put to auction or the spectrum of 35+35 MHz be split in two phases *i.e.* 20+20 MHz in first phase and 15+15 MHz in second phase. The TRAI has reiterated its earlier recommendation in its response dated 18.4.2016 to reference back made by the Government. These reconsidered recommendations of TRAI are under consideration.

Deceptive talk plans by mobile service operators

697. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the talk plans offered by mobile service operators are often deceptive and the consumer is duped; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to check these fraudulent practices by mobile service operators?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per the present tariff framework in the country, the tariff for wireless services is under forbearance except for national roaming for which ceiling tariffs have been specified. The service providers have the flexibility to decide different tariff components for different service areas of their operation. Tariffs are offered by service providers taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations.

(b) TRAI has, in the past issued several regulatory guidelines to simplify and bring transparency in tariff offers. Some of the important steps taken by TRAI to protect the interests of consumers and enhance transparency in tariff offers are given below:

- (i) Service providers are to publish all tariff plans in a service area for prepaid and postpaid subscribers in the given format in one regional and one English newspaper at an interval not more than six months. Full details are to be made available at customer care centre, PoS, website in the given format with a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison.
- (ii) Advertisements published by service providers are to be transparent and non-misleading and unambiguous, disclose all material information in unambiguous manner and contain the website address and customer care number of the telecom access service provider. The advertisements issued in vernacular languages should contain all the mandatory disclosures in the same vernacular language. In addition, the service providers have to maintain an advertisement register which must include a specimen of every tariff related advertisements, and carry out internal audit to ensure that they are complying with all aspects of this direction and to report compliance to the authority on half yearly basis.
- (iii) Protection to the subscriber has been given against hike in tariff as per which no tariff item in a tariff plan shall be increased during six months from the date of enrolment of a consumer into that plan. Further, no such hike is permitted during the promised validity period. In case of lifetime plans the tariff protection extends to the entire licence period of service provider.
- (iv) Any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered by the service provider as

having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the current license or renewed license. The service providers have to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license.

- (v) Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing.
- (vi) Service provider shall offer at least one prepaid and one postpaid tariff plan with pulse tariff of one second for local and national long distance calls.
- (vii) Service provider shall restrict Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available) to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year. Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted.
- (viii) Service provider shall categorize vouchers as – plan vouchers, top up vouchers, special tariff vouchers and combo vouchers – with colour bands for easy identification. Minimum font size for printed matter on physical vouchers shall not be less than 8 Pt.
- (ix) Service provider shall provide information to pre-paid subscribers on activation of plan/top-up/ST vouchers.
- (x) Service provider shall provide usage details to pre-paid subscribers after every call/data usage. Itemized post usage of account shall be provided at a reasonable cost not exceeding ₹ 50/-.
- (xi) No chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent.
- (xii) Service provider shall provide prior information about charges in provision of Premium Rate Services to improve transparency.
- (xiii) Guidelines on deactivation of SIMs have also been issued.

Common Service Centres

698. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) operating across the country, the State-wise details thereof;

- (b) the details of services currently being provided by these centres;
- (c) the details of employment generated by this initiative, especially among women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities;
- (d) the Income generated by entrepreneurs managing these centres through commission, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to connect all the centres under the Bharat Net Programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) 199,325 Common Service Centres (CSCs) are operating across the country, the State-wise details is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The list of services being provided currently through CSCs is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) CSC scheme does not provide any direct employment. However, the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) being its operational partners are involved in this scheme in such a way that they have been earning reasonable commission against delivery of various G2C and B2C services to the citizens. CSCs are also generating substantial employment opportunities in the rural India by employing some people under VLEs to operate the CSCs.

Total 23,245 women as Village Level Entrepreneurs are running the CSCs in their allotted Gram Panchayats.

(d) The income generated by entrepreneurs managing these centres through commission from various services during FY 2015-16 is shown in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) Following steps have been taken to connect the Common Services Centres (CSCs) under BharatNet Programme:

- In order to leverage the imminent high-speed connectivity at Panchayat level (under BharatNet) to provide an integrated electronic delivery of services, an-advisory has been issued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to all States and UTs, requesting to co-locate the CSCs in the Gram Panchayat (GP) premises or provide suitable space near the GP Bhawans.
- Necessary directives and guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to setup all the planned 2.5

lakhs of CSCs within Gram Panchayat Offices or National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet Point of Terminations (PoTs).

- Efforts are being made by Department of Telecommunications for expediting the roll out of BharatNet to connect all Gram Panchayats.
- Necessary coordination with the implementing agencies of BharatNet is being made on regular basis to co-locate the CSCs at GP Buildings where connectivity can be easily availed from BharatNet terminals. Priorities are given to connect the nearest CSCs also.
- Bandwidth on BharatNet is being offered at a promotional tariff of ₹ 700/- per Mbps bandwidth per year for each GP for all type of services viz. B2B, B2C, G2C and G2G.
- 622 CSCs have been identified for co-location to use this connectivity as on 31st March, 2016. Out of them, 300 CSCs have been co-located with Gram Panchayat ONTs in the States. For remaining GPs, efforts are being made to co-locate/re-locate the CSCs with BharatNet connectivity.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise CSC roll out status as on 31st March, 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of CSCs operational
	State	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5226
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200
3.	Assam	3964
4.	Bihar	9869
5.	Chhattisgarh	6613
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	15123
8.	Haryana	2527
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3478
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1257
11.	Jharkhand	5029
12.	Karnataka	3633

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of CSCs operational
13.	Kerala	2926
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13959
15.	Maharashtra	33180
16.	Manipur	481
17.	Meghalaya	265
18.	Mizoram	138
19.	Nagaland	222
20.	Odisha	7562
21.	Punjab	3890
22.	Rajasthan	13313
23.	Sikkim	418
24.	Tamil Nadu	12472
25.	Telangana	3679
26.	Tripura	303
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38767
28.	Uttarakhand	2509
29.	West Bengal	7848
	STATES TOTAL	198851
	UT	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
2.	Chandigarh	5
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
4.	Daman and Diu	8
5.	Delhi	337
6.	Lakshadweep	15
7.	Puducherry	69
	UTs TOTAL	410
	GRAND TOTAL	199325

Statement-II***List of services available through CSC network*****(A) G2C Services**

1. Issue of certificates: Caste, Income, Birth and Death registration, Land records, Domicile.
2. Employment Registration.
3. Application for Ration Card, Application for pension (old age, widow etc.), Application for Minority Scholarship/Girls Education Scholarship.
4. PAN Card Services, UIDAI Services, Election Commission of India (EC) services, Passport services.

(B) B2C Services

1. Mobile/Data Card/DTH Recharge and Mobile Bill Payment.
2. Electricity Bill Payment.
3. Tour and Travel (Booking for Air and Bus), IRCTC Service (through IRCTC authorized centres).
4. e-Commerce service (Purchase of Various Products).

(C) Educational Services

1. Digital Literacy under National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)/Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA).
2. Brilliant Tutorials, Animation courses.
3. IGNOU services, NIELIT services and NIOS services.

(D) Financial Inclusion Services

1. Banking services through Business Correspondents Agents.
2. Insurance services (IRDA-Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority).
3. Pension services (PFRDA-Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority of India).

Other Services

1. Agriculture service and Skill Development.
2. Income Tax filing and Know Your TDS service.
3. Health Care Services: Telemedicine, Jan Aushadhi Registration for medical stores.

4. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Registration for Toilet Scheme.
5. Registration of workers and Submission of claims for building and other construction.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise commissions earned by VLEs during FY 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	Commissions
	State	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.21
3.	Assam	152.10
4.	Bihar	951.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	316.54
6.	Goa	3.14
7.	Gujarat	454.36
8.	Haryana	740.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	225.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	249.71
11.	Jharkhand	710.65
12.	Karnataka	251.75
13.	Kerala	67.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	800.95
15.	Maharashtra	654.96
16.	Manipur	9.59
17.	Meghalaya	7.35
18.	Mizoram	3.72
19.	Nagaland	16.78
20.	Odisha	310.15
21.	Punjab	533.69
22.	Rajasthan	902.63
23.	Sikkim	16.45

Sl. No.	State/UT	Commissions
24.	Tamil Nadu	559.74
25.	Telangana	317.88
26.	Tripura	58.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1052.11
28.	Uttarakhand	823.45
29.	West Bengal	1361.37
	STATES TOTAL	11954.73
	UT	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.43
2.	Chandigarh	39.36
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.03
4.	Daman and Diu	4.31
5.	Delhi	227.79
6.	Lakshadweep	0.03
7.	Puducherry	11.22
	UTs TOTAL	286.17
	GRAND TOTAL	12240.90

**Connecting Gram Panchayats under the National Optical
Fiber Network project**

699. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of optical fiber laid down under the National Optical Fiber Network project so far;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats which have been connected under the project so far, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats which still have to be connected in the State of Maharashtra, the district-wise details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure incurred so far and the cost outlay for completion of the project, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Under phase-I of National Fibre Optical Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project, a total of 2,22,854 km. of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) is to be laid covering 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. As on 25.04.2016, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid to 48,199 Gram Panchayats (GPs) with a total length of 1,10,432 km. Out of 48,199 GPs, 6,727 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity. State-wise status of implementation of the project is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) District-wise details of Gram Panchayats connected and yet to be connected under phase-I of the project in the State of Maharashtra are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As against the sanctioned amount of ₹ 11,148 crore for phase-I of NOFN/BharatNet project to cover 1,00,000 GPs, funds to the tune of ₹ 4685.97 crore have been released till 31.03.2016. State-wise details of expenditure are not maintained as it is a Pan-India project.

Statement-I

State-wise status of NOFN (BharatNet) as on 25.04.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Gram Panchayats (GPs)- Phase-I	Pipe laid (kms.)	Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid (in kms.)	No. of GPs where OFC laid	No. of GPs lit (with broadband connectivity)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	624	184	167	91	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	283	213	95	28	0
3 .	Punjab	6128	5072	4488	3051	0
4.	Haryana	6090	5322	4859	3147	160
5.	Rajasthan	6967	13061	11925	3757	308
6.	Chandigarh	12	18	19	12	12
7.	Uttarakhand	1767	1538	1139	711	183
8.	U.P (West)	8040	10130	5855	2721	131
9.	U.P. (East)	14474	17977	12945	5910	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Bihar		5202	7456	6501	2423	215
11. West Bengal		2713	2232	2031	723	0
12. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0
13. Assam		1013	1955	1763	682	128
14. Jharkhand		1388	2795	2467	985	135
15. Odisha		3388	4848	3744	1633	104
16. Andaman and Nicobar		69	0	0	0	0
17. Arunachal Pradesh		256	415	100	22	0
18. Nagaland		743	1631	720	154	0
19. Manipur		24	71	73	24	0
20. Meghalaya		638	988	251	52	0
21. Tripura		1021	1449	1180	492	75
22. Mizoram		163	353	7	0	0
23. Madhya Pradesh		10516	17977	14989	5170	150
24. Chhattisgarh		2110	4964	4590	1550	514
25. Gujarat		5735	6410	4645	2203	116
26. Maharashtra		12055	14410	11172	4865	201
27. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0
29. Karnataka		5599	10215	10331	5008	2889
30. Andhra Pradesh		0	1913	19	0	0
31. Telangana		2097	4040	3455	1558	106
32. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0
33. Kerala		977	746	810	1129	1129
34. Puducherry		98	82	92	98	101
35. Lakshadweep		10	0	0	0	0
36. Goa*		-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		100200	138465	110432	48199	6727

*All the GPs of Goa are already connected with Optical Fibre.

Statement-II

District-wise details of Gram Panchayats (GPs) connected and yet to be connected under phase-I of NOFN/BharatNet project in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	GPs in Phase-I	No. of GPs where Broadband connectivity provided	Balance GPs yet be connected in Phase-I
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	411		411
2.	Akola	145		145
3.	Amravati	326		326
4.	Aurangabad	363		363
5.	Beed	325		325
6.	Bhandara	213		213
7.	Buldhana	277		277
8.	Chandrapur	335		335
9.	Dhule	239		239
10.	Gadchiroli	239		239
11.	Gondia	165		165
12.	Hingoli	111		111
13.	Jalgaon	524		524
14.	Jalna	482		482
15.	Kolhapur	642		642
16.	Latur	415		415
17.	Nagpur	776	201	575
18.	Nanded	354		354
19.	Nandurbar	243		243
20.	Nashik	607		607
21.	Osmanabad	404		404
22.	Parbhani	285		285

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Pune	532		532
24.	Raigad	360		360
25.	Ratnagiri	382		382
26.	Sangli	534		534
27.	Satara	528		528
28.	Sindhudurg	356		356
29.	Solapur	363		363
30.	Thane	422		422
31.	Wardha	311		311
32.	Washim	154		154
33.	Yavatmal	232		232
TOTAL		12055	201	11854

Cyber security framework

700. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to have a strong framework for cyber security starting from a cyber security command to the ability to manufacture all electronic items in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government is coming out with a policy of manufacturing all electronic items in our country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) 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, like elsewhere in the world, the protection of Information Technology infrastructure in general and critical information infrastructure in particular is a dynamic activity and continuing process. In this direction, Government has taken steps to put in place a framework for Enhancing Cyber Security, with a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth and clear demarcation of responsibilities

among the stakeholder organizations in the country. The salient features of the framework include setting up institutions and mechanisms for enhancing cyber security, strengthening of assurance and certification framework, promoting R&D and indigenization, human resource development and engagement with private sector on cyber security.

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 detect 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.

In order to enhance the cyber security posture of the country and improve the ability to resist cyber attacks the following key actions are being pursued:

- (i) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website (www.cert-in.org.in). CERT-In also conducts regular training programme to make the network and system administrators aware about securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks.
- (ii) Efforts towards setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational scenario of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities.
- (iii) Efforts towards setting up of botnet cleaning and malware analysis centre to detect and clean infected systems in the country.
- (iv) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure.

Government is also taking initiatives to promote electronics manufacturing in the country. Electronics manufacturing is one of the 25 focus sectors of the Make in India

programme, which seeks to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub. The promotion of electronics manufacturing is one of the pillars of Digital India programme. The target to achieve "Net Zero import" by 2020 is a manifestation of the intent. In this regard, various initiatives have been taken that are holistic, investor friendly and market driven towards creating conducive environment to attract global and domestic companies to invest in electronics manufacturing sector in the country. The details of the initiatives taken in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Policy on Electronics with the vision to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market has already been notified by the Government on 19th November, 2012.

Statement

*Initiatives being taken by the Government to promote electronics
manufacturing in the country*

1. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector. The scheme was notified in July, 2012. The scheme provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure - 20% for investments in SEZs and 25% in non-SEZs. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects. For high technology and high capital investment units like Fabs, production subsidy @10% is also provided. The incentives are available for investments made in a project within a period of 10 years. The scheme is open to receive applications till 26.07.2020.
2. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The assistance for the projects for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to ceiling of ₹ 50 crore for 100 acres of land. For larger areas, pro-rata ceiling applies. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of ₹ 50 crore. For setting up of Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 crore is provided.

3. Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement is under implementation.
4. A meeting of State IT Ministers and State Government Officials was held on 26.08.2014 to encourage them to actively promote electronics manufacturing. Several States have shown keen interest.
5. Approvals for all foreign direct investment up-to 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
6. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.
7. Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods.
8. Mandatory compliance to safety standards has been notified for identified Electronic Products with the objective to curb import of sub-standard and unsafe electronics goods. As of now, 30 electronic products are under the ambit of this Order.
9. Two Schemes for skill development of 90,000 and 3,28,000 persons, respectively in the electronics sector has been approved to provide human resource for the industry.
10. The Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) sectors has been approved. 3000 PhDs are proposed to be supported under the Scheme.
11. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) policy has been operationalized to support Daughter Funds in the area of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Nano-electronics and IT. The fund is housed in Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd. and letters of commitment have already been given to four daughter funds. The supported Daughter Funds will promote innovation, R&D, product development and within the country.
12. Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Conditional Access System,

entitled iCAS has been developed to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 4-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks has already started.

13. An Electropreneur park has been approved for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
14. National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) is being set up in IIT Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystems; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
15. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) is being set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
16. Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) is being set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.
17. An Incubation center with focus on medical electronics is being set up at Indian Institute of Technology - Patna.
18. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.
19. An Incubation Center at Kochi with focus on consumer electronics is being set up at IIITM.
20. DeitY has approved a project to be implemented by Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA) to promote Innovation, IP, R&D and commercialization of products, etc. in the ESDM sector by providing funding support to an Industry, for doing collaborative research with an Academic

Institute in the priority areas with a timeline of not more than two years.

21. DeitY has approved a project being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) to promote scientific and technological research in Medical Electronics sector in India to address the pressing challenges associated with the development of innovative medical electronics and making it available, accessible and affordable to the people at the bottom of the pyramid.

Gram panchayats under National Optical Fibre Network

701. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households which benefited from the National Optical Fibre Network initiative, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats covered under this scheme, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated date of completion of the project; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to attract private operators to give broadband at low cost and early completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project, renamed as BharatNet, is planned to establish a network infrastructure by connecting all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) for providing broadband connectivity by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis. It is planned to provide high speed broadband connectivity under NOFN/BharatNet in phases to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). Under phase-1 of the project, 1 lakh GPs are targeted to be completed by March, 2017. As on 25.04.2016, Optical Fibre pipe has been laid in 1,38,465 kms and Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in 1,10,432 Kms and 48,199 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected with OFC. Out of these 6,727 GPs have been tested with broadband connectivity.

- (d) Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) has informed that promotional tariff of ₹ 700/- per Mbps bandwidth per year has been offered on non-discriminatory manner to all Telecom Service Provider (TSPs), Internet Service Providers (ISPs) etc.

Virtual Network Operators

702. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is opening doors for Virtual Network Operators (VNO) to offer mobile phone services in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the advantages of VNO and by when these will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Telecom Commission has accepted the telecom regulators' recommendation to permit Virtual Network Operators in the country. Companies that provide telecom services without necessarily owning network infrastructure - within a licensing framework and allow them to offer voice, data and video services are known as Virtual Network Operators. The VNOs shall not own spectrum. VNO rely on the network of other telecom companies to provide services to consumers.

(b) Many network service operators have unutilised capacity in certain rural areas. VNOs can provide services in these areas using the network of existing Network Service Operators (NSOs) having unutilized capacity or by last mile connectivity. VNOs can be effective for delivery of service in airports or buildings or in smart cities. In these structural defined areas, the planning and development takes a long time, hence it is not practical for TSPs to plan and lay their infrastructure in such areas. A developer of such areas may therefore become a VNO and lay the infrastructure which can be connected to a Network Service Operator's network. Further, there are several organisations, which want to make their areas Wi-Fi enabled like Indian railways & Delhi city. So if they are allowed to become VNOs, then they can provide services according to the needs of customers and design innovative tariff plans to suit customers' needs. Cable TV operators can also act like a VNO and provide cable TV, Broadband and voice services. The Government is in the process of considering Telecom Commission recommendations on VNO.

Measures by MTNL to overcome problems of call drops

703. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether MTNL has taken a host of measures to overcome the problems of call drops in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether MTNL has added Base Transceiver Stations (BTS), augmented capacity of existing BTSs, optimized various cell level parameters and optimized Radio-Frequency (RF) network through extensive RF drives and if so, the details thereof and the results yielded so far; and

(c) whether some areas are deficient in RF coverage and necessary action is planned in near future to improve the coverage and if so, the details thereof and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors Quality of Service (QoS) through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) of all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). For ensuring quality of service, TRAI also undertake audit and assessment of Quality of Service (QoS) through Independent Agencies. As part of the audit and assessment of QoS, drive tests of MTNL networks in Delhi service area were under taken by TRAI through independent agencies during the period 21st to 25th January, 2016 on certain routes. As per the reports of these drive tests, MTNL is not meeting the benchmark relating to call drop parameter in many of the areas covered by the drive test routes.

MTNL Delhi has taken several steps to overcome the problem of call drops in Delhi and towards optimum utilization of its infrastructure towards providing better services to its customers. Some of them are as follows:

- Implementation of new frequency plan.
- Optimisation of cell level parameters.
- Preventive maintenance to minimize the hardware faults.
- Online monitoring of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) outages.
- Relocation of BTSs to augment the coverage and capacity of central Delhi area.
- Optimizing of Radio Frequency (RF) network.
- Testing with IP Tool
- Reinforcement of network

E-District programme

704. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four districts of Puducherry have been identified under e-District Programme for electronic delivery of services;

(b) if so, the details of services that are going to be delivered under e-District Programme; and

(c) how much money has been allotted to these four districts and by when the project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Puducherry has identified 73 services covering 11 Departments, which are going to be delivered under this programme. A List of service is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Total outlay of the e-District Project is ₹ 1206.38 lakhs covering the four districts and till date ₹ 193.77 lakhs has been released. Government of Puducherry has informed that efforts are being made to launch the Application to public before 31.08.2016 after completion of User Acceptance Testing (UAT) milestone and Third party Security Audit.

Statement

List and number of services to be delivered electronically covering various departments

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Services	List of Services
1.	Agriculture Department	1	Backend Subsidy for Paddy/Natural Calamities/Sugarcane Nursery Premium
		2	Backend Subsidy for Agricultural Machinery & Farm Implements
		3	Backend Subsidy for Horticultural Crops
		4	Back end Subsidy for irrigation (Sprinkler / Drip / Pipeline/ Tube well/Dugwell & Motor) (New)
		5	Issue of Farmers Identity Card (New)
		6	Issue of Farm Inputs (New)

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Services	List of Services
		7	Assistance to Agricultural labourers through PAWWS, Puducherry (New)
2.	Revenue Department	8	Issuance of Income Certificate
		9	Issuance of Residence/ Nativity Certificate
		10	Issuance of Caste/ Community Certificate
		11	Issuance of Solvency Certificate
		12	Issuance of Permanent Integrated Certificate
		13	Rajiv Gandhi Social Security Scheme
3.	Survey & Land Record Department	14	Patta Transfer
4.	Quasi Judicial Authority	15	Status Tracking of Cases
	1. Collector	16	Daily Cause List Preparation
	2. Dy. Collector	17	Copy of Final Orders
	3. Director (Survey & Land Record Dept)		
5.	Social Welfare Department	18	Financial Assistance to disabled
		19	Transport allowance to Physically handicapped persons
		20	Fuel Subsidy to physically handicapped persons
		21	Funeral expenses to physically handicapped persons
		22	Obtaining ID Card for Disabled persons
		23	Issue of Motorized Tricycle to Ortho Handicapped persons
		24	Marriage Incentive/Assistance to PH & Normal and both disabled persons
		25	Fresh Scholarship for the Physically handicapped students
		26	Incentive to Eye Donors. (New)
		27	Issue of Prosthetic appliance to the differently abled Persons (New)

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Services	List of Services
6.	Industries Department	28	Issue of Bus Pass to the Differently Abled Persons (New)
		29	Training Programs under Development of Handicrafts
		30	Advanced Training program under Development of Handicrafts
		31	Training program for development of coir industries
		32	Advanced training program for development of Coir Industries
		33	In-Plant Training (Industries and Service Oriented)
		34	Vocational Training (Institution Oriented)
		35	Advanced/ High Skilled Training
		36	Training program for Development of Silk Industries
		37	Assistance under motivation for Unemployed person
7.	Fisheries Department	38	Financial Assistance to mechanized boats during ban on fishing
		39	Subsidy for auto carriers, Boats, Brackish Water, Aquarium tank
		40	Input Subsidy for inland Fish culture
		41	Old Age Pension for Fishermen
		42	Cash awards to students
		43	Subsidy of 75% towards reimbursement of annual premium paid for insuring of mechanized boats (New)
		44	Subsidy for Insulated icebox of the Fish Vendors (New)
8.	Adi Dravidar Welfare Department	45	Assistance for poor pregnant and lactating women
		46	House Construction Subsidy
		47	Assistance on construction of sanitary latrine
		48	Funeral expenses for Adi Dravidar
		49	Inter-caste Marriage

Sl. No.	Department	No of Services	List of Services
		50	Marriage Assistance to poor bride marriage
		51	Pre-metric Scholarship (including scholarship for children of parents in unclean occupation)
		52	Post-metric Scholarship
		53	Retention Scholarship to SC girl students
		54	Dr. Ambedkar Financial Assistance scheme for SC students studying professional courses through CENT AC
		55	Perunthalalvar Kamaraj Financial Assistance
		56	Issuance of duplicate copy of House Site Patta (New)
		57	Name Transfer of House Site patta(within legal heirs) (New)
		58	Grant of Financial Assistance to the patients suffering from prolonged illness (New)
		59	Admission into Govt. Boys/Girls Hostel (New)
9.	Women & Child Development Department	60	Grant of Financial Assistance for performance of marriage of poor bride
		61	Grant of Marriage Allowance towards marriage of daughter of destitute widows
		62	Family having one/two girl child and parents who have undergone family planning
		63	Parents having one girl child studying between 8th and 10th
		64	Financial Assistance for Pregnant Women (Kulavilakku)
		65	Financial Assistance for Lactating Women (Aravanaippu)
		66	Incentive for Widow remarriage
		67	Pension for Old Age and Widow

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Services	List of Services
		68	Funeral Assistance for Old Age Pensioners (New)
10.	Education Department	69	Incentive to students of Government Schools
		70	Digitization & Printing of Transfer/Conduct/Identity Certificates (New)
		71	Online application submission for Recognition of schools and its renewal (New)
11.	Animal Husbandry Department	72	Sheep/ Goat Development Scheme
		73	RKVY Elite - Three Dairy Farm Units

Consultation paper for differential data tariff offers

705. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently, TRAI has released a consultation paper to scrutinize telecom operators, differential data tariff offers *via* select tie-ups with content providers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of telecom service providers offering such services and imposing differential data tariff, service provider-wise and the amount that each of such service provider is charging and the revenue so generated through such tariff; and

(c) whether Government will issue any interim orders to stop telecom operators from charging such tariffs till a final decision is taken by TRAI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) TRAI issued a consultation paper on Differential Pricing for Data services on 09.12.2015 inviting comments of stakeholders. After following the detailed consultation process, TRAI has issued "Prohibition of discriminatory tariffs for data services regulations, 2016" on 08.02.2016, which, *interalia*, has mandated the following:

- (i) No service provider shall offer or charge discriminatory tariffs for data services on the basis of content.
- (ii) No service provider shall enter into any arrangement, agreement or contract, by whatever name called, with any person, natural or legal, that has the effect of discriminatory tariffs for data services being offered or charged to the consumer on the basis of content.

- (iii) Any packs, plans or vouchers subscribed by the consumer with unexpired validity at the time of commencement of these regulations are not affected by these regulations subject to maximum period of six months.
- (iv) Reduced tariff for accessing or providing emergency services, or at times of public emergency has been permitted.
- (v) Financial disincentive for contravention of the regulation has also been specified.

Specific legislation for safeguarding personal data and privacy

706. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring a specific legislation to address the concerns regarding privacy in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the legislation would provide for protection of 'personal data' along the lines of the European Union's Data Protection Directive, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government has initiated the process of drafting the legislation to protect privacy of individuals breached through unlawful means in consultation with various stakeholders.

Further, Section 43, Section 43A and Section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provide comprehensive legal framework for privacy and security of data in digital form. Section 43A 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. Sections 43 and 43 A 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 72A provides for punishment for disclosure of information in breach of a lawful contract.

Telephone and broadband facilities in Saansad Adarsh Grams of Rajasthan

†707. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided telephone and broadband facility in all the Saansad Adarsh Grams in Rajasthan, if so, the list of those villages which have been provided these facilities and when these facilities were provided, if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of villages in Rajasthan which have not been provided with broadband and telephone facilities so far, district-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide telephone and broadband facility to all the villages of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has provided landline telephone and broadband facility in 22 Gram Panchayats and only landline telephone in 1 Gram Panchayat out of 34 Gram Panchayats selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. In the remaining 11 Gram Panchayats, landline telephone and broadband facility have not been provided due to commercial non-viability. However, these Panchayats are covered with 2G mobile connectivity. Details of these Gram Panchayats are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

District-wise number of villages in Rajasthan uncovered with Mobile connectivity (2G) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Work for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) in respect of villages uncovered with 2G mobile connectivity in Western Border States, including Rajasthan, has been entrusted to M/s Telecom Consultations India Limited (TCIL).

Under National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project, 6,967 GPs out of a total of 9,157 GPs are planned to be connected on Optical Fiber under phase-I of the project, which is targeted to be completed by March, 2017. Out of 6,967 GPs planned in phase-I, 3,757 GPs have been connected with OFC and 308 GPs have been tested with broadband connectivity.

Statement-I

Details of Gram Panchayats having Telephone and Broadband facility under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat having landline telephone and broadband facility	Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat having only mobile (2G) connectivity
1	2	1	2
1.	Kalesara	1	Bhapura
2.	Salemabad	2	Busi
3.	Rodwal	o	Kantoli
4.	Taseeng	4	Bhanin
5.	Baitu Bhopji	5	Bara Padampura

1	2	1	2
6.	Bikampur	6	Savaniya
7.	Pathena	7	Hotigaon
8.	Bankra	8	Ganhaidi
9.	Daulatgarh	9	Loonas
10.	Nagari	10	Banar
11.	Gada Khera	11	Kalyansingh ki Sid
12.	Bhalta		
13.	Dhankya		
14.	Ramdeora		
15.	Doti		
16.	Chawandiya		
17.	Mirjewala		
18.	Chala		
19.	Toda		
20.	Tasol		
21.	Beswa		
22.	Khangata		
23.	Mandoli*		

* Only landline telephone available.

Statement-II

*District-wise number of villages in Rajasthan uncovered
with Mobile connectivity (2G)*

Sl. No.	District	Number of Villages
1.	Ajmer	4
2.	Alwar	2
3.	Banswara	50
4.	Baran	70
5.	Barmer	5
6.	Bharatpur	2
7.	Bhilwara	27
8.	Bikaner	2
9.	Bundi	1

Sl. No.	District	Number of Villages
10.	Chittaurgarh	87
11.	Dausa	2
12.	Dhaulpur	1
13.	Dungarpur	19
14.	Jaipur	2
15.	Jalore	2
16.	Jhalwar	77
17.	Jhunjhunu	1
18.	Jodhpur	3
19.	Karauli	2
20.	Kota	15
21.	Nagaur	3
22.	Pali	3
23.	Pratapgarh	115
24.	Rajsamand	42
25.	Sawai Madhopur	2
26.	Tonk	3
27.	Udaipur	228
TOTAL		770

Understating of revenue by telecom companies

708. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per CAG's report six telecom companies have understated their revenues by ₹ 46,000 crores thereby effecting loss to Government Exchequer of ₹ 12,490 crores, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any enquiry into the matter to evolve the truth; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to book the culprits and save Government funds?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per report No. 4 of 2016 of Comptroller and

Auditor General of India; short/non-payment of LF, SUC and interest due thereon as on 31st March, 2015 is as per the following table:-

(Amount in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of Company	Licence fee	Spectrum Usage Charge	Interest	Total
1.	Bharti Airtel	719.46	347.49	1584.94	2651.89
2.	Vodafone	522.56	227.29	915.54	1665.39
3.	Reliance	1125.40	381.85	2221.29	3728.54
4.	Idea	289.99	133.27	541.63	964.89
5.	Tata	1019.16	338.52	1857.71	3215.39
6.	Aircel	75.80	31.81	155.22	262.83
TOTAL		3752.37	1460.23	7276.33	12488.93

(b) and (c) The Government conducted the Special Audit of five major telecom companies in 2009 for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08. On the basis of this Special Audit demands for ₹ 1846.51 crores were issued. All the demands were challenged in the Courts by telecom companies and the status is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Service Providers	Name of Judicial forum
1.	Tata Communication Ltd.	High Court of Madras
2.	Tata Telecommunication Service Ltd.	High Court of Kerala
3.	Vodafone Group	TDSAT
4.	Reliance Group	High Court of Kerala
5.	Bharti Group	High Court of Kerala
6.	Idea Group	High Court of Kerala

These demands are *subjudice* till date.

Government has decided to conduct Special Audit for three subsequent financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The process is under way.

The report No. 4 of 2016 of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is under examination.

Investments in Digital India and Start Up India Programmes

709. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been holding discussions with e-commerce giants for the investment in Digital India and Start up India programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any concrete response from these e-commerce giants for possible investments in Digital India, etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) E-Commerce is a rising sector in the country and many leading players are involved in this enterprise. Substantial customers come from rural area. Department of Post is extensively involved in the delivery of e-Commerce products. The e-Commerce players make investments as per their business plan.

Utilisation of USO fund to provide connectivity in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh

710. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has utilized any fund from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund to provide connectivity in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent from USO Fund to provide connectivity in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The amount of ₹ 1064.06 crore has been spent from USO Fund to provide connectivity in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last 10 years (*w.e.f.* 2006-07 to 2015-16).

Allocation of 2G spectrum to new companies

711. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during first term of UPA Government, 2G spectrum was allocated to all new companies on 'first come first get' basis inspite of auctioning the same;

(b) the total cost that was fixed for providing services of 2G spectrum across the country;

(c) whether these new companies sold their share of spectrum after getting the same in thousands crores of rupees without rolling the services; and

(d) if so, whether any big scam or incident has come to light and the estimated amount thereof and whether CBI and CAG have been requested to make an estimate of this scam?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) During the first term of UPA Government, 2G spectrum was allotted to the Telecom Service Providers subject to availability of spectrum, as per the licensing conditions after they had signed the Unified Access Service License (UASL) agreements on first come first served basis. However, in view of alleged violations of procedures and allegations of criminal misconduct in the matter CBI registered a regular case no. RC DAI 2009 A 0045 and filed charge-sheets therein.

(b) The entry fee for grant of Unified Access Service Licenses (UASLs) for all the 22 Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) in 2007-08 was ₹ 1658.57 crores. The spectrum was allotted as per the relevant provisions of the UASL agreement and the Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) was also levied as percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).

(c) CBI investigation indicated that after allocation of 2G spectrum, certain companies including M/s Swan Telecom Pvt Ltd and M/s Unitech raised their paid-up equity and infused foreign funds by issuing additional equity shares to foreign companies.

(d) The CBI had registered and investigated case no. RC DAI 2009 A 0045 (2G spectrum case), during monitoring of which Hon'ble Supreme Court directed CBI to conduct thorough investigation with particular emphasis on loss caused to public exchequer and corresponding gain to the licensees/service providers. As per CBI's findings, based on growth in Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) per MHz per year in respect of entry fee for new UASLs and fee paid by dual technology users, an additional amount totalling to ₹ 30,984.55 crores could have accrued to the Government exchequer if the allocations of licenses / spectrum were done as per due process.

The matter is *subjudice*.

Population not connected to internet

712. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of population not connected to the internet currently;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of 'slow/fast lanes' sponsored data and prioritization, if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has formulated the legal framework for net neutrality and digital consumer right, if so, the details thereof and the time-line for the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, as per information received from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there are 331.66 million internet subscribers in the country as on 31st December, 2015.

However, as per the report of Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) on the subject "Internet in India 2015" published in November, 2015, there were 375 Million ever internet users (users claiming to access the internet at least once in their lives) in the month of October 2015 and the same were expected to reach 402 Million in December, 2015 and 462 Million in the month of June, 2016.

(b) and (c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has requested TRAI to provide its recommendations on Net Neutrality including traffic management. The same is under consideration in TRAI.

Further, in order to have proper policy response with respect to various issues involved in Net Neutrality, DoT had also constituted a six member committee in January, 2015. The Committee has submitted its report in May, 2015, which has been placed in public domain.

Policy on Net Neutrality including traffic management shall be finalized after taking into consideration the recommendations of committee constituted by DoT and recommendations of TRAI in the matter.

End-to-end encryption of messages of a data sharing app

713. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether end-to-end encryption of WhatsApp messages would be a cause of concern to Government agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it will be defying any Government rules/regulations etc.; and
- (d) if so, what Government is going to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Sir, Security/Law Enforcement Agencies face difficulty while dealing with encrypted communications by various application service providers including end to end encrypted communication message provided by WhatsApp. In fact, Mobile applications such as WhatsApp have extraordinary reach particularly in the field of information sharing and dissemination and these services are mostly availed by the citizens across world through Internet. Such applications make use of Encryption technology and proprietary authentication protocols to secure messages. However, Security agencies are able to intercept these encrypted communication services through the lawful interception facilities provided by the Telecom Service Providers, but they are not able to decrypt some of encrypted intercepted communication to readable format as there are multifarious aspects involved in Security/Law Enforcement Agencies getting such encrypted communication in readable format such as technical, international relationship, legal and regulatory policy, commercial and security requirements etc.

The Government regularly interacts with Telecom Service Providers and other stakeholders including Social Media Providers to address the issues and implement the solution to resolve the issues arising from time to time to the extent possible keeping in view security, service and developmental needs of the country.

Allocation of 700 MHz spectrum

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken note of the Credit Suisse statement that allocation of the 700 MHz spectrum in July will see only a "partial success" due to the high recommended reserve price of ₹ 11,485 crore; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to allocate spectrum within this bandwidth in a more efficient and cost effective manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released a Consultation Paper dated 26 November, 2015 on "Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum in 700, 800, 900, 1800, 2100, 2300 and 2500 MHz bands" based on a request made to TRAI by the Government. The TRAI invited written comments on the Consultation Paper from the various stakeholders by 21st December, 2015 and counter comments by 28th December, 2015. The TRAI, taking into account the comments of various stakeholders received during consultation process, released its recommendation on "Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum in 700, 800, 900, 1800, 2100, 2300 and 2500 MHz bands" dated 27.1.2016 and subsequent response dated 18.4.2016 on back reference by the Government. These recommendations of TRAI are under consideration.

Rise in incidents of cyber crimes

715. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber crimes are on the rise in the country;
 - (b) if so, the nature and magnitude of such crimes during the last two years;
 - (c) the number of persons convicted for cyber crimes during the said period;
- and
- (d) how far the existing law has helped in curbing cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) With the introduction of new technologies, devices including smart phones and complex applications and rise in usage of cyberspace for businesses, the cyber crimes are also on the rise worldwide as well as in the country.

- (i) As per the cyber crime data made maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 5,693 and 9,622 Cyber Crime cases (which includes cases reported under the IT Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) involving computer as medium

/target) were reported during 2013 and 2014 respectively. The nature of major cyber crimes reported include identity theft, phishing, obscene publication/ transmission in electronic form, cyber forgery and cyber frauds.

- (ii) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total no. of 44679 and 49455 cyber security incidents including phishing, scanning, malicious code, website intrusion, Denial of Service etc., were reported during the year 2014 and 2015 respectively. In addition, 85659 and 61628 spam (unsolicited email) incidents were reported to CERT-In.
- (iii) As per the data made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 13083 and 11997 cases related to ATM/ Credit/ Debit Cards and Net Banking frauds were reported by the banks during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) respectively.
- (iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 45 cases during the last two years. This includes 20 and 25 cases in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Over a period, the nature and pattern of incidents have become more sophisticated and complex.

(c) NCRB has been maintaining data on persons convicted under Cyber Crime since 2014. As per the data made available by NCRB, a total of 95 persons have been convicted for Cyber Crimes during 2014.

(d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code (IPC) has adequate provisions to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes in the country. The Act provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine / penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime.

Routes with crowded trains

716. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of railway routes in the country on which trains are heavily crowded;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to attach extra coaches in crowded trains and to run dummy trains; and
- (c) if so, the number of extra coaches to be attached to these trains and the number of passengers likely to be adjusted in these crowded trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) On Indian Railways, the demand pattern is not uniform throughout the year and it varies during the peak and lean seasons. The demand for travel surges especially during the peak season like during summer holidays, festivals etc.

(b) and (c) Extra coaches are attached and special trains are run to clear the extra rush of passengers based on operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources. It is a continuous process.

Further, the Antyodaya Express, a long-distance, fully unreserved, superfast train service, and augmentation by two to four Deen Dayalu coaches (General Class coaches) in some long distance trains have been announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17.

Procurement of onions

717. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to procure about 15,000 tonnes of onions in April this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has so far procured 50,000 tonnes of onions from farmers and has also approved import of 20,000 tonnes; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to distribute the procured onions across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Government has decided to procure 15000 MT of Onion domestically through NAFED and SFAC under the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme to build a buffer stock. The procurement of Rabi Onion has already commenced and the procured onions will be released during the lean season depending on the requirements submitted by States/UTs.

Online operations at FCI godowns

718. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has launched online operations at its 30 godowns to bring transparency, real time tracking of movement of foodgrains and to minimise storage losses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present, out of the total 1928 godowns, 554 are owned by FCI, while the rest are owned by Central and State Government agencies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is implementing a project called "Depot Online System" to automate all the operations at the depot level. The project was launched in 31 Depots across 27 States on 17th March, 2016.

(b) As on 31.03.2016, total godowns available with FCI are 1928. Out of these, 554 godowns are owned by FCI and of the remaining 1374 godowns, 189 are hired from CWC, 554 are hired from State Warehousing Agencies, 526 are hired under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and 105 have been hired from private parties and managed by FCI.

Online linking of depots

719. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering linking of one depot to other *via* online network; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has held discussions with State Governments in this regard, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has already taken up a project called "Depot Online System" to automate all the operations at the depot level and link them *via* online network.

(b) The above project is being implemented in all 554 Depots of FCI. State Governments have been requested to adopt the project and the software developed by FCI. Discussions have also been held with the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Food subsidy to FCI

720. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has released about ₹ 25,000 crore as food subsidy to Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total subsidy provided to FCI during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the purpose for which the subsidy is provided to FCI;

(d) whether the Ministry has any monitoring mechanism on the utilization of this food subsidy by FCI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of subsidy released to FCI during last three years and current year is as follows:

Year	Subsidy released (₹ in crore)
2013-14	75500
2014-15	91995
2015-16	112000
2016-17 (As on 25.04.2016)	25834

The subsidy is provided to reimburse the FCI for expenses incurred on acquisition of foodgrains and the allied logistics of supplying it to States for distribution under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and other welfare schemes.

(d) and (e) Government of India controls the release of food subsidy to FCI as per the budget estimates and monthly/ quarterly expenditure plan supported by Utilization Certificates by FCI. The auditing of the accounts of the FCI is done by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG) regularly. Annual accounts of FCI are laid before both Houses of Parliament every year.

Introduction of a new Consumer Policy

721. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce a new Consumer Policy in view of the changing consumerism in the country; and

(b) if so, by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. For carrying out comprehensive amendments to the existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 has already been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2015. The Bill covers all the aspects of the Consumer Policy and provide for policy framework for consumer protection.

Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme under NFSA

722. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has notified the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules in August last year under the National Food Security Act (NFSA);
- (b) whether there are no takers for the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for foodgrains; and
- (c) if so, the names of those States which have accepted the Scheme and those which are reluctant to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As per Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, notified under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), scheme of cash transfer shall be implemented in the identified areas. Identified area is defined in the Rules as a State or Union Territory or any specified area within the State or Union Territory, for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for States/UTs to implement cash transfer scheme. Presently the scheme is being implemented in Chandigarh, Puducherry and in some parts of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Storage capacity of FCI godowns in Kerala

723. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of godowns owned by Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the State of Kerala at present;
- (b) whether storage capacity in FCI godowns are adequate to store agriculture produces; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to construct more godowns in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) There are 23 godowns owned by FCI in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir. FCI has a total foodgrain storage capacity of 5.18 Lakh MT which is sufficient to store four months' requirement of the State for Public Distribution System.

(c) Does not arise.

Weeding out corrupt practices in FCI

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

(a) whether Government had set up a High Level Committee to suggest ways and means to weed out corrupt practices in Food Corporation of India (FCI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee had recommended to abolish the departmental labour system in a phased manner or abolish their services, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

Rise in prices of pulses

725. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of pulses have increased abnormally recently resulting in panic reaction from Central and State Governments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government is aware that the abnormal rise in prices of

pulses was due to speculations and the pulses growers did not get remunerative prices; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take to ensure that growers of pulses get remunerative prices for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The prices of major varieties of pulses like Tur, Urad and Chana has shown a significant increase over the year. This increase is mainly on account of shortfall in domestic production due to adverse weather conditions and increase in demand because of rise in population and per capita income and change in food habits. Speculation, black-marketing/hoarding, etc. also put pressure on prices.

(c) To protect the interest of farmers, Government has been implementing the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The Minimum Support Price (MSP) has also been increased along with announcement of bonus both for Kharif and Rabi Seasons to encourage farmers to grow more pulses. Further, Government has approved creation of a buffer stock of 1.5 lakh MT of pulses mainly through domestic procurement from farmers/mandis.

Volatility in onion prices

726. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team from the Ministry has recently visited Lasalgaon in Maharashtra to inquire volatility in onion rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and findings of the team; and

(c) the corrective measures Government proposes to take to contain volatility in onion prices and for ensuring remunerative prices to the onion growers?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As part of the regular monitoring of prices of selected essential- commodities officials from the department had visited Lasalgaon, Maharashtra to make an assessment of production, market arrivals and prices of onion.

(c) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential food items

General Measure:

1. National Consultation Meeting of the Minister of States/UTs in-charge of Consumer Affairs and Food held on 7th July, 2015 at New Delhi resolved to take steps to keep prices of essential commodities, especially Pulses and onion under control.
2. Advisory were issued to State Governments 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.
3. Regular review meeting on price and availability situation is being held at the highest level including at the level of Committee of Secretaries, Inter Ministerial Committee, Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee and other Departmental level review meetings.
4. Higher MSP has been announced so as to incentivize production and thereby enhance availability of food items which may help moderate prices.
5. A Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) is being implemented to regulate price volatility of agricultural commodities.

Specific Measures:**Onion**

6. Export of onion were restricted through imposition of Minimum Export Price (MEP) when prices were ruling high and import is allowed at zero duty.
7. Retail sale of onion was undertaken from the stock held by SFAC and NAFED.
8. Imported 2000 MT of onion from Egypt and China through MMTC. As no demands from State were received, the onion were disposed off through tender in the open market.
9. The stock limits in respect of onion have been extended by one more year *i.e.* up to 2nd July, 2016 under the Essential Commodities Act.
10. Procurement of 15000 MT of onion by SFAC and NAFED for market intervention during lean period has been approved.

Non-supply of wheat and pulses through ration shops in Hyderabad

727. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to media reports that

wheat and pulses are not available in ration shops of Hyderabad for the past three months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the supplies through ration shops in Hyderabad and elsewhere in Telangana and other States?

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. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities including further allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Under TPDS only rice, wheat and coarse grain are allocated to States/UTs. However to improve viability of Fair Price Shop (FPS) State Government may allow sale of commodities other than foodgrains distributed under TPDS through FPS.

The statement showing quantity of foodgrains allocated to all States/UTs including Telangana and lifted by them for Month of January, 2016, February, 2016 and March, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous endeavour. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding meetings, conferences, etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested for review of lists of beneficiaries, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

Further, TPDS(C) Order, 2015 *inter alia* requires State Government to take following important steps for reforming TPDS:

1. Ensure through Authorised Agency, Physical delivery of foodgrains at FPS.
2. Obtain Monthly certificate confirming delivery of allocated foodgrain at FPS and its distribution to eligible household.
3. Application of IT tools for functioning of PDS.
4. Ensure monitoring of end-to-end operations of TPDS through electronic platform.
5. Notify Internal Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

Statement*Offtake of wheat as against the allocation for the month of January, 2016 under TPDS*

		(Allocation)										(Offtake)										(% Offtake)										(in thousand tons)	
Sl.No.	State/UT	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.406	0.138	11.544	0.010	0.065	4.276	8.381	0.000	12.732	0	0	0.0	73.5	0.0	110.3														
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0														
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.272	8.272	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.606	14.457	16.063	0	0	0.0	0.0	174.8	194.2														
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	183.129	0.000	183.129	0.000	0.000	0.000	188.075	0.000	188.075	0	0.0	0	103	0	102.7														
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0														
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.836	0.009	29.845	0.000	0.000	0.000	32.544	0.008	32.552	0	0.0	0.0	109.1	88.9	109.1														
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0418	0.320	0.738	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.441	0.432	0.873	0	0	0.0	105.5	135.0	118.3														
8.	Gujarat	32.245	14.761	99.555	0.000	0.000	146.561	30.984	14.761	121.968	0.000	0.000	167.713	96.1	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	114.4														

9. Haryana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	66250	0.000	66.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	56.278	0.000	56.278	0	0.0	0	85	0	84.9
10. Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.101	17.891	26.992	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.675	18.387	28.062	0	0.0	0.0	106.3	102.8	104.0
11. Jammu and Kashmir	4.181	1.762	12.693	0.000	0.000	18.636	3.129	1.431	9.345	0.000	0.000	13.905	74.8	81.2	73.6	0.0	0.0	74.6	
12. Jharkhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.733	0.000	14.733	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.431	0.000	10.431	0	0	0.0	70.8	0.0	70.8
13. Karnataka (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	52.403	0.000	52.403	0.000	0.000	0.000	60.992	0.000	60.992	0	0.0	0	116	0	116.4
14. Kerala	6.963	0.000	16.826	0.000	0.000	23.789	5.335	0.000	18.792	0.000	0.000	24.127	76.6	0	111.7	0.0	0.0	101.4	
15. Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	210.167	0.000	210.167	0.000	0.000	0.000	225.186	0.000	225.186	0	0.0	0	107	0	107.1	
16. Maharashtra (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	215.341	0.000	215.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	214.056	0.000	214.056	0	0.0	0	99	0	994	
17. Manipur	0.106	0.000	2.651	0.000	0.000	2.757	0.122	0.000	3.064	0.000	0.000	3.186	115.1	0	115.6	0.0	0.0	115.6	
18. Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	2.269	0.000	0.000	2.269	0.000	0.000	3.060	0.000	0.000	3.060	0	0	134.9	0.0	0.0	134.9	
19. Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.000	0.574	0.000	0.000	0.574	0	0	920	0.0	0.0	92.0	
20. Nagaland	0.517	0.326	1.873	0.000	0.000	2.716	0.517	0.065	1.873	0.000	0.022	2.477	100	20	100	0	0	91	
21. Odisha	0.000	0.000	0.000	33.888	0.000	33.888	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.463	0.000	21.463	0	0	0.0	63.3	0.0	63.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22.	Punjab (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	72.510	0.000	72.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.148	0.000	20.148	0	0.0	0	28	0	27.8
23.	Rajasthan (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	232.631	0.000	232.631	0.000	0.000	0.000	232.808	0.000	232.808	0	0.0	0	100	0	100.1
24.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.302	0.302	0.000	0.000	0.246	0.000	0.000	0.246	0	0	00	0.0	0.0	81.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	11.589	0.000	0.000	11.589	0	0	84.1	0.0	0.0	84.1
26.	Telangana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.009	0.259	8.268	0.000	0.160	0.000	4.747	0.607	5.514	0	0	00	59.3	234.4	66.7
27.	Tripura (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.103	2.103	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.297	2.297	0	0	0.0	00	109.2	109.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	75.431	33.933	154.356	133.916	0.000	397.636	97.063	46.897	243.824	16.271	0.000	404.055	128.7	138.2	158.0	12.2	0.0	101.6
29.	Uttarakhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.713	5.669	18.382	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.751	6.597	19.348	0.0	00	0.0	100.3	116.4	105.3
30.	West Bengal (NFSA)	49.758	16.911	58.816	52.059	0.000	177.544	49.472	13.796	74.150	52.607	0.000	190.025	99.4	81.6	126.1	101.1	0.0	107.0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.045	0.020	0.844	0.000	0.000	0.909	0.000	0.000	0.544	0.000	0.000	0.544	0	0	65	0	0	60
32.	Chandigarh (NFSA/DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.024	0.013	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.073	0.048	0.026	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.146	200.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	00	200.0

[illegible]

Offtake of Wheat as against the allocation for the month of February, 2016 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)																			
(Allocation)								(Offtake)						(% Offtake)					
Sl.No.	State/UT	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.407	0.136	11.543	0.045	0.010	0.635	2.898	0.000	3.588	0	0	0.0	25.4	0.0	31.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.272	8.272	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.509	8.509	0	0	0.0	0.0	102.9	102.9
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	183.129	0.000	183.129	0.000	0.000	0.000	176.920	0.000	176.920	0	0.0	0	97	0	96.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.836	0.009	29.845	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.228	0.008	29.236	0	0.0	0.0	98.0	88.9	98.0
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.418	0.320	0.738	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.459	0.049	0.868	0	0	0.0	109.8	127.8	117.6
8.	Gujarat	32.245	14.761	99.555	0.000	0.000	146.561	33.626	14.761	112.720	0.000	0.000	161.107	104.3	100.0	113.2	0.0	0.0	109.9
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	66.250	0.000	66.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	60.287	0.000	60.287	0	0.0	0	91	0	91.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.101	17.891	26.992	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.305	18.893	28.198	0	0.0	0.0	102.2	105.6	104.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.181	1.762	12.693	0.000	0.000	18.636	3.467	1.669	10.286	0.000	0.000	15.422	82.9	94.7	81.0	00	0.0	82.8
12.	Jharkhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.733	0.000	14.733	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.207	0.000	13.207	0	0	0.0	89.6	0.0	89.6
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	52.403	0.000	52.403	0.000	0.000	0.000	57.282	0.000	57.282	0	0.0	0	109	0	109.3
14.	Kerala	6.963	0.000	16.826	0.000	0.000	23.789	6.043	0.000	15.351	0.000	0.000	21.394	86.8	0	91.2	0.0	0.0	89.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	210.167	0.000	210.167	0.000	0.000	0.000	259.515	0.000	259.515	0	0.0	0	124	0	123.5
16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	215.341	0.000	215.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	205.937	0.000	205.937	0	0.0	0	96	0	95.6
17.	Manipur	0.106	0.000	2.651	0.000	0.000	2.757	0.171	0.000	3.682	0.000	0.000	3.853	161.3	0	138.9	0.0	0.0	139.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.560	0.558	2.118	0.366	0.000	1.95	0.000	0.000	2.317	0	0	138.9	0.0	0.0	109.4

19. Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.000	0.232	0.000	0.232	0	0	37.2	0.0	0.0	37.2
20. Nagaland	0.517	0.326	1.873	0.000	0.000	2.716	0.517	0.326	1.795	0.000	0.000	2.638	100	100	96	0	97
21. Odisha	0.000	0.000	0.000	34.234	0.000	34.234	0.000	0.000	0.000	23.575	0.000	23.575	0	0	0.0	68.9	68.9
22. Punjab (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	72.510	0.000	72.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.700	0.000	15.700	0	0.0	0	22	21.7
23. Rajasthan (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	232.631	0.000	232.631	0.000	0.000	0.000	226.547	0.000	226.547	0	0.0	0	97	97.4
24. Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.302	0.302	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.302	0.302	0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
25. Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	14.879	0.000	0.000	14.879	0	0	108.0	0.0	108.0
26. Telangana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.009	0.259	8.268	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.474	0.039	1.513	0	0	0.0	18.4	18.3
27. Tripura (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.103	2.103	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.997	1.997	0	0	0.0	95.0	95.0
28. Uttar Pradesh	75.431	33.933	154.356	133.916	0.000	397.636	74.583	34.927	165.058	148.244	0.000	422.812	98.9	102.9	106.9	110.7	106.3
29. Uttarakhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.713	5.669	18.382	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.504	5.663	18.167	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	98.8
30. West Bengal (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	189.359	0.000	189.359	5.979	1.324	3.881	33.874	0.000	45.058	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	23.8
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.045	0.020	0.844	0.000	0.000	0.909	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0
32. Chandigarh (NFSA/DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.024	0.013	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.073	0.024	0.013	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.073	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.263	0.000	0.263	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.450	0.000	0.450	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	171.1
35.	Lakshadweep (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry (NFSA/DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		119.512	50.815	303.241	1477.980	35.519	1987.067	124.821	53.030	330.506	1277.406	35.820	1821.583	104.4	104.4	109.0	86.4	100.8	91.7

Offtake of Wheat as against the allocation for the month of March, 2016 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)																				
(Allocation)										(Offtake)					(Offtake)					
Sl.No.	State/UT	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA			(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA			(Total)	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA	NFSA (Total)
					(Normal)	(tide over)						(Normal)	(tide over)						(Normal)	(tide over)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.407	0.136	11.543	0.045	0.020	0.854	7.168	0.000	8.087	0	0	0.0	62.8	0.0	70.1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.272	8.272	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.261	8.261	0	0	0.0	0.0	99.9	99.9	
4.	Bihar (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	183.129	0.000	183.129	0.000	0.000	0.000	157.896	0.000	157.896	0	0.0	0	86	0	86.2	

5.	Chhattisgarh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.710	0.005	29.715	0.000	0.000	0.000	28.327	0.000	28.327	0	0.0	0.0	95.3	0.0	95.3
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.418	0.320	0.738	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.649	0.231	0.880	0	0	0.0	155.3	72.2	119.2
8.	Gujarat	32.245	14.761	99.555	0.000	0.000	146.561	32.176	14.761	101.266	0.000	0.000	148.203	99.8	100.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	101.1
9.	Haryana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	66.250	0.000	66.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	71.299	0.000	71.299	0	0.0	0	108	0	107.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.101	17.891	26.992	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.101	17.886	26.987	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.693	6.803	18.496	0.969	0.324	5.817	3.051	0.000	10.161	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	54.9
12.	Jharkhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.733	0.000	14.733	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.126	0.000	12.126	0	0	0.0	82.3	0.0	82.3
13.	Karnataka (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	52.403	0.000	52.403	0.000	0.000	0.000	39.247	0.000	39.247	0	0.0	0	75	0	74.9
14.	Kerala	6.963	0.000	16.826	0.000	0.000	23.789	9.248	0.000	20.041	0.000	0.000	29.289	132.8	0	119.1	0.0	0.0	123.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	217.002	0.000	217.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	210.740	0.000	210.740	0	0.0	0	97	0	97.1
16.	Maharashtra (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	215.341	0.000	215.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	195.444	0.000	195.444	0	0.0	0	91	0	90.8
17.	Manipur	0.106	0.000	2.651	0.000	0.000	2.757	0.108	0.000	3.649	0.000	0.000	3.757	101.9	0	137.6	0.0	0.0	136.3
18.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.560	0.558	2.118	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.396	0.189	0.585	0.000	0.000	0.764	0.000	0.000	0.764	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.6
20.	Nagaland	0.517	0.326	1.873	0.000	0.000	2.716	0.517	0.326	1.545	0.000	6.024	2.412	100	100	83	0	0	89
21.	Odisha	0.000	0.000	0.000	34.234	0.000	34.234	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.891	0.000	25.891	0	0	0.0	75.6	0.0	75.6
22.	Punjab (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	72.510	0.000	72.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	275.085	0.000	275.085	0	0.0	0	379	0	379.4
23.	Rajasthan (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	232.631	0.000	232.631	0.000	0.000	0.000	233.546	0.000	233.546	0.0	0.0	0	100	0	100.4
24.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.302	0.302	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.604	0.604	0	0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	13.783	0.000	0.000	15.306	0.000	0.000	15.306	0	0	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
26.	Telangana (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.009	0.259	8.268	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.438	0.142	6.580	0	0	0.0	80.4	54.8	79.6
27.	Triptura (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.103	2.103	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.931	1.931	0	0	0.0	0.0	91.8	91.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	446.799	0.000	446.799	0.000	0.000	0.000	443.163	0.000	443.163	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	99.2
29.	Uttarakhand (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.713	5.669	18.382	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.916	5.663	18.579	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.6	99.9	101.1
30.	West Bengal (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	189.359	0.000	189.359	0.000	4.249	0.000	128.467	0.000	132.716	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.0	70.1
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.054	0.761	0.815	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0

32.	Chandigarh (NFSA/DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.091	0.000	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.263	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.263	0.000	0.263	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Lakshadweep (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36.	Puducherry (NFSA/DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		39.831	15.087	134.688	1809.778	43.268	2042.652	43.063	19.680	149.242	1860.908	34.742	2107.635	108.1	130.4	110.8	102.8	80.3	103.2	103.2

Implementation of consumer awareness programmes

728. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of consumer awareness programmes sanctioned by and pending with Government during the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has achieved the desired results;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Grants-in-aid are released to States/UTs for creating consumer awareness in the States/UTs at local level in their regional languages. Details of funds released to States/UTs for consumer awareness activities during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Regional Conferences to interact with States/UTs are organized from time to time to monitor the performance of the States/UTs.

Statement

Details of funds released to States/UTs for consumer awareness activities for last two years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund Released 2014-15	Fund Released 2015-16
State			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	2993182.00	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	3000000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	500000.00	2000000.00
7.	Gujarat	5000000.00	5000000.00

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund Released 2014-15	Fund Released 2015-16
8.	Haryana	3000000.00	Nil
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	2000000.00
	Special Project for Himachal Pradesh	Nil	2000000.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil
13.	Kerala	Nil	2552516.00
	Special Project for Kerala	Nil	2947484.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
15.	Maharashtra	5000000.00	Nil
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	2000000.00
18.	Mizoram	2000000.00	2000000.00
19.	Nagaland	2000000.00	2000000.00
20.	Odisha	Nil	Nil
21.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	4646559.00	5000000.00
23.	Sikkim	2000000.00	2000000.00
	Special Project for Sikkim	Nil	2000000.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
25.	Telangana	2000000.00	2000000.00
26.	Tripura	2000000.00	2000000.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8500000.00	Nil
28.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
29.	West Bengal	4759254.00	5000000.00

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund Released 2014-15	Fund Released 2015-16
	Special Project for West Bengal	Nil	1500000.00
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
2.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
4.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
5.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
6.	Delhi	2170031.00	Nil
7.	Puducherry	Nil	2000000.00
TOTAL		46569026.00	47000000.00

Digitization of records of PDS beneficiaries

729. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States that have digitized the records of beneficiaries of Public Distribution System in the country;
- (b) whether there has been a delay in digitization of records, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount allocated and utilized for end-to-end computerization envisaged under the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in last three years in Uttar Pradesh and the targets achieved under the same, district-wise, component-wise; and
- (d) the details of number of households who receive subsidies *via* cash transfers through Aadhaar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) All the 36 States/UTs have digitized the records of beneficiaries/ration cards under TPDS.

- (b) Initially, the implementation of the project was uneven across the country due to delay in finalization of action plans by States/UTs, late submission of their

proposal for financial assistance, time taken in finalization of criteria for identification of NFSA beneficiaries from the erstwhile TPDS beneficiaries and practical problems faced during implementation of the project.

(c) During the last three years an amount of ₹45.52 crore has been released as central share of funds to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under End-to-end Computerization scheme and an amount of ₹ 29.07 crores has been utilized by the State Government. The Component-I of scheme comprises activities namely digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries and other data bases, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms. As per the information, in UP transparency portal has been setup and digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' database, online allocation upto FPS level, Toll free/online grievance have been completed in all districts. However, computerization of supply chain has not been implemented.

(d) The Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) for foodgrains has been implemented on pilot basis only in 3 UTs *i.e.* Chandigarh and Puducherry and partially in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. During the month of April, 2016 the payments have been made in 1,92,947 cases through Aadhaar based against the total 2,02,927 households.

Opening of ration shops in all wards of a Panchayat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides benefits in favour of the beneficiary through the Public Distribution System (PDS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken a decision to open ration shops in all the wards of a Panchayat, if so, the number of Panchayats in Bihar in which this decision has been implemented, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Government has enacted National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which *inter alia* entitles upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at subsidised prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two thirds of the population (about 81.35 crore persons) of the country. The eligible households covered under the Act comprise of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PHH). The Act provides for 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month to PHH and 35 kg per family per month to AAY households at subsidized prices of ₹ 3/2/1 for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein operational responsibilities including the issuance of licenses to the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. As per clause 9 of TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the license of FPS shall be issued by State Government and preference shall be accorded to public institutions or public bodies such as panchayats, self help groups, cooperative societies in licensing of fair price shops and management of fair price shops by women or their collectives. Besides the State Government shall ensure that the number of ration card holders attached to a fair price shop are reasonable, the fair price shop is so located that the consumer or ration card holder does not have to face difficulty to reach the fair price shop and that proper coverage is ensured in hilly, desert, tribal and such other areas difficult to access. As reported by States/UTs a Statement indicating State-wise total number of FPSs and State-wise FPSs being run by various groups viz. Women's Self Help Group, Village Panchayats, Urban Local bodies, Self Help Groups, Cooperatives are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise total Fair Price Shops

(As on 21.04.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Fair Price Shops
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	509
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28,942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,569
4.	Assam	40,510
5.	Bihar	42,117
6.	Chandigarh	Direct cash transfer
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,352
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62
9.	Daman and Diu	51
10.	Delhi	2,519

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Fair Price Shops
11.	Goa	453
12.	Gujarat	17,266
13.	Haryana	9,478
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,859
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,970
16.	Jharkhand	24,186
17.	Karnataka	20,828
18.	Kerala	14,335
19.	Lakshadweep	39
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,430
21.	Maharashtra	51,596
22.	Manipur	2,052
23.	Meghalaya	4,474.
24.	Mizoram	1,223
25.	Nagaland	1,691
26.	Odisha	16,050
27.	Puducherry	Direct cash transfer
28.	Punjab	17,815
29.	Rajasthan	26,912
30.	Sikkim	1,409
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,577
32.	Telangana	17,159
33.	Tripura	1,793
34.	Uttar Pradesh	77,440
35.	Uttarakhand	9,158
36.	West Bengal	20,278
TOTAL		532,102

Statement-II

Number of FPSs under TPDS being run by various groups viz. Women's Self Help Group, Village Panchayats, Urban Local bodies, Self Help Groups, Cooperatives in the States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Women's Self Help Groups	Village Panchayats	Urban Local bodies		Self Help Groups	Co-operatives	Total
(Updated upto 31.12.2015)								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	558	558
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	89	123		2	178	398
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	301	4403	4704
5.	Chhattisgarh	3140	4457	40		0	4541	12178
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	125	125
8.	Gujarat	128	4	0		95	3297	3524
9.	Haryana	106	0	0	0	0	18	124
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	37	0		0	3201	3244
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
12.	Jharkand	10145	0	0		0	184	10329
13.	Karnataka	32	0	0	0	0	9003	9035
14.	Kerala	687	0	0	0	2	373	1062
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0		0	22422	22422
16.	Maharashtra	2789	88		536	0	7931	11344

17.	Manipur*	0	0	0	0	0	95	34	129
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	1405	0	0	0	1	1406
21.	Odisha	6511	4287	0	0	0	699	642	12148
22.	Punjab	225	0	0	0	0	8	1011	1244
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2761	2761
24.	Sikkim	340	2	0	0	0	0	118	460
25.	Tamil Nadu ^	531	0	0	0	0	0	33616	34147
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	44	241	285
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2326	2326
29.	Uttarakhand*								
30.	West Bengal	3	0	0	0	0	3	878	884
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
32.	Chandigarh	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	0	0	1	31	34
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
36.	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	1	480	485
	TOTAL	24659	10371	708	1251	98695	135684		

* - Not Reported. ^ Co-operative & TNCSC.

Elimination of fake ration cards

731. SHRI M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated guidelines for State Governments to review Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists to eliminate ghost ration cards, as nearly 1.2 crore ration cards have been deleted in the past three years alone; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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 (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS including issuing ration card and reviewing the list of beneficiaries rest with the State/UT Governments concerned.

As per relevant clauses of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 and Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2015, State Governments/UT Administrations are required to review the lists of beneficiaries every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments/UT Administrations are to periodically carry out the same. As reported by States, the number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted in last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

After implementation of NFSA, criteria of identification of beneficiaries/households has been de-linked from BPL/APL categories and beneficiaries are identified under two categories namely:

- (i) AAY Households, and
- (ii) Priority Households.

The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. A total of approximately 81.35 crores of beneficiaries may be covered under the NFSA.

The eligible households *i.e.* the households covered under priority households and AAY are entitled to receive foodgrains (rice, wheat or coarse grains or any

combination thereof) under TPDS @ ₹ 3/-, 2/- & ₹ 1/- per kg respectively with entitlements of priority households being @ 5kgs per person per month and AAY families getting @ 35 kg per family per month as per the AAY scheme.

Government is also implementing Component-I of the Plan scheme 'End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations' during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). Component-I includes digitization of beneficiary/ration cards data for ensuring de-duplication of bogus/ineligible ration cards and distribution of TPDS commodities to eligible beneficiaries.

Statement

The number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments from 2012 to 2015 (as reported by States/UTs upto 30.06.2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191699				191699
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0
3.	Assam	86346	50204	6483		143033
4.	Bihar	-				0
5.	Chhattisgarh			94209		94209
6.	Delhi	57680				57680
7.	Gujarat	407	0	0		407
8.	Haryana					0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	235				235
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3794				3794
11.	Jharkhand					0
12.	Karnataka	3300000	1977836			5277836
13.	Kerala		279			279
14.	Madhya Pradesh					0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0			0
16.	Meghalaya					0
17.	Mizoram					0
18.	Nagaland	13310				13310
19.	Odisha					0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	0	7982			7982
21.	Rajasthan					0
22.	Sikkim					0
23.	Tamil Nadu					0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19413				19413
25.	Uttarakhand					0
26.	West Bengal	3966906	2276085			6242991
27.	A&N Islands	8923	1340			10263
28.	Chandigarh					0
29.	Lakshadweep					0
30.	Puducherry	47	17381	161	9370	26959
	TOTAL	7648760	4331107	100853	9370	12090090

\$ Including State of Telangana.

Information upto May, 2014.

Village grain banks

732. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum number of Village Grain Banks (VGBs) have been set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, financial and other assistance given to States under VGB scheme; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the VGB scheme has been discontinued recently, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Under Village Grain Bank Scheme, the Government sanctioned 21,842 Village Grain Banks (VGBs) to 20 States. Out of 21,842 VGBs, 6853 VGBs were sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government had reported setting up of 6585 VGBs in the State. The total financial assistance of ₹ 46,04,72,55/- comprising ₹ 37,98,43,460/- as food component to Food Corporation of India for releasing foodgrains free of cost to the State Government and an amount of ₹ 8,06,29,097/- towards cash component was given to the State Government for meeting

the expenses on account of transportation cost, training expenses, storage/weights and scales and monitoring and administrative expenses. A Statement showing VGBs sanctioned and reported by State Governments having been set up since 2005-06 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) VGB Scheme was discontinued with effect from 01.01.2014 due to poor response for the scheme from States/UTs.

Statement

Village grain banks sanctioned/ reported by State Government having been set up since 2005-06 till discontinuation of the scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Village Grain Banks sanctioned	Village Grain Banks reported by State Government having been set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6853	6585
2.	Assam	100	67
3.	Bihar	415	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1904	1904
5.	Gujarat	354	226
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55	-
7.	Jharkhand	583	583
8.	Kerala	387	387
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4240	2644
10.	Maharashtra	1377	1290
11.	Manipur	293	192
12.	Meghalaya	44	40
13.	Nagaland	877	877
14.	Odisha	646	448
15.	Rajasthan	550	-
16.	Sikkim	80	-
17.	Tripura	387	103
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1281	500
19.	Uttarakhand	110	55
20.	West Bengal	1590	1590
	TOTAL	21,842	17491

Protection of consumers against technology-based companies

733. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the complaints received against technology-based marketing firms including e-commerce companies, telemarketing companies etc. during last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of defaulting companies along with action taken against them, including fine collected during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to provide protection to consumers against malpractices, including the safeguards which have been made a part of the amended Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Government have received 12 complaints against e-commerce companies during the last 2 years and the current year as intimated by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in March, 2016. Serious Fraud Investigation officers have completed investigation in the matter of Unipay 2 Group and Speakasia Online Group. The queries, complaints and repeat calls received in the National Consumer Helpline relating to e-commerce during the last three years and the details of the complaints against e-commerce companies during 2015 received in State Consumer Helplines, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been enacted to better protect the interests of the consumers. Under the Consumer Protection Act a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism, popularly called Consumer Fora (Consumer Court) Court, has been established at the District, State and National level to provide speedy and simple redressal of consumer disputes. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, a consumer can make a complaint in any consumer court, depending on the geographical and pecuniary jurisdiction, about any defective goods or deficient services.

If the complaint is upheld, the Consumer Fora can order, *inter alia*, for removal of the defect from the goods in question; replacing the goods with new goods of similar description which shall be free from any defect; returning to the complainant the price, or, as the case may be, the charges paid by the complainant; paying such amount as may be awarded by it as compensation to the consumer for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer due to the negligence of the opposite party.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is being amended comprehensively, for which the Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 has already been introduced in Lok Sabha. The Bill seeks to provide, among others, for establishment of a Central Consumer Protection Authority, the objective of which is to protect and enforce the rights of consumers and also to prevent unfair trade practices.

Statement

State-wise complaints received for e-Commerce, Telemarking and Distance Marketing at National Consumer Helpline

Sl. No.	State	April 2013-March 2014	May 2014-March 2015	April 2015-March 2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	1057	2668	4054
2.	Maharashtra	669	1881	3213
3.	Uttar Pradesh	507	1482	2677
4.	Karnataka	358	1116	1884
5.	Haryana	356	939	1507
6.	West Bengal	255	889	1839
7.	Gujarat	299	814	1481
8.	Rajasthan	211	648	1152.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	120	478	950
10.	Andhra Pradesh	163	470	850
11.	Tamil Nadu	90	365	622
12.	Punjab	124	323	497
13.	Bihar	115	295	519
14.	Jharkhand	58	176	325
15.	Kerala	38	176	209
16.	Odisha	49	164	377
17.	Assam	52	155	251
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	136	168
19.	Uttarakhand	48	127	274
20.	Chhattisgarh	35	120	267
21.	Telangana	0	91	346

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Himachal Pradesh	41	90	142
23.	Chandigarh	22	59	85
24.	Goa	16	44	58
25.	Tripura	11	25	44
26.	Manipur	2	10	12
27.	Sikkim	2	10	15
28.	Andaman Nicobar	0	9	6
29.	Meghalaya	12	9	22
30.	Puducherry	4	8	15
31.	Nagaland	2	6	8
32.	Mizoram	0	5	5
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	27
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	9
35.	Daman and Diu	5	2	13
36.	Not Identified / Abroad	7	15	32
TOTAL		4792	13812	23955

Sl. No. State No. of complaints received from e-commerce companies at State Consumer Helpline Portal

1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	259
6.	Haryana	55
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	520

1	2	3
12.	Delhi	6
13.	Odisha	6
14.	Puducherry	45
15.	Rajasthan	268
16.	Tamil Nadu	3
17.	Telangana	27
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8
19.	West Bengal	32
TOTAL		1243

Allotment of pulses to States

734. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has asked State Governments to place their requirement for pulses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 500 tonnes of imported pulses were lying in the Central Pool unallotted, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. All State Governments/UTs have been requested to set up a distribution network for retail sale of pulses to be released from the buffer stock. The Government has also decided to allocate 10,000 MT of unmilled pulses (*i.e.* 8000 MT of Tur and 2,000 MT of Urad) to States/UTs from the buffer stock for retailing by them at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg.

(b) Of the 4927 MT of Tur (Malawi variety) imported by MMTC to augment domestic ₹ availability and stabilize prices of pulses, a total of 4427 MT has already been released to various State Governments/Agencies based on their specific demand. In the absence of any demand for the remaining 500 MT, MMTC has now been directed to dispose it off through auction.

Implementation of NFSA

735. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have started implementing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) by 1 April, 2016 and from which date;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries identified in each State and the quantum of foodgrains distributed to each State in the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether computerization and installation of 'point of sale' devices across fair price shops, digitization, linkage of ration card to Aadhaar Cards have been completed, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received in distribution of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As on 1st April, 2016 National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is being implemented in 33 States/UTs. State/UT-wise Statement showing date of implementation of NFSA, number of beneficiaries identified under the Act and allocation of foodgrains during last two years and current year (only for April, 2016) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State/UT-wise status of digitization of ration cards, Aadhaar seeding in ration cards and installation of point of sale (PoS) devices at fair price shops (FPS) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below)

(d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise date of implementation of NFSA, number of beneficiaries identified under NFSA and allocation of foodgrains

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Implementation started from the month of	Number of persons identified under NFSA (in lakh)	Allocation of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for NFSA (in thousand tons)		
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April, 2016 only)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	December, 2015	268.21	0.00	623.95	155.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	April, 2016	8.21	0.00	0.00	7.42
3.	Assam	December, 2015	240.59	0.00	554.02	138.51
4.	Bihar	March, 2014	857.12	4914.90	5241.28	457.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	January, 2014	200.77	1337.47	1384.06	115.34
6.	Delhi	October, 2013	72.36	356.69	424.50	37.44
7.	Goa	December, 2015	5.11	0.00	19.67	4.92
8.	Gujarat	April, 2016	338.47	0.00	0.00	175.75
9.	Haryana	September, 2013	126.49	795.00	795.00	66.25
10.	Himachal Pradesh	October, 2013	26.78	508.00	508.00	42.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	February, 2016	74.13	0.00	125.18	62.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	October, 2015	233.41	0.00	780.82	130.14
13.	Karnataka	January, 2014	401.93	2542.66	2608.84	217.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	March, 2014	529.61	3194.25	3390.02	289.34
15.	Maharashtra	February, 2014	700.17	4527.49	4605.19	383.77
16.	Manipur	April, 2016	21.189	0.00	0.00	11.80
17.	Meghalaya	February, 2016	21.40	0.00	29.33	14.67
18.	Mizoram	March, 2016	6.45	0.00	5.48	5.48
19.	Odisha	November, 2015	312.01	0.00	694.08	169.95
20.	Punjab	December, 2013	141.45	870.12	870.12	72.51
21.	Rajasthan	October, 2013	446.62	2791.57	2791.57	232.63
22.	Sikkim	January, 2016	3.77	0.00	11.08	3.69
23.	Telangana	October, 2015	191.62	0.00	669.00	111.50
24.	Tripura	September, 2015	24.511	0.00	158.08	22.58
25.	Uttar Pradesh	January, 2016	1373.72	0.00	1142.31	747.89
26.	Uttarakhand	October, 2015	61.94	0.00	251.50	41.92
27.	West Bengal	June, 2015	545.61	0.00	1240.79	301.10
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	March, 2016	0.55	0.00	2.46	2.46
29.	Daman and Diu	November, 2015	0.97	0.00	2.50	0.50

30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	March, 2016	1.77	0.00	0.75	0.75
31.	Lakshadweep	August, 2015	0.22	0.00	3.08	0.39
32.	Chandigarh	February, 2014	2.00	31.21	13.01	0.00
33.	Puducherry	September, 2015	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			7245.04	21869.36	28945.67	4024.83

Note: Chandigarh and Puducherry are implementing NFSA in direct cash transfer mode *w.e.f.* September, 2015. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli also direct cash transfer scheme is being implemented in a part of the UT.

Statement-II

Status of Digitization of Ration Cards, Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards and Installation of Point of Sale Devices (as on 27.04.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards	Installation of Point of Sale Devices	
				Total fair price shops (FPSs)	No. of FPSs at which PoS device installed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	100%	100%	509	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	28,942	28,942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	0.71%	1,569	0
4.	Assam	100%	0%	40,510	0
5.	Bihar	100%	0.06%	42,117	0
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	Direct Cash Transfer	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	12,352	9,914
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	70%	62	0
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	91%	51	51
10.	Delhi	100%	100%	2,519	38
11.	Goa	100%	96%	453	0
12.	Gujarat	100%	71%	17,266	17,000
13.	Haryana	100%	86%	9,478	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	95%	4,859	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	59%	5,970	0
16.	Jharkhand	100%	73%	24,186	2,045
17.	Karnataka	100%	47%	20,828	3,878
18.	Kerala	100%	95%	14,335	13
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	79%	39	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	51%	22,430	21,401
21.	Maharashtra	100%	70%	51,596	93
22.	Manipur	100%	0.36%	2,052	0
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	4,474	0
24.	Mizoram	100%	0.25%	1,223	0

25.	Nagaland	100%	0.41%	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	100%	65%	16,050	32
27.	Puducherry	100%	95%		Direct Cash Transfer
28.	Punjab	100%	89%	17,815	0
29.	Rajasthan	100%	94%	26,912	15,042
30.	Sikkim	100%	67%	1,409	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	4%	34,577	5,112
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	17,159	1,545
33.	Tripura	100%	88%	1,793	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	35.61%	77,440	2
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	40%	9,158	0
36.	West Bengal	100%	58%	20,278	0
TOTAL		100%	53.04%	5,32,102	1,05,176

PDS in Maharashtra

736. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Distribution System (PDS) is reaching the people sufficiently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, especially in Maharashtra, during the last two years;
- (c) the number of people who have been benefited in the country, especially in Maharashtra, under PDS and BPL categories, during the above period, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the efficiency of PDS in the country, especially in the remote areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Government of India has enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 10.09.2013, which *inter alia* provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50 % of the urban population of the country for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the Act, the coverage under TPDS has been delinked from poverty estimates. As per the above coverage and based on 2011 census population, the number of persons eligible for subsidized foodgrains under TPDS in the country is estimated at about 81.35 crore. Based on the preparedness and identification of beneficiaries for coverage under the NFSA, reported by them, allocation of foodgrains to 33 States/UTs including Maharashtra have started under the Act. About 72.45 crore beneficiaries have been covered in these 33 States/UTs. Maharashtra started implementation of NFSA in Feb'14 and the number of beneficiaries under NFSA in Maharashtra is about 7 crore. In remaining three states including Kerala, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu foodgrains allocation under erstwhile TPDS is continuing and about 2 crore families have been covered in these States.

(d) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of families, issuance of ration cards to them and

supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous endeavour. To improve functioning of TPDS and to curb leakages / diversion of foodgrains, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding meetings, conferences, etc. wherein all State/UT Governments including Maharashtra are requested for review of lists of beneficiaries, improving offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensure timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc. The NFSA, 2013 also contains measures for reforms in TPDS, to be undertaken progressively by the Central and State/UT Governments. These reforms *inter alia* include cash transfer, door-step delivery of foodgrains at the FPS, application of information and communication technology tools including end to end computerization, preference to public institutions/bodies in licensing of FPS, etc.

The NFSA also provides that while implementing the provisions of this Act and the schemes for meeting specified entitlements, the Central Government and the State Governments shall give special focus to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially in remote areas and other areas which are difficult to access, hilly and tribal areas for ensuring their food security.

Setting up of Food Parks in Andhra Pradesh

737. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state whether the Ministry is keen to help the Government of Andhra Pradesh in setting up Food Parks in each district of the State to take forward the food processing mechanism and help the farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme since Eleventh Five Year Plan to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided as grants-in-aid @50% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 75% of eligible project cost in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States, subject to a maximum ₹ 50.00 crore per project. Mega Food Park project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act, or State

Government/ State Government entities/ Cooperatives. Minimum 50 acres of land is required for a project. The Ministry has approved the following three Mega Food Park projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant-in-Aid	Status
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	27.03.2009	121.10	50.00	Operational
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	16.12.2013	122.60	50.00	Under implementation
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	31.12.2015	184.88	50.00	Under implementation

Country's share in international food trade

738. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agricultural and food products being processed in the country;
- (b) whether the country's share in the international food trade is very low and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to improve it;
- (c) whether the country's Food Processing Industry is highly fragmented and dominated by the unorganized sector and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase the efficiency of the Food Processing Sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The following categories of agricultural and food products are processed in the country:

- (i) Fruits;
- (ii) Vegetables including spices;
- (iii) Cereals;

- (iv) Pulses;
- (v) Oilseeds;
- (vi) Milk;
- (vii) Eggs;
- (viii) Poultry Meat;
- (ix) Meat;
- (x) Marine.

(b) Based on the data maintained by International Trade Centre, India's share in international food trade in 2014 is estimated at 2.5%. The details of India's export of food products in 2014-15, estimated from data maintained by Department of Commerce is given in the Statement (*See* below). Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under Department of Commerce is responsible for promoting export of food products from the country. Its Agriculture Export Promotion Scheme comprises four components; Infrastructure development; Transport Assistance; Market Development and Quality development.

(c) Yes Sir. As per information available from Central Statistics Office (CSO), the total number of establishments in the food processing sector estimated under Sixth Economic Census of 2013, was 18.46 lakhs of which 2% were registered under the Factories Act of 1948. Further out of 47.78 lakh persons employed in the food processing units, the units registered under the Factories Act of 1948 accounted for 36%. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing schemes to set up infrastructure facilities for the benefit of both the organised and unorganised units of the food processing sector.

(d) To promote food processing units in the country, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing schemes of Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, setting up/Modernisation of Abattoirs and Strengthening of Institutions. Under these schemes, grants-in-aid is given for setting up projects. Further 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed in food processing in the country through automatic route. Recently, Government also announced 100% FDI in marketing of food products produced and manufactured in India.

Statement*India's export of food products*

(Unit: US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2014-15
1.	02	Meat and Edible Meat Offal.	4929.27
2.	03	Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates.	5249.51
3.	04	Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Prod. of Animal Origin, Not Elsewhere Spec. or Included.	379.03
4.	07	Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers.	1180.8
5.	08	Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel or Citrus Fruit or Melons.	1610.71
6.	09	Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices.	2871.86
7.	10	Cereals.	9550.98
8.	11	Products of the Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten.	305.55
9.	12	Oil Seeds and Olea. Fruits; Misc. Grains, Seeds and Fruit; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder.	2213.94
10.	13	Lac; Gums, Resins and Other Vegetable Saps and Extracts.	1947.54
11.	15	Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxex.	973.29
12.	16	Preparations of Meat, of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	155.39
13.	17	Sugars and Sugar Confectionery.	1075.16
14.	18	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations.	138.87
15.	19	Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks Products.	489.85

Sl. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2014-15
16.	20	Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or Other Parts of Plants.	504.71
17.	21	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations.	587.5
18.	22	Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar.	377.84
19.	23	Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Animal Fodder.	1630.12
INDIA'S TOTAL FOOD EXPORT			36171.92

Source: DGCI&S, 2016

Success rate of Mega Food Parks Scheme

739. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Mega Food Parks (MFPs) scheme to create modern infrastructure facilities in Food Processing Sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of the scheme;
- (c) the mechanism put into place to monitor the functioning of such parks across the country;
- (d) whether any mechanism exists for measurement of value addition made by the MFPs in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the efficacy metrics to measure success of MFPs; and
- (e) the economic contribution of each MFP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Mega Food Parks Scheme aims at creating modern infrastructure facilities for food processing in the country along the value chain from farm to market based on hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm at Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at Central Processing Centre (CPC). The minimum land required for a Central Processing Centre in Mega Food Park is 50 acre and implementation period is 30 months.

The Mega Food Park project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is a Body Corporate registered under the Indian Companies Act. However, State

Government/State Government entities/Cooperatives will not be required to form a separate SPV. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided as grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost in general areas and @ 75% of eligible project cost in NE Region and difficult areas [Hilly States and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas] subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 crore per project.

(c) Functioning of Mega Food Parks is closely monitored by the Ministry through a well-established mechanism as per the scheme guidelines. This includes detailed scrutiny of the progress reports received from the SPV, verification of the claims by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Programme Management Agency (PMA), assessment of the progress through site visits by PMA and officers of Ministry, periodic review meetings in the Ministry etc.

(d) No Sir. However, Impact assessment of the Mega Food Park project is undertaken by the Ministry from time to time through Professional Agencies.

(e) Each Mega Food Park, on completion, is likely to have a cluster of 30-35 units leveraging an investment of about ₹ 250 crore and expected annual turnover of about ₹ 500 crore. Development of such processing clusters will help in induction of latest technology in the production systems in the catchment area and enhancing the income of farmers. The project help in creating opportunities for direct and indirect employment especially in rural areas, reduction in wastage of agricultural produce and creating linkage between farmers and processors for value addition.

Growth potential of food processing sector

740. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be please to state:

(a) whether food processing sector in the country has vast potential and has the ability to achieve a turnover of ₹ 4 lakh crore by 2015;

(b) if so, whether any short-term and long-term plans have been prepared by the Ministry to achieve the said growth potential, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the private equity expected to be attracted in the food processing sector in the coming ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The food processing sector has vast potential as the present level of processing in the country is less than 10% of the

agricultural produce in the country. Based on the figures provided by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Gross Value Added in the food processing sector in 2014-15 has been estimated at about ₹ 1.64 lakh crore.

(b) To promote food processing units in the country, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing schemes of Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, Setting up/Modernisation of Abattoirs and Strengthening of Institutions. Under these schemes, grants-in-aid is given for setting up projects. Further 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed through automatic route in food processing in the country. Recently, Government also announced 100% FDI in marketing of food products produced and manufactured in India.

(c) No estimate has been made on private equity expected to be attracted in the food processing sector.

Legal Aid Clinics

741. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Legal Aid Clinics or other such centres in all villages of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the main aim of such Clinics is to help solve disputes without allowing them to mature into litigation in the courts; and

(c) whether women lawyers are proposed to be given preference in appointment in such courts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 provide for 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. A Statement showing the number of Legal Aid Clinics set up till January, 2016, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The objective of the Regulations is to provide inexpensive local machinery for rendering legal services of basic nature like legal advice, drafting of petitions, notices, replies, applications and other documents of legal importance and also for resolution of disputes without having to go to the courts. In cases where legal services of a higher

level are required, the matter can be referred to the legal services institutions established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

The Regulations provide that preference shall be given to women lawyers having the practice of at least 3 years.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Legal Aid Clinics set up till January, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State Authority	No. of Legal Aid Clinics set up till January, 2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	849
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	197
4.	Bihar	363
5.	Chhattisgarh	377
6.	Goa	98
7.	Gujarat	989
8.	Haryana	462
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	183
11.	Jharkhand	389
12.	Karnataka	701
13.	Kerala	1329
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1058
15.	Maharashtra	645
16.	Manipur	21
17.	Meghalaya	125
18.	Mizoram	75
19.	Nagaland	134
20.	Odisha	363
21.	Punjab	381
22.	Rajasthan	1588

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	677
25.	Telangana	14
26.	Tripura	99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3679
28.	Uttarakhand	272
29.	West Bengal	1019
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh U.T	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12
33.	Daman and Diu	8
34.	Delhi	137
35.	Lakshadweep	2
36.	U.T. of Puducherry	55
TOTAL		18973

Vacancy of Chairperson and Members of Law Commission

742. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairperson and other Members of the Law Commission was lying vacant for a period of six months;

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

(c) whether there is no law or guideline that provides for time-bound manner of appointment of the Members of the Law Commission; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider to expand the tenure of the Law Commission to cover up the loss of work due to delay in appointment of the Members of the Commission?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has constituted 21st Law Commission of India for a period of three years from Septemebr 1, 2015 to August 31, 2018 *vide* notification dated 14th

September, 2015. It was envisaged to fill-up the posts of Chairperson and Members of the Commission within a period of three months of its constitution. Chairperson and one full-time Member were appointed in March, 2016.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal to extend the tenure of the 21st Law Commission of India.

Legal fees paid to lawyers representing Union /State Governments

743. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down to regulate the payment of legal fees to lawyers representing Central and State Governments in the courts, including the current rate of legal fee prescribed therefor;

(b) the total amount of legal fee paid to the lawyers representing the Central Government during the last three years and the current year, court/case-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to revise the aforesaid norms and make it mandatory for all Central Government Ministries/Departments and States to set up a dedicated legal cell to represent their cases in the courts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Government by various notifications and Office Memoranda has prescribed rates of fee for Law Officers and different categories of Central Government Counsels depending on the nature of work and the type of Court/Tribunal; *i.e.* Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts, Administrative Tribunal, Arbitral Tribunal etc. With regard to payment of fee to lawyers engaged for State Government, it is stated that State Governments make their own arrangement for defending cases out of their own funds. The current rate of legal fee revised *w.e.f.* 1.10.2015 is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) The following Table shows the total amount of legal fee paid to the lawyers representing the Central Government by this Ministry during the last 3 years:

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2013-14	26.52
2014-15	28.46
2015-16	42.76

In cases where services of Central Government Counsel is availed by other Departments/Ministries case-wise fee is paid to them by the concerned Departments/Ministries who engage them as per the fee prescribed by this Ministry, however, details thereof are not available with this Ministry. With regard to legal fee paid to the lawyers engaged by the state Governments, court/case-wise, no such data is available with this Ministry.

(c) This Ministry has recently revised the fee payable to Law Officers/Central Government Counsel/Lawyers *vide* OM No. 26(1)/2014/Judl. with effect from 01.10.2015. However, there is no proposal to make it mandatory for all Central Government Ministries/Departments to set up a dedicated legal cell to represent their cases. With regard to State Governments no such details are available with this Ministry.

Statement-I

Revised rates of Legal fee w.e.f. 1.10.2015

[To be published in Part 2 Section 3 Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India,
Extraordinary]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 1st October, 2015

NOTIFICATION

G S R.....(E) - In exercise of the powers conferred by the provision to article 309 read with article 76 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1987, namely:-

- 1 (1) These rules may be called the Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 2015 or from the date of appointment of the Law Officer, whichever is later.
- 2 In the Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1987, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted, namely -
"7 Retainer, fee and allowances - For the performance of the duties mentioned in Rule 5, a Law Officer shall be paid-

- (a) a retainer, except during the period of his leave,-
- (i) in the case of the Attorney General, of rupees seventy-five thousand per month;
 - (ii) in the case of the Solicitor-General, of rupees sixty thousand per month; and
 - (iii) in the case of Additional Solicitor General, of rupees forty-five thousand per month;
- (b) a fee for appearance and other work on behalf of the Government of India in cases before the Supreme Court, various High Courts, Commissions of Inquiry or Tribunals and the like on the following scales namely-

Sl. No.	Nomenclature of the item of work	Rates of fees payable for appearance and other work in cases before the Supreme Court, High Courts (including Delhi High Court) and any Court (other than the Supreme Court or High Court) or a Tribunal or a Commission of Inquiry or an Arbitrator
(i)	Suits, writ petitions, appeals and references under article 143	₹ 24,000/- per case per day
(ii)	Special leave petitions and other applications	₹ 15,000/- per case per day
(iii)	Settling pleadings (including affidavits)	₹ 7,500/- per pleading
(iv)	Settling Statement of Case	₹ 9,000/- per case
(v)	For giving opinions in statements of cases sent by the Ministry of Law	₹ 15,000/- per case
(vi)	For written submission before the Supreme Court, High Court and Commissions of Inquiry or Tribunals and the like	₹ 15,000/- per case
(vii)	Appearance in Courts outside Delhi	₹ 60,000/- per day per case

Explanation: - If two or more cases involving substantially identical questions are heard together with common arguments, Law Officer shall be entitled to only one fee as for a single case.

- (c) The Attorney General shall be paid sumptuary allowance of rupees four thousand per month, except during the period of his leave;
- (d) Where a Law Officer is required to perform journeys outside the headquarters in the course of his duties, he shall be paid or reimbursed the actual expenses incurred on travelling and on boarding and lodging; and
- (e) If a Law Officer is called upon to perform any duty other than those referred to in rule 5, such as, acting as Arbitrator or giving opinion after hearing both the sides, one being the Government of India, he shall be paid such fee as may be determined by the Government".

[F.No.26(1)/2014/Judl.]

Sd/-

(Suresh Chandra)

Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser to the Govt. of India

Foot Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary-part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (I), dated the 1st January, 1987 *vide* notification NO. GSR 1(E) dated the 1st January, 1987 and have been subsequently amended by

- (i) GSR No 379(E) dated the 14th April, 1987
- (ii) GSR 473 (E) dated 22nd June 1993.
- (iii) GSR. 403 (E) dated 2nd June 1999.
- (iv) GSR 345 (E) dated 10th May 2001.
- (v) GSR 106 (E) dated 25th February, 2005.
- (vi) GSR 723(E) dated 16th December, 2005.
- (vii) GSR 772(E) dated 18th July, 2008.

The Manager,
Govt. of India Press,
Mayapuri, Ring Road,
New Delhi,

Copy forwarded to-

- (i) Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General for India, N-234-A, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048

- (ii) Shri Ranjit Kumar, Solicitor General of India A-47. Kailash Colony, New Dethi-110048.
- (iii) All Additional Solicitors General of India, as per fist.
- (iv) PS to ML&J/PS to MSL&J/PS to Law Secretary/PS to Legislative Secretary.
- (v) All Ministries/Departments to the Govt. of India.
- (vi) Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi w.r.t. their ID Note No.9 (11)/99-E.II (B) dated 02.03.2015
- (vii) All Officers and Sections in the Deptt of Legal Affairs
- (viii) Central Agency Section, Litigation (High Court/Lower Court) Sections with 5 s/copies
- (ix) Branch Secretariats Mumbai/Kolkata/Chennai/Bangalore.
- (x) Guard file/Judicial Section with 5 s/copies

Sd/-

(Suresh Chandra)

Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser to the Govt. of India

[F No.26(1)/2014/Judl.]

Statement-II*Revised rates of Legal fee w.e.f. 1.10.2015*

**No. 26(1)/2014/Judl.
Government of India
Ministry of Law & Justice
Department of Legal Affairs
Judicial Section**

New Delhi, the 1st October, 2015

OFFICE MEMORANDUM**Sub.: Revision of fee payable to various categories of Central Government counsel.**

In partial modification to this Department's various OMs Issued from time to time, the undersigned is directed to convey approval of Competent Authority for the revision of the fee structure applicable to Government counsels of all the categories with immediate effect as per the details given below:-

(A)

The fee structure applicable to Group 'A' 'B' and 'C' panel Counsel in Supreme Court:-

Sl. No.	Item of work	Revised fee Group 'A' Panel Counsel	Revised fee Group 'B' & 'C' Panel Counsel
1	2	3	4
1.	All Regular Appeals and defended Writ Petitions (for final hearing)	₹ 13,500/- per case per day	₹ 9,000/- per case per day
2.	All defended Admission matters (SLP/TP and writ petitions & other misc. matters for admission)	₹ 9,000/- per case per day	₹ 4,500/-per case per day
3.	Settling of pleadings	₹ 5,250/- per case	—
4.	Appearance in Miscellaneous Applications	₹ 4,500/per case	—

1	2	3	4
5.	Conference	₹ 900/- per conference	—
6.	Out of Head quarter	₹ 13,500/- daily fee for the days of his absence from HQ	₹ 9,000/- daily fee for the days of his absence from HQ.
7.	Conveyance charges for performing local journey while outside Headquarter	₹ 1500/-	₹ 1,500/-
8.	Clerkage	Nil	Nil
9.	Drafting SLP/Counter Affidavit/Rejoinder etc.	-	₹ 3,000/- per case
10.	Drawing Written Submission	—	₹ 3,000/- per case
11.	Drafting or Appearance in Miscellaneous Applications (including mentioning of the case/Caveat/ Clearance/ obtaining the number and taking date for hearing)	-	₹ 3,000/- per case

All other terms and conditions applicable to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Panel Counsel in Supreme Court in the pre-revised OM No. 21(041/1999-Judl. dated 24.09.1999 read with OM No. 21(05)/ 2011-Judl. dated 01.10.2011 shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/revised

(B)

The Fee structure applicable to Assistant Solicitors General of various High Courts, Central Government Standing Counsel of Delhi High Court (CGSC) Senior Central Government Standing Counsel (Sr. CGSC of various Benches of CAT and

Senior panel Counsels in various High Courts/CAT Benches (excluding the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta) as per the following rates:-

Sl. No.	Item of work	Revised fee
1.	Retainer Fee of:- Assistant Solicitor General of various High Courts, Central Government Standing Counsel of Delhi High Court (CGSC) and Senior Central Government Standing Counsel (Sr. CGSC) of various Benches of CAT.	₹ 9000/- per month.
2.	Suits, Writ Petitions and Appeals, including oral Applications for Leave to Appeal to Supreme Court in Writ Petitions.	₹ 9000/- per case per day of effective hearing in case of non-effective hearing ₹1500/- per day subject to a maximum of 5 hearing
3.	Application for Leave to Appeal to Supreme Court in Writ Petitions.	₹ 3000/- per case
4.	Settling pleadings	₹ 3000/- per case
5.	Miscellaneous Application	₹ 3000/- per case
6.	Conference	₹ 900/- per conference subject to:- (i) for setting pleadings - one conference. (ii) in respect of hearing of writ matters, suits, appeals and Supreme courts leave applications etc. - Three conference (Maximum)
7.	Miscellaneous and out of pocket expenses	As per actual to the satisfaction of the administrative Ministry/ Department.

All other terms and conditions applicable to Senior Panel Counsels in various High Courts/CAT Benches (excluding the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta in to this Department's OM No 24(2)/99-Judl., OM No 26(1)/99-Judl., OM No. 25(3)/99-Judl., and OM No. 26(2)/99-Judl., all dated 24.09.99, read with OM No 26(1)/2005-Judl. dated 31.01.2008 and OM No. 26(1)/2011-Judl. dated 01.10.2011, shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/revised.

(C)

Revision of the fee structure applicable to the Panel Counsel of High Courts as well as of CAT Benches of Bombay and Kolkata:-

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Special Counsel	Senior Counsel Group. I	Senior Counsel Group. II	Jr.Counsel Advocate on record
1.	Suits, Appeals, Writ/Revision Petitions Including Special Civil Application in the High Court,	₹ 9000	₹ 6000	₹ 3750	₹ 1800
	Per conference/Consultation	₹ 900	₹ 750	₹ 600	₹ 450
2.	Application including Interim Motions, Notices, Appeals, Leave Application, Arbitration, Company Matters, Criminal Revision and other Land Acquisition References (per day per effective hearing)	₹ 3000	₹ 3000	₹ 2250	₹ 1350
	Per conference/Consultation	₹ 900	₹ 750	₹ 600	₹ 450
3.	Drafting or Settling Pleadings, and Affidavits (per pleadings)	₹ 3000	₹ 1800	₹ 1500	₹ 1050
	Per conference/Consultation	₹ 900	₹ 750	₹ 600	₹ 450
4.	Appearance before Arbitration and Tribunals, etc. and Courts other than High Courts (Per day per effective hearing) Per conference/Consultation	₹ 7500	₹ 6000	₹ 3750	₹ 2250
		₹ 900	₹ 750	₹ 600	₹ 450
5.	Chamber Application, Including Adjournment Application per day Inclusive of consultation	Nil	₹ 1500	₹ 900	₹ 600
6.	Written opinions and written advice including advice on evidence (inclusive of consultation)	₹ 3750	₹ 2250	₹ 1350	₹ 1050

All other terms and conditions applicable to the Counsels of High Courts as well as of the CAT Benches of Bombay and Kolkata in the pre-revised OM No. 23(2)/2001-Judl & OM No. 22(02)/2001 dated 14th July, 2001 read with 23(2)2011-Judl, dated 1st October, 2011 shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/revised:-

Note:- There will be no ceiling on the number of conference/consultation in the case of Special Counsel, however in the case of other categories of Counsels, the number of conferences per cases will be limited to four (relaxable to six at the discretion of the incharge Litigation) of Branch Secretariat, Mumbai/Kolkata.

(D)

The Fee structure applicable for Panel Counsel, Delhi High Court and Central Govt. Counsel/ Pleader of various High Courts (including Panel Counsel of various CAT, Benches) excluding the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, as per the following rates:-

Sl.No.	Item of work	Revised fee
1.	Civil or Criminal Writ Petitions under Article 226 & 227 of the Constitution, Contempt Petitions, Criminal/Civil Revision Petitions, Reference to the High Court under Sales Tax Act and Banking Company Petitions	₹ 2250/- per effective hearing ₹ 450/- per non-effective hearing (subject to maximum of five hearings in a case)
2.	Original Suits, Civil Appeal from Decrees in Suits and proceedings including second appeal and land acquisition appeal except LPA from Petitions under Article 226 & 227 of the Constitution (including drafting fee)	<i>Ad. Valorem</i> /regutation fee (subject to maximum of ₹ 45,000/- in a case)
3.	Company Petitions	To be regulated by the rule contained in Appendix (iii) of the Company (Court) Rules, 1959
4.	Drafting of pleadings counter affidavits/returns/answer to Writ Petitions/Grounds of Appeal and application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court	₹ 1,350/- per pleading
5.	Drafting of Civil Misc. applications to petitions under the Indian Succession Act, Contempt of Court proceedings and other proceedings of an original nature	₹ 1,125/- per petition

Sl.No.	Item of work	Revised fee
6.	Civil misc. petitions, forma paupers, transfer petitions and other civil misc. petitions of routine nature	₹ 450/- per petition
7.	Consultation/conference fee	₹ 450/- per conference (subject to maximum of 4 conferences in a case)
8.	Appearance before the High Court in application under Section 34 & 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	₹ 2,250/- per effective hearing
	Appearance before Arbitrator/ Umpires etc.	₹ 450/- per non-effective hearing (subject to a maximum of 5 hearing in a case). ₹ 450/- per non-effective hearing (Subject to a maximum of 5 hearings in a case).

All other terms and condition applicable to above mentioned Counsels in to this Department's, in OM No. 24(2)/99-Judl., OM No. 26(1)/99-Judl, OM No. 25(3)/99-Judl and OM No. 26(2)/99-Judl. all dated 24.09.99. read with OM No. 26(1)/2005-Judl. dated 31.01.2008 and shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/revised.

(E)

The Fee structure Standing Govt. Connseel and Additional Standing Govt. Counsel in the District and Subordinate Courts:-

Sl. No.	Item of work	Revised fee
1.	Retainer fee for Standing Govt. Counsel	₹ 6000 per month
2.	Fee for effective hearing	₹ 1800 per day
3.	Fee for non-effective hearing	₹ 600 per day (not more than 5 such hearings in a case)
4.	Fee for drafting Written Statement, Grounds of Appeal etc.	₹ 1500 per pleading
5.	Fee for drafting other pleadings of misc. nature	₹ 600 per pleading

Sl. No.	Item of work	Revised fee
6.	Fee per Conference	₹ 900 (subject to maximum of 5 such conferences in a case/group of identical cases)
7.	Daily fee for out of Headquarters	₹ 2700 per day
8.	Conveyance charges for local journey outside Headquarters	₹ 900 (lump sum)
9.	Expenses for stay in hotels	₹ 1800 per day
10.	Clerkage	@ 10% of total fee excluding miscellaneous and out of pocket expenses (maximum ₹ 5250 in a case)
11.	Fee for identical cases	Full fee in the 1st case and ₹ 750 in per suit for connected cases (max. 3 cases)
12.	Miscellaneous and out of pocket expenses	As per actual to the satisfaction of the administrative Department.

All other terms and conditions applicable to above mentioned Counsels in to this Department's OM No. 27(11)/1999-Judl dated 24.09.1999 read with OM No. 27 (25)/2011 Judl. dated 01.09.2011, shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/ revised.

(F)

The Fee Structure applicable to Senior/Junior Arbitration Panel Counsel:-

Sl. No.	Details of work	Proposed Revised fee
1.	Fee for effective hearing	
	Senior Counsel	₹ 2,250/- per appearance
	Junior Counsel	₹ 1,500/- per appearance
2.	Fee for non-effective hearing	
	Senior Counsel	₹ 450/- per appearance
	Junior Counsel	₹ 300/- per appearance (maximum four such hearings)
3.	For drafting pleadings	
	Senior Counsel	₹ 1300/- per pleading
	Junior Counsel	₹ 750/- per pleading

SI. No.	Details of work	Proposed Revised fee
4.	Conference fee	
	Senior Counsel	₹ 450/- per conference
	Junior Counsel	₹ 300/- per conference (maximum three such conferences in a case)
5.	Daily fee out of Headquarters	
	Senior Counsel	₹ 3,000/- per day
	Junior Counsel	₹ 2,250/- per day

All other terms and conditions applicable to OM No. 30(3)/99-Judl. dated 24.09.99 read with OM No. 26(1)/2005/Judl. dated 31.01.2008, shall continue to remain applicable unless specifically revoked/revised.

2. The above revised fee will be effective from 01.10.2015.

3. The counsel will be paid fee at the old rates in respect of their appearance in the Court etc., and other work done by them prior to 01.10.2015 and at the revised rates in respect of the work done by them on/after 01.10.2015.

4. This issues with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure E.II(B) Branch, ID Note No 9 (11)/99-E.II(B) dated 02.03.2015 and 07.08.2015

Sd/-

(Suresh Chandra)

Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser

Tele No 23387806

Copy to:

1. All Ministries/Departments to the Government of India.
2. Incharge, Central Agency Section, Litigation (HC) Section, Litigation Lower Court - Section, All Groups - A, B & C panel counsel of Supreme Court through Incharge, Central Agency Section.
3. All Senior Panel Counsel of High Courts/CATs through concerned Assistant Solicitors General in High Courts/Sr. CGSC of CATs Benches.
4. All Assistant Solicitors General in various High Courts/Sr CGSC of CATs Benches.
5. All Central Government Standing Counsel/Central Government Pleaders of Delhi High Court.
6. All Asstt. Solicitors General/Central Legal Adviser of various High Courts.
7. All Senior Central Government Standing Counsel/Addl. Central Government Standing Counsel of various CAT Benches.

8. All Standing Govt. Counsel and Additional Standing Govt. Counsel before various District and Subordinate Courts as per the list.
9. All Senior/Junior Counsel of the Arbitration Panel.
10. All Special Counsel, Senior Counsel Group-I, Senior Counsel Group-II and Junior Counsel of High Courts as well as CATs Benches of Bombay and Kolkata through the concerned Incharge of Branch Secretariat of Bombay and Kolkata.
11. Incharge, Branch Secretariats Mumbai/Kolkata/Chennai/Bangalore.
12. All Sections of Department of Legal Affairs.
13. Legal Advisor, Railway Board, New Delhi (with 5 spare copies).
14. Department of Personnel and Training (AT Section), New Delhi (with 5 s/copies).
15. Joint Secretary (Legal), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi (with 5 s/copies).
16. CBDT, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi (with 5 s / copies).
17. Branch Secretariats Mumbai/Calcutta/Chennai/Bangalore.
18. Ministry of Urban Development, Nirnan Bhawan, New Delhi.
19. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi w.r.t. their ID Note No 9 (11)/99-E-II(B) dated 02.03 2015 and 07.08.2015.
20. DGS&D, New Delhi.
21. NIC Cell with the request to upload the same in the website of this Department.
22. Judicial Section with 50 spare copies.
23. O.L Section for Hindi translation.

Sd/-

(Madhulika Upadhyay)

Central Govt. Advocate

Tel. 23389006

Appointment of High Court Judges in Home States

†744. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a provision in terms and conditions of services regarding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

appointment of Judges in High Courts that a Judge cannot be appointed in a High Court of his/her Home State, if so, the factual details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government proposes to make such provision; and

(c) in view of inordinate delay in getting justice and increasing number of cases in the courts of the country, whether Government is making any action plan to deal therewith, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. There is no such provision in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts. However, in respect of Chief Justices of High Courts, the Government has in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, decided as a matter of policy to appoint Chief Justices of all High Courts from outside.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *interalia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,694 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last five years. Under the e-Courts Project, about ninety five per cent courts have been provided with computer hardware and software. This would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers, In order to reduce government litigation in courts, States have been encouraged to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms.

The legislative initiatives taken by the Government in the recent past include amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 to clarify the jurisdictional issues and provide for centralization of cases against the same drawer. Amendments to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 have been made for time bound conclusion of arbitration proceedings. Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial

Appellate Division of High Court Act, 2015 provides for speedy disposal of high value commercial disputes. Judicial reforms is a continuous process.

Fast Track Courts

745. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been transferred to Fast Track Courts (FTCs) so far along with the number of cases disposed of by them so far, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the amount of funds that have been allocated to FTCs, year-wise, since 2005; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to ensure permanency of this facility, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per the information available, a Statement indicating the number of cases transferred, disposed of and pending in FTCs is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The amount of funds that have been allocated to FTCs, States/UT-wise and year-wise since 2005 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Central funding for these FTCs has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011.

(c) Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments in consultation with High Courts from their own resources. The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *interalia*, 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.

Statement-I*Number of cases transferred to Fast Track Courts (FTCs) disposed by FTCs and pending in FTCs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of cases transferred to FTCs since inception	No. of cases disposed off since inception by FTCs	No. of cases pending in FTCs	As on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265545	248457	17088	April 14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4162	1660	2502	March 11
3.	Assam	84098	72240	11858	Oct. 12
4.	Bihar	239278	159105	80173	March 11
5.	Chhattisgarh	94670	76575	18095	March 11
6.	Goa	10185	8590	1595	Feb. 14
7.	Gujarat	537636	434296	103340	Feb. 11
8.	Haryana	38359	33590	4769	Dec. 10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54651	47480	7171	Dec. 12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	
11.	Jharkhand	110027	87789	22238	March 11
12.	Karnataka	218402	184067	34335	Aug. 10
13.	Kerala	135839	116843	18996	Aug. 13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	360602	317363	43239	Dec. 10

15.	Maharashtra	423518	381619	41899	Feb. 11
16.	Manipur	3512	3287	225	Oct. 12
17.	Meghalaya	1288	973	315	Oct. 12
18.	Mizoram	1868	1635	233	March 11
19.	Nagaland	845	786	59	Oct. 12
20.	Odisha	73093	67700	5393	March 12
21.	Punjab	58570	46347	12223	Dec. 10
22.	Rajasthan	149447	123024	26423	March. 11
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	
24.	Tamil Nadu	411957	371336	40621	Aug. 10
25.	Tripura	5812	5591	221	March 11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	464775	411658	53117	March 11
27.	Uttarakhand	112726	103208	9518	June 12
28.	West Bengal	202944	173299	29652	April 15
29.	Delhi	NA	NA	2028	May 15

 NA - Not available

Statement-II*Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2005 to 2011*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Central Grant released by Department of Justice							(₹ in lakh)
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	550.50	412.80	412.80	142.40	-	1096.00	4864.50	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	143.89	
3.	Assam	128.00	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00	1133.30	
4.	Bihar	960.30	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	9326.70	
5.	Chhattisgarh	198.40	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60	1675.90	
6.	Goa	32.00	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00	262.70	
7.	Gujarat	1062.80	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60	7574.98	
8.	Haryana	102.40	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20	807.90	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57.60	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20	334.56	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.60	
11.	Jharkhand	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67	
12.	Karnataka	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80	
13.	Kerala	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20	

15.	Maharashtra	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16.	Manipur	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17.	Meghalaya	19.20	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80	181.20
18.	Mizoram	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19.	Nagaland	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20.	Odisha	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21.	Punjab	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22.	Rajasthan	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25.	Tripura	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40	13596.61
27.	Uttarakhand	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62	3168.62
28.	West Bengal	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
TOTAL		10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

Issues pending with the Law Commission

746. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many reports and crucial issues are pending with the Law Commission of India to recommend changes in various current laws, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of reports submitted by the Law Commission during the last five years and Government's response thereto?

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

(a) The Law Commission of India has informed that the following five projects are under examination of the 21st Law Commission of India:-

1. Law on Adverse Possession.
2. Identification of obsolete Laws.
3. A. Need for a Law to Safeguard Victims of Manmade Disaster and Proposal to (i) consolidate/codify law relating to Torts (ii) Legal provision for civil liability and insurance in the case of manmade disasters; class-action suits.
B. The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.
C. Amendment to Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
4. Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System.
5. Need for Bail Act in India.

(b) Since April, 2012, Twenty Three (23) Reports have been submitted by the Law Commission of India. As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, all these 23 reports have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for examination/implementation of the recommendations made therein.

Speeding up of delivery of justice

747. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether average pendency of a case in a High Court in the country is more than three and a half years due to slow pace of justice delivery;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending before High Courts in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the justice delivery system in the country, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per information made available by the High Courts, details of age-wise pendency of cases in various High Courts as on 31.12.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *interalia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,694 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last five years. Under the eCourts Project, about ninety five per cent courts have been provided with computer hardware and software. This would enable the courts to exercise greater control over management of cases in the docket. It will also provide designated services to the litigants and the lawyers. In order to reduce government litigation in courts, States have been encouraged to notify their litigation policies which contain provisions for weeding out infructuous cases and promote dispute resolution through alternative mechanisms.

The legislative initiatives taken by the Government in the recent past include amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 to clarify the jurisdictional issues and provide for centralisation of cases against the same drawer. Amendments to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 have been made for time bound conclusion of arbitration proceedings. Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Court Act, 2015 provides for speedy disposal of high value commercial disputes. Further, Judicial reforms is a continuous process.

Statement*Age-wise break-up of pending cases in High Courts as on 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	High Court	0 to 2 years old	2 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old	Total
1.	Allahabad	16382	188122	255660	311195	918829
2.	Andhra Pradesh	87543	84913	72316	25500	270272
3.	Bombay	80536	54185	61318	50402	246441
4.	Calcutta	48856	41228	64330	66868	221282
5.	Delhi	38773	13653	11854	4504	68784
6.	Gujarat	31129	21277	21322	13344	87072
7.	Gauhati	14359	7537	3765	287	25948
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10863	10705	4022	943	26533
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22916	15975	14462	3100	56453
10.	Karnataka	131812	79659	24776	1207	237454
11.	Kerala	58801	45119	41818	11631	157369
12.	Madras	103248	89563	60219	31398	284428
13.	Madhya Pradesh	93639	74283	68795	37110	273827
14.	Orissa	46242	41749	38739	42723	169453
15.	Patna	57201	34194	20379	16964	128738

16.	Punjab and Haryana	113585	62389	52333	60044	288351
17.	Rajasthan	73443	59190	65440	46793	244866
18.	Sikkim	110	3	1	0	114
19.	Uttarakhand	13205	8395	4394	686	26680
20.	Chhattisgarh	18771	12529	10912	7899	50111
21.	Jharkhand	25101	21719	22065	11534	80419
22.	Tripura	2340	619	77	1	3037
23.	Manipur	1714	1435	160	6	3315
24.	Meghalaya	552	27	18	0	597
TOTAL		1238591	968468	919175	744139	3870373

Vacancies of Judges and pending cases in High Courts

748. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts of Judges which were vacant in various High Courts as on 31 March, 2016;
- (b) the time-frame for filling up all these vacancies;
- (c) the number of cases which were pending in various High Courts as on 31 March, 2016; and
- (d) the average time taken by the Judges per case?

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

(a) A Statement showing the number of posts of Judges which were vacant in various High Courts as on 31 March, 2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As on 20.4.2016, 86 Additional Judges have been made permanent and 51 fresh appointments of Judges in various High Courts have been made in the last three months.

(b) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in the Judge strength of High Courts.

(c) and (d) Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules and procedures. As per information made available by the High Courts, details of age-wise pendency of cases in various High Courts as on 31.12.2015 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*No. of vacant posts of Judges in various High Courts as on 31.03.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies as per Approved Strength		
		Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	63	07	70	13	77	90
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	46	15	61	25	0	25	21	15	36
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	57	09	66	14	14	28
4.	Calcutta	45	13	58	35	09	44	10	04	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	09	—	09	08	05	13
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	34	05	39	11	10	21
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	07	07	14	11	01	10
8.	Gujarat	39	13	52	27	03	30	12	10	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	07	—	07	03	03	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	04	17	08	01	09	05	03	08
11.	Jharkhand	19	06	25	08	04	12	11	02	13
12.	Karnataka	47	15	62	27	04	31	20	11	31
13.	Kerala	27	11	38	26	09	35	01	02	03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	27	02	29	13	11	24
15.	Madras	56	19	75	34	0	34	22	19	41
16.	Manipur	04	01	05	04	01	05	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	03	01	04	02	0	02	01	01	02
18.	Odisha	20	07	27	15	06	21	05	01	06
19.	Patna	40	13	53	24	05	29	16	08	24
20.	Punjab and Haryana	64	21	85	36	11	47	28	10	38
21.	Rajasthan	38	12	50	21	03	24	17	09	26
22.	Sikkim	03	0	03	02	0	02	01	0	01
23.	Tripura	04	0	04	04	0	04	0	0	0
24.	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	06	0	06	03	02	05
TOTAL		754	302	1056	508	86	594	246	216	462

Statement-II

Age-wise breakup of pending cases in High Court as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No	High Court	0 to 2 years old	2 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old	Total
1.	Allahabad	163852	188122	255660	311195	918829
2.	Andhra Pradesh	87543	84913	72316	25500	270272
3.	Bombay	80536	54185	61318	50402	246441
4.	Calcutta	48856	41228	64330	66868	221282
5.	Delhi	38773	13653	11854	4504	68784

6.	Gujarat	31129	21277	21322	13344	87072
7.	Gauhati	14359	7537	3765	287	25948
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10863	10705	4022	943	26533
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22916	15975	14462	3100	56453
10.	Karnataka	131812	79659	24776	1207	237454
11.	Kerala	58801	45119	41818	11631	157369
12.	Madras	103248	89563	60219	31398	284428
13.	Madhya Pradesh	93639	74283	68795	37110	273827
14.	Odisha	46242	41749	38739	42723	169453
15.	Patna	57201	34194	20379	16964	128738
16.	Punjab and Haryana	113585	62389	52333	60044	288351
17.	Rajasthan	73443	59190	65440	46793	244866
18.	Sikkim	110	3	1	0	114
19.	Uttarakhand	13205	8395	4394	686	26680
20.	Chhattisgarh	18771	12529	10912	7899	50111
21.	Jharkhand	25101	21719	22065	11534	80419
22.	Tripura	2340	619	77	1	3037
23.	Manipur	1714	1435	160	6	3315
24.	Meghalaya	552	27	18	0	597
TOTAL		1238591	968468	919175	744139	3870373

Lok Adalats for disposal of pending Government cases

749. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) organized National Lok Adalat and proposes to organize more such Adalats in future;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof so far along with the quantum of pendency likely to be disposed of as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government has recently held or proposes to hold meeting with Secretaries at the Centre and State levels to review implementation of litigation policy and to set up empowered Committees, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The National Legal Services Authority has been organising National Lok Adalats since 23.11.2013 on various subject matters such as bank matters, Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, revenue/MNREGA/land acquisition cases, labour and family matters, motor accident compensation cases, insurance claims, electricity/water/ telephone/public utility disputes, compoundable criminal matters, traffic challans, petty matters and municipal matters. Date-wise details of National Lok Adalats organised and number of cases disposed of in them is given in the Statement (*See below*). Similar National Lok Adalats are being organised during the year 2016.

(c) The draft Litigation Policy, 2016 provides *inter-alia*, for constitution of a National Consultative Committee on Litigation (NCCL) comprising Secretaries to the Government of India, Law Secretaries of the State Governments with the possibility of opting representatives of various interest groups such as representatives from industry or trade unions, the Bar Council of India, etc. so as to take stock of litigation pending in various courts involving Government and its agencies. Since the Policy has not been finalized, no meeting of the Committee has been held.

Statement*Date-wise details of National Lok Adalats organised and cases disposed of in them*

Sl. No.	Date on which National Lok Adalats (NLA) organised	Number of cases disposed of in National Lok Adalats (both pre-litigation and post-litigation cases)
1	2	3
1.	\$ 1st NLA on 23.11.2013	72,10,344
2.	# 2nd NLA on 6 & 13.12.2014	449,17,663
3.	* 14.02.2015	4,20,665

1	2	3
4.	* 14.03.2015	41,92,313
5.	* 11.04.2015	5,32,436
6.	* 09.05.2015 & 13.06.2015	3,18,724
7.	* 11.07.2015	8,73,752
8.	*08.08.2015	3,77,507
9.	* 12.09.2015	5,79,477
10.	*10.10.2015	16,37,399
11.	12.12.2015 (All types of cases)	135,69,441
TOTAL		746,29,721

Note: \$ In the 1st National Lok Adalat held on 23.11.2015 in all States/UTs and in the Supreme Court, the total of 72,10,344 cases were settled, out of which 10,77,582 Criminal cases, 21,22,950 Pre-Litigation cases, 9,19,731 Revenue Cases, 5,22,424 Traffic Challans, 4,16,782 MNREGA cases, and 21,50,875 cases relating to other categories.

In the 2nd National Lok Adalat held on 06.12.2014 & 13.12.2014 in all 36 States/UTs and in the Supreme Court on 06.12.2014, a total of 4,49,17,663 cases were settled, out of which 40,81,637 cases were pending in Courts. The remaining break up of 4,08,36,026 cases have been - 1,30,04,343 cases at Pre-Litigative stage; 26,44,871 MNREGA cases and 2,51,86,812 cases relating to Aadhar/Voter/Ration/BPL cards.

* NLA on various subjects matters

Pending court cases and their disposal

†750. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases in courts have been lying unattended for years in the country and no time-limit has been fixed to clear them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of cases solved in the country during the last five years and the number of cases pending along with the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

procedures. As such, it is not practicable to fix mandatory time limits for all categories of cases.

In 2011, the Supreme Court in *Ramrameshwari Devi versus Nirmala Devi* case has, *interalia*, observed that at the time of filing of the plaint, the trial court should prepare complete schedule and fix dates for all the stages of the suit, right from filing of the written statement till pronouncement of judgment and the courts should strictly adhere to the said dates and the said time table as far as possible.

As per information made available by High Courts, 38.70 lakh cases were pending in High Courts and 2.70 crore cases were pending in District / Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015. Details of cases disposed of in High Courts and the Districts / Subordinate Courts during the last five years are as under:

Year	Cases disposed of in High Courts	Cases disposed of in District / Subordinate Courts
2011	17,84,282	1,85,96,866
2012	17,86,170	1,81,97,153
2013	17,72,917	1,87,83,546
2014	17,34,542	1,90,19,658
2015	15,80,911	1,78,97,488

Shortage of Judges in HCs

751. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of Judges in High Courts in various States;
- (b) if so, the details of approved strength, working strength and the vacancies in 2016, State-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay in appointing Judges of High Courts?

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

(a) and (b) A Statement showing the details of approved strength, working strength and the vacancies of Judges as on 20.4.2016 in the High Courts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Collegium system of appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts ceased to exist consequent upon the coming into force of the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 *w.e.f* 13.04.2015. However, the Constitutional validity of both the Acts was

challenged in Supreme Court. While the case was being heard and till the Judgement was pronounced, only those Additional Judges whose terms were expiring were given extensions of three months as per the Supreme Court Orders dated 12.05.2015 and 15.07.2015. No other appointments were made. The Supreme Court struck down the Constitutional Amendment Act and the National Judicial Appointments Act in October, 2015 and passed an order regarding improving the Collegium system in December, 2015. In view of the large number of vacancies and the fact that the process of supplementing the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for improvement in the "Collegium System" as per Supreme court Order dated 16.12.2015 was likely to take some time, the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges has been resumed. As on 20.4.2016, 86 Additional Judges have been made permanent and 51 fresh appointments of Judges in various High Courts have been made in the last three months. Filling of vacancies is a continuous process.

Statement

Details of approved strength, working strength and the vacancies of Judges as on 20.4.2016 in the High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies as per Approved Strength		
		Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	63	17	80	13	67	80
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	46	15	61	26	0	26	20	15	35
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	56	09	65	15	14	29
4.	Calcutta	45	13	58	34	09	43	11	04	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	09	--	09	08	05	13
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	33	04	37	12	11	23
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	07	07	14	11	-01	10
8.	Gujarat	39	13	52	27	07	34	12	06	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	09	02	11	01	01	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	04	17	08	01	09	05	03	08
11.	Jharkhand	19	06	25	09	06	15	10	0	10
12.	Karnataka	47	15	62	27	04	31	20	11	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Kerala		35	12	47	25	09	34	10	03	13
14. Madhya Pradesh		40	13	53	26	13	39	14	0	14
15. Madras		56	19	75	41	0	41	15	19	34
16. Manipur		04	01	05	04	01	05	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		03	01	04	02	0	02	01	01	02
18. Odisha		20	07	27	14	06	20	06	01	07
19. Patna		40	13	53	29	0	29	11	13	24
20. Punjab and Haryana		64	21	85	36	11	47	28	10	38
21. Rajasthan		38	12	50	20	10	30	18	02	20
22. Sikkim		03	0	03	02	0	02	01	0	01
23. Tripura		04	0	04	04	0	04	0	0	0
24. Uttarakhand		09	02	11	06	0	06	03	02	05
TOTAL		762	303	1065	517	116	633	245	187	432

Decriminalizing politics

752. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in major electoral reforms to ensure decriminalization of politics;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction;

(c) whether the Law Commission has been entrusted to give concrete suggestions in this regard and if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has recently sought from Government the points of reference made to Law Commission on plausible changes in legislation to decriminalize politics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, including the response furnished by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) The issue of "Electoral Reforms", in its entirety, was referred to the Law Commission of India. The Law Commission, after detailed deliberations with stakeholders,

has submitted its recommendations in the form of 244th Report on 'Electoral Disqualifications' and 255th Report on 'Electoral Reforms'. These reports are being examined in the Legislative Department to prepare a roadmap to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission.

(d) and (e) In Writ Petition (Civil) No. 536 of 2011, titled as Public Interest Foundation and Others Vs. Union of India & Others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 25.11.2013 asked the Government of India to place before it the copy of the reference made to Law Commission of India with respect to 'Electoral Reforms'. The said terms of reference has been filed before the Court by an Additional Affidavit through Central Agency Section.

Special Courts to try rape cases

753. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Courts have been set up in certain regions of the country to try rape cases;

(b) if not, whether a demand has been made by certain States for setting up such courts to speed up trial of such cases; and

(c) details of rape cases filed in various courts of the country during the last three years, indicating the number of such cases disposed of, details of punishment awarded to the accused along with the number of cases still pending, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Setting up and functioning of special courts is within the domain of the State Governments and High Courts. Under Article 247 of the Constitution, the Parliament has power to provide by law for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List.

(c) Information is not maintained centrally. However, as per the information furnished by National Crime Records Bureau, the State/UT-wise cases reported, the cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, cases in which trial were completed, cases pending for trial, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under rape during 2012-14 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT- wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), cases in which trial completed (TC), cases pending for trial (PT), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under rape (section 376 IPC) during 2012-2014

Sl. No. State/UT		2012							2013							2014									
		CR	CS	TC	CV	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	TC	CV	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	TC	CV	PT	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1341	1276	961	108	3084	1664	1608	178	1635	1149	907	105	3317	1960	1679	190	961	650	469	53	1824	1237	989	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	24	30	3	517	47	24	3	75	62	2	1	577	106	61	1	83	74	7	3	644	93	86	4
3.	Assam	1716	1110	506	97	5597	1626	1156	153	1937	1366	884	123	6079	1745	1313	123	1980	1368	829	170	6617	3673	1529	176
4.	Bihar	927	902	609	119	3546	1327	1398	161	1128	840	566	180	3820	1156	1039	271	1127	848	432	116	4209	1226	987	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	1034	988	977	223	3647	1214	1201	259	1380	1366	1313	364	3695	1637	1591	485	1436	1429	1225	304	2998	1708	1847	342
6.	Goa	55	26	12	1	110	61	35	1	86	60	7	2	163	103	72	2	95	73	14	4	222	105	91	4
7.	Gujarat	473	438	202	31	3169	647	631	56	732	662	229	43	3600	1027	998	54	841	762	281	30	3577	1204	1202	35
8.	Haryana	668	635	526	133	1086	940	997	180	971	792	899	287	979	1398	1386	420	1174	932	791	205	1120	1456	1369	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	149	107	29	527	259	240	41	250	199	228	56	498	299	307	81	283	207	106	36	598	329	267	47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	257	253	19	1052	388	387	28	378	241	374	22	913	404	401	36	331	225	272	18	844	346	339	19
11.	Jharkhand	812	602	562	161	1817	780	706	196	1204	884	653	264	2031	1135	1058	308	1050	1015	663	245	2327	1583	1620	262
12.	Karnataka	621	587	428	65	1648	842	795	97	1030	856	425	90	2079	1263	1156	101	1324	1190	415	72	2852	1950	1720	108
13.	Kerala	1019	961	249	57	5032	1259	1186	62	1221	977	361	92	5648	1358	1151	103	1347	1155	401	103	6398	1442	1332	116
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3425	3483	2801	547	8425	4822	4842	758	4335	4085	4369	1079	8042	5879	5800	1456	5076	4960	3794	1231	9159	6719	6719	1830
15.	Maharashtra	1839	1616	1018	164	13388	2591	2479	215	3063	2591	1032	181	14919	4243	3814	249	3438	3024	1058	202	16848	4567	4141	254
16.	Manipur	63	9	1	0	74	46	12	0	72	15	4	2	85	37	16	6	75	41	7	3	119	75	41	3
17.	Meghalaya	164	93	15	7	621	182	100	7	183	198	13	7	806	190	215	7	118	139	18	12	927	162	144	12

18. Mizoram	103	95	74	61	129	127	96	59	89	69	59	39	139	89	83	47	120	106	54	41	191	143	124	44
19. Nagaland	21	15	11	8	34	26	21	19	31	22	21	18	34	41	26	10	30	26	18	14	26	42	33	22
20. Odisha	1458	1336	724	154	5149	1666	1631	184	1832	1660	675	108	6134	2080	2047	131	1978	1661	761	141	7034	2192	2005	151
21. Punjab	680	512	456	151	507	895	696	201	888	812	926	382	393	1048	978	464	981	797	743	276	530	1248	1052	349
22. Rajasthan	2049	1225	766	230	3558	1807	1778	408	3285	1947	852	270	4622	2783	2771	434	3759	2079	957	362	5692	2848	2776	524
23. Sikkim	34	24	7	1	100	29	20	1B	43	48	80	59	68	43	44	59	47	43	39	22	72	107	103	22
24. Tamil Nadu	737	558	299	60	1876	962	862	104	923	1076	507	133	2445	1193	1247	186	455	574	577	157	2418	764	900	233
25. Telangana																	979	841	414	49	2080	1247	1057	67
26. Tripura	229	206	109	16	784	202	215	19	233	252	121	21	909	356	298	21	239	191	99	30	528	258	415	46
27. Uttar Pradesh	1963	1513	1230	619	4525	3593	2508	809	3050	2302	1234	663	5574	5587	3664	939	3467	2850	1183	594	7213	6329	4860	843
28. Uttarakhand	148	128	119	75	251	184	187	93	228	179	197	111	233	289	291	189	270	195	134	54	293	306	281	84
29. West Bengal	2046	2165	1023	112	14174	1963	2165	124	1685	2577	1197	151	15554	2674	2642	181	1466	1453	1046	108	15960	2602	1715	125
TOTAL STATES(S)	24157	20933	14070	3251	84427	30,144	27976	4433	31967	27287	18135	4853	93356	40123	36148	6554	34530	28908	16807	4661	103320	45961	39744	6181
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	7	8	3	86	17	15	3	27	35	14	3	107	36	44	3	32	30	23	3	114	37	39	3
31. Chandigarh	27	34	27	9	53	34	41	11	45	29	43	18	39	49	31	21	59	47	37	12	43	66	62	16
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	6	5	1	13	5	8	2	5	3	3	0	13	9	7	0	5	8	3	0	18	6	9	0
33. Daman and Diu	5	4	2	1	3	10	9	1	8	9	1	0	11	10	10	0	2	3	3	1	11	2	2	1
34. Delhi UT	706	568	603	297	1404	892	862	368	1636	1386	636	227	2154	1851	1608	311	2096	1836	774	267	4005	2105	2047	436
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0
36. Puducherry	13	13	2	1	46	15	14	3	17	6	1	0	51	33	8	0	10	7	2	0	17	15	8	0
TOTAL UT(S)	766	632	647	312	1605	973	949	388	1740	1468	698	248	2375	1992	1708	338	2205	1932	842	283	4209	2232	2170	456
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2492	21565	14717	3563	86032	31117	28925	4821	33707	2875	18833	5101	95731	42115	37856	6892	367356	30840	17649	4944	107529	48193	41914	6637

Source : Crime in India.

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Pending cases of Kerala High Court and their disposal

754. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the details of pending cases in Kerala High Court and Subordinate Courts as of January, 2016 and the steps taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): As per information made available by High Court of Kerala, details of civil and criminal cases pending in High Court of Kerala and Subordinate Courts of Kerala are as under:-

Court	Pendency of Cases as on 31st January, 2016		
	Civil	Criminal	Total
High Court of Kerala	1,21,483	35,947	1,57,430
Subordinate Courts of Kerala	4,31,327	9,36,179	13,67,506

The following methods are already in practice for clearance of backlog.

(1) In the High Court grouping and classification of similar matters, constitution of special Benches for hearing old matters as well as categories demanding priority.

(2) In the Subordinate Courts close monitoring of work by the High Court, fixation of target for disposal in all Courts, implementation of Special list System and Units System.

Apart from these, a special drive has been launched in the High Court and Subordinate Courts aiming at elimination of pendency of over five year old cases by the end of 2016.

Disposal of pending court cases

755. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to fix any time-limit for disposal of criminal and civil cases in various courts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up any Commission or Committee for judicial reforms and speedy disposal of pending court cases; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Disposal of Criminal and Civil cases in Courts is within the domain of the judiciary. The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules and procedures. As such, it is not practicable to fix mandatory time limits for all categories of cases.

In 2011, the Supreme Court in *Ramrameshwari Devi versus Nirmala Devi* case has, *inter-alia*, observed that at the time of filing of the plaint, the trial court should prepare complete schedule and fix dates for all the stages of the suit, right from filing of the written statement till pronouncement of judgment and the courts should strictly adhere to the said dates and the said time table as far as possible.

Government has set up a 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.

Deaths due to train accidents

756. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2232 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7 August, 2015 and state:

(a) whether as per the National Crime Records Bureau, 25,006 persons have died due to train accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the source/records by which the Ministry has furnished that only 54 and 161 deaths have occurred in the country during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively; and

(c) the details of deaths due to accidents on unmanned level crossings due to negligence of road vehicle users during 2013, 2014 and 2015, separately, zone-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways maintains accident statistics as per definition of accidents defined in Section 123 and 124 in The Railways Act, 1989.

The figures provided are of consequential train accidents which include train accidents having serious repercussion in terms of loss of human life, human injury, loss to Railway property or interruption to Rail traffic.

(c) Zone-wise and year-wise number of deaths in the incidents at unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) caused due to negligence of road vehicle users during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

Railways	2013-14 (from 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014)	2014-15 (from 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015)	2015-16 (from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2016)
	Death	Death	Death
Central	1	0	0
East Coast	10	5	0
East Central	13	16	0
Eastern	0	0	0
North Central	2	1	5
North Eastern	18	30	10
Northeast Frontier	5	0	2
Northern	7	22	23
North Western	19	11	9
South Central	4	20	0
Southeast Central	4	1	0
South Eastern	7	5	6
Southern	1	4	0
South Western	3	6	1
West Central	2	1	0
Western	2	8	1
Konkan	0	0	0
TOTAL	98	130	57

Modernisation of railway stations in co-operation with States

757. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have any proposal to modernise/upgrade a number of railway stations which are in a dilapidated condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Zone-wise;
- (c) whether Railways have identified certain stations to be developed as model stations in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Zone-wise;
- (d) whether Railways have sought the cooperation of State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the response of the States thereto and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Modernisation of station is not undertaken on the basis of any station being in dilapidated condition. However, adequate efforts are being made to maintain stations in good condition.

(c) The 'Model Station' scheme was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. 594 stations were identified for development under Model Station Scheme. The State-wise and Zone-wise name of stations identified under the Model Station Scheme are as under:-

State-wise list of 594 identified stations under Model Station Scheme

State	Name of stations
Assam (15)	Dibrugarh, Gosaigaon, Guwahati, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya, Kokrajhar, Lumding, New Bongaigaon, New Tinsukia, Rangiya Jn., Silchar, Srirampur, Tezpur, Bongaigaon and Tinsukia.
Andhra Pradesh (44)	Dharmavaram Jn., Guntakal, Guntur, Kakinada Town, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Palasa, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Anakapalli, Anantapur, Bhimavaram Town, Cuddapah, Eluru, Godavari, Ongole, Samalkot, Tenali, Adoni, Chirala, Kurnool Town, Machilipatnam, Palakollu,

State	Name of stations
	Tadepalligudem, Tanuku, Tuni, Bhimavaram, Dhone, Gooty, Gudivada, Gudur, Nadikudi, Nidadavolu, Pakala, Renigunta, Annavaram, Bhadrachalam Road, Mantralayam Road, Srikalahasti and Nandyal.
Bihar (55)	Akshayawat Rai Nagar, Ara, Araria Court, Barauni, Begu Sarai, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Chhapra, Dehri-on-Sone, Danapur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hajipur Jn., Jamalpur Jn., Janakpur Road, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Mokama, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nayagaon, Narkatiaganj jn., Nawadah, Patna Jn., Purnea jn., Sagauli jn. Sasaram, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sitamarhi, Siwan Jn., Sonepur, Sultanganj, Patna Sa-hib, Bakhtiyarpur, Biharsharif, Jamui, Jhajha, Kiul, Lakheesarai, Rajendra Nagar (T), Rajgir, Anugrah Narayan Road, Raxaul, Saharsa, Madhubani, Barh, Bhabua Road, Dalsinghsarai, Phulwarisarif, Bariarpur and Mananpur.
Chandigarh (1)	Chandigarh.
Chhattisgarh (8)	Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Raigarh, Champa, Bhatapara, Tilda and Rajnandgaon.
Delhi (9)	Delhi, Delhi Cantt, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, H.Nizamuddin, Nangloi, New Delhi, Delhi Shahdra, Sabzi Mandi and Shakurbasti.
Gujarat (29)	Ahmedabad, Anand Jn., Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dwarka, Gandhidham Jn., Gandhigram, Navsari, Okha, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Vapi, Ankleshwar, Nadiad, New Bhuj, Palanpur, Jamnagar, Billimora, Udhana, Maninagar, Mahesana, Dahod, JHapa, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Verawal.
Goa (2)	Madgaon and Vasco-de-gama.
Himachal Pradesh (1)	Shimla.

State	Name of stations
Haryana (18)	Ambala Cantt, Faridabad, Hissar, Kalka, Panipat Jn., Rewari, Rohtak, Ballabhgarh, Karnal, Sonipat, Jagadhari, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Chandi Mandir, Bhiwani, Sirsa, Bhodwal Majri and Kosli.
Jammu and Kashmir (2)	Jammu Tawi and Kathua.
Jharkhand (16)	Baidyanathdham, Bokaro Steel City, Chakradharpur, Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Hatia, Jasidih, Koderma, Madhupur, Parasnath, Ranchi, Tatanagar, Sahibganj, Barharwa, Barkakana and Garhwa Road.
Karnataka (26)	Bangalore Cantt., Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hospet Jn., Hubli Jn., Mangalore, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Toranagallu, Kankanadi, Bidar, Yadgir, Belgaum, Bellary jn., Yesvanthpur jn., #Alnavar, Bangalore City, Bangarpet jn., Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Krishnarajapuram, Londa jn., and Tumkur.
Kerala (19)	Alwaye, Calicut, Cannanore, Chengannaur, Ernakulam Jn., Kayankulam, Kottayam, Palghat Jn., Quilon, Trichur, Trivandrum Central, Varkala, Shoranur, Tellicherry, Tiruvalla, Ernakulam Town, Badagara, Tirur and Alleppey.
Madhya Pradesh (34)	Bamnia, Bhopal, Babina, Damoh, Gwalior, Guna, Habibganj, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni Jn., Pipariya, Ratlam, Satna, Ujjain, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Singrauli, Morena, Shahdol, Mhow, Dewas, Mandsaur, Nagda, Nimach, Madanmahal, Sagour, Maihar, Rewa, Itarsi, Bina, Vidisha and Chhindwara.
Maharashtra (45)	Akola Jn., Bandra Terminus, Bhusaval, Chandrapur, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur), Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dharangaon, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Kurla (Lokmanya Tilak Terminus), Malkapur, Mumbai CST, Mumbai Central, Nagpur, Nanded,

State	Name of stations
	Nasik Road, Pune, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Lonavala, Manmad, Amrawati, Miraj, Ahmednagar, Matheran, Badnera, Chalisgaon, Devlali, Shegaon, Ballarshah, Karad, Sangli, Satara, Daund, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Mudkhed, Purna, Nagarsol, Parlivaijnath, Gondia and Nandurbar.
Nagaland (1)	Dimapur.
Odisha (23)	Badakhandita, Balasore, Berhampur, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Byree, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Golantra, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jharsuguda, Kapilas Road, Khurda Road, Puri, Rahama, Rayagada, Rourkela, #Sambalpur, Surla Road, Titlagarh, Balugaon, Sambalpur Road and Kesinga.
Puduchery (1)	Puducherry.
Punjab (18)	Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Beas, Bhatinda, Dhuri Jn., Firozpur, Jullundur City, Ludhiana, Pathankot, Patiala, Chakki Bank, Jalandhar Cantt, Phagwara, Sirhand jn., Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Rajpura and Abohar.
Rajasthan (27)	Abu Road, Ajmer, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Nimbahera, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Ganga Nagar, Udaipur, Alwar, Falna, Rani, Marwar jn., Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali Marwar, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Makrana, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Bharatpur, Gangapur City, Rana Pratapnagar and Kishangarh.
Tamil Nadu (27)	Arakkonam jn, Chengalpattu, Chennai Central, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Coimbatore, Erode Jn., Kanniyakumari, Katpadi, Madurai, Mambalam, Rameswaram, Salem Jn., Tiruchchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruttani, Tuticorin, Jolarpettai, Dindigul, Tiruppur, Thanjavur, Nagercoil, Ambur, Kovilpatti, Virudhunagar, Villupuram jn. and Hasur.

State	Name of stations
Telangana (13)	Hyderabad, Kacheguda, Secunderabad, Kazipet, Khammam, Manchiryal, Ramagundam, Tandur, Dornakal, Vikarabad, Basar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad.
Tripura (1)	Dharmanagar.
Uttar Pradesh (82)	Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Badshah Nagar, Ballia, Bareilly, Basti, Baraut, Baghpat Road, Deoria Sadar, Etawah, Faizabad, Garhmukteshwar, Ghaziabad, Gonda Jn., Gorakhpur, Izzatnagar Jn, Jhansi, Kanpur Central, Katra, Lucknow (NR), Lucknow (NER), Mau Jn., Mathura Jn., Meerut City, Manduadih, Mughalsarai, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Prayag, Rae-Bareilly Jn., Rawatpur, Saharanpur, Tundla, Varanasi, Renukot, Chopan, Meerut Cantt., Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Bhadohi, Akbarpur, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Barabanki, Shahganj, Unnao, Janghai, Najibabad, Rampur, Hardoi, Hapur, Chandausi, Mirzapur, Banda, Raja Ki Mandi, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Naini, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Lalitpur, Orai, Lucknow City, Allahabad City, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Barhani, Belthra Road, Bhatni jn., Farrukhabad, Ghazipur City, Kasganj, Khalilabad, Lakhimpur, Salempur, Sitapur, Varanasi City, Deoband and Kaimganj.
Uttarakhand(7)	Dehradun, Haridwar, Kathgodam, Roorkee, Rishikesh, Kashipur and Lalkuan.
West Bengal (70)	Alipurduar Jn., Adra, Alubari Road, Andal Jn., Asansol, Bagnan, Bandel, Bardhaman, Barasat, Basirhat, Bishnupur, Bolpur, Budge Budge, Baruipur Jn., Bidhannagar Road, Bongaon, Canning, Contai Road, Cooch Behar, New Cooch Behar, Dalkolha, Dhakuria, Dum Dum, Dankuni, Durgapur, Garia, Garbeta, Ghutiari Sharif, Ghum, Harishchandrapur, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Jhargram, Kharagpur, Krishnagar

State	Name of stations
	Road, Kulti, Kolaghat, Labpur, *Maal Bazar, Madhyamgram, Malda Town, Mecheda, Midnapore, Murshidabad, New Alipurduar, New Jalpaiguri, New Farakka, Nabadwip Dham, New Mai Jn., Raniganj, Ranaghat Jn., Raiganj, Siliguri Town, Santragachi Jn., Sealdah, Sonarpur, Sainthia, Tamluk, Tollyganj, Tarakeswar, *Ultadanga Jn., Ulubaria, Barrackpur, Naihati, Rishra, Srirampur, Rampurhat, Sheoraphulli, Chandannagar and Purulia.

*Closed

Railway-wise list of 594 stations selected as 'Model Stations' for provision of upgraded passenger amenities

Railway	Name of stations
Central (35)	Akola, Bhusaval, Chandrapur, Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus (Kolhapur), Dadar, Gulbarga, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Kurla (Lokmanya Tilak Terminus), Malkapur, Mumbai CST, Nagpur, Nasik Road, Pune, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Lonavala, Khandwa, Manmad, Amrawati, Miraj, Ahmednagar, Matheran, Badnera, Burhanpur, Chalisgaon, Devlali, Shegaon, Betul, Ballarshah, Karad, Sangli, Satara and Daund.
Eastern (51)	Andal Jn., Asansol, Baidyanathdham, Bandel, Barasat, Bardhaman, Baruipur Jn., Basirhat, Bhagalpur, Bidhannagar Road, Bolpur, Bongaon, Budge Budge, Canning, Dankuni, Dhakuria, Dum Dum, Durgapur, Garia, Ghutiari Sharif, Howrah, Jamalpur Jn., Jasidih, Krishnagar Road, Kulti, Labpur, Madhupur, Madhyamgram, Malda Town, Murshidabad, Nabadwip Dham, New Farakka, Ranaghat Jn., Raniganj, Sainthia, Sealdah, Sonarpur, Sultanganj, Tarakeswar, Tollyganj, Ultadanga, Barrackpur, Naihati, Rishra, Srirampur, Rampurhat, Sheoraphulli, Chandannagar, Sahibganj, Barharwa and Bariarpur.

Railway	Name of stations
East Central (55)	Akshayawat Rai Nagar, Ara, Buxar, Barauni Jn., Begusarai, Bettiah, Daltonganj, Danapur, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Dehri-on-Sone, Gaya, Hajipur Jn., Janakpur Road, Khagaria, Koderma, Mokama, Motihari, Mughalsarai, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nayagaon, Narkatiaganj jn, Nawadah, Parasnath, Patna, Sagauli jn, Sasaram, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sitamarhi, Sonapur Jn., Barkakana, Patna Sahib, Bakhtiyarpur, Biharsharif, Jamui, Jhajha, Kiul, Lakheesarai, Rajendra Nagar (T), Rajgir, Anugrah Narayan Road, Raxaul, Saharsa, Madhubani, Renukot, Singrauli, Chopan, Garhwa Road, Barh, Bhabua Road, Dalsinghsarai, Phulwarisarif and Mananpur.
East Coast (24)	Badakhandita, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur, Byree, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Golanthra, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Kapilas Road, Khurda Road, Puri, Rahama, Sambalpur, Surla Road, Titlagarh, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagarara, Srikakulam, Palasa, Rayagada, Balugaon, Sambalpur Road and Kesinga.
Northern (80)	Ambala Cantt, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Ayodhya, Baghpat Road, Baraut, Bareilly, Bhatinda, Beas, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Delhi, Delhi Cantt, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Dhuri Jn., Faizabad, Farid-abad, Firozpur, Garhmukteshwar, Ghaziabad, Haridwar, H. Nizamuddin, Jullundur City, Jammu Tawi, Kalka, Kathua, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Merrut City, Moradabad, Nangloi, New Delhi, Panipat Jn., Pathankot, Patiala, Prayag, Rae-Bareilly Jn., Saharanpur, Shimla, Varanasi, Rohtak, Delhi Shahdra, Ballabgarh, Kamal, Sonapat, Meerut Cantt., Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Bhadohi, Akbarpur, Chakki Bank, Jalandhar Cantt, Phagwara, Shahjahanpur, Jagadhari, Sirhand jn., Muzaffarnagar, Kurukshetra, Sabzi Mandi, Palwal, Shakurbasti, Barabanki, Shahganj, Unnao, Janghai,

Railway	Name of stations
	Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Roorkee, Najibabad, Rampur, Hardoi, Hapur, Chandausi, Rishikesh, Rajpura, Chandi Mandir, Abohar, Deoband and Bhodwal Majri.
North Central (21)	Agra Cantt, Agra Fort, Aligarh, Allahabad Jn., Etawah, Gwalior, Jhansi, Kanpur Central, Mathura Jn., Tundla, Mirzapur, Banda, Morena, Raja Ki Mandi, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Naini, Babina, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Lalitpur and Orai.
North Eastern (34)	Badshah Nagar, Ballia, Basti, Chhapra Jn., Deoria Sadar, Gonda Jn., Gorakhpur, Izzatnagar Jn., Kathgodam, Katra, Lucknow, Manduadih, Mau Jn., Pilibhit, Rawatpur, Siwan Jn., Lucknow City, Allahabad City, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Barhani, Belthra Raod, Bhatni jn, Farrukhabad, Ghazipur City, Kasganj, Kashipur, Khalilabad, Lakhimpur, Lalkuan, Salempur, Sitapur, Varanasi City and Kaimganj.
Northeast Frontier(35)	Alipurduar Jn., Alubari Road, Araria Court, Coochbehar, Dalkolha, Dharmanagar, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Ghum, Gosaigaonhat, Guwahati, Harishchandrapur, Jalpaiguri, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya, Katihar, Kishanganj, Kokrajhar, Lumding, Maal Bazar, New Alipurduar, New Bongaigaon, New Coochbehar, New Jalpaiguri, New Mai Jn., New Tinsukia, Purnea jn., Raiganj, Rangia Jn., Silchar, Siliguri Town, Srirampur, Tezpur, Bongaigaon and Tinsukia.
North Western (26)	Abu Road, Ajmer, Bikaner, Hissar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rewari, Sri Ganga Nagar, Udaipur, Alwar, Falna, Rani, Marwar jn., Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali Marwar, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Makrana, Suratgarh, Bhiwani, Hanumangarh, Sirsa, Rana Pratapnagar, Kishanganj and Kosli.
Southern (48)	Alwaye, Arakkonam Jn., Calicut, Cannanore, Chengannaur, Chengalpattu, Chennai Beach,

Railway	Name of stations
	Chennai Central, Chennai Egmore, Coimbatore, Ernakulam Jn., Erode Jn., Kanniyakurnari, Katpadi, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Madurai, Mambalam, Mangalore, Palghat, Pondicherry, Quilon (Kollam), Rameswaram, Salem, Tiruchchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruttani, Trichur, Trivandrum Central, Tuticorin, Varkala, Jolarpettai, Dindigul, Shoranur, Tellicherry, Tiruppur, Thanjavur, Nagercoil, Tiruvalla, Ernakulam Town, Ambur, Kovilpatti, Virudhunagar, Badagara, Kankanadi, Tirur, Villupuram jn. and Alleppey.
South Central (64)	Dharmavaram Jn., Guntakal, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kacheguda, Kakinada Town, Nanded, Nellore, Raichur, Rajahmundry, Secunderabad, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Warangal, Anakapalli, Anantapur, Aurangabad, Bhimavaram Town, Cuddapah, Eluru, Godavari, Jalna, Kazipet, Khammam, Ongole, Parbhani, Samalkot, Tenali, Adoni, Chirala, Kurnool Town, Machilipatnam, Manchiryal, Palakollu, Ramagundam, Tadepalligudem, Tandur, Tanuku, Tuni, Yadgir, Bhimavaram, Dhone, Dornakal, Gooty, Gudivada, Gudur, Mudkhed, Nadikudi, Nidadavolu, Pakala, Purna, Renigunta, Vikarabad, Annavaram, Basar, Bhadrachalam Road, Bidar, Mantralayam Road, Nagarsol, Nalgonda, Parliviainath, Srikkalahasti, Nandyal and Nizamabad.
South Eastern (22)	Adra, Bagnan, Balasore, Bishnupur, Bokaro Steel City, Chakradharpur, Contai Road, Garbeta, Hatia, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Kharagpur, Kolaghat, Mecheda, Midnapore, Ranchi, Rourkela, Santragachi Jn., Tamluk, Tatanagar, Ulubaria and Purulia.
South East Central (11)	Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Raigarh, Gondia, Champa, Shahdol, Bhatapara, Tilda, Rajnandgaon and Chhindwara.

Railway	Name of stations
South Western (22)	Bangalore Cantt, Bijapur, Hospet, Hubli, Mysore, Shimoga Town, Toranagallu, Vasco-de-gama, Belgaum, Bellary jn, Yesvanthpur jn., Alnavar, Bangalore City, Bangarpet jn., Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Hasur, Krishnarajapuram, Londa jn., and Tumkur.
Western (45)	Ahmedabad, Anand Jn., Bamnia, Bandra Terminus, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Chittaurgarh, Dadar, Dharangaon, Dwarka, Gandhidham, Gandhigram, Indore, Mumbai Central, Navsari, Nimbahera, Okha, Rajkot, Ratlam, Surat, Ujjain, Vadodara, Valsad, Vapi, Ankleshwar, Nadiad, New Bhuj, Palanpur, Mhow, Jamnagar, Billimora, Udhana, Nandurbar, Maninagar, Mahesana, Dahod, Dewas, Mandsaur, Nagda, Nimach, Hapa, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Verawal.
West Central (20)	Bhopal, Damoh, Habibganj, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Katni Jn., Kota, Pipariya, Satna, Sawai Madhopur, Madanmahal, Sagour, Maihar, Rewa, Itarsi, Bina, Bharatpur, Gangapur City and Vidisha.
KRCL(1)	Madgaon.

(d) and (e) Indian Railways have planned to offer 'A-1' & 'A' category stations (about 400 in number) for redevelopment on 'as is where is basis' by inviting open bids from interested parties. Station redevelopment projects require close coordination with the State Government/local bodies in order to get necessary clearances such as mutation of land, change of land use, heritage clearance (if required), NOCs from local bodies etc. Hon'ble Minister of Railways has written letters to Chief Ministers of all States requesting them to nominate coordinating officer in their respective States to facilitate these clearances. A few State Governments have nominated coordinating officers in this regard.

Station redevelopment projects are complex in nature and require detailed techno-economic feasibility studies and statutory clearances from local bodies. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated, at this stage.

High-speed train between New Delhi and Chennai

758. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to introduce a high-speed train between New Delhi and Chennai;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete this project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) High Speed train project between New Delhi and Chennai is not a sanctioned project. However, it has been decided to undertake a feasibility study between Delhi-Nagpur as part of New Delhi- Chennai corridor through Government to Government co-operation with China.

- (c) No time can be fixed at present.
- (d) Does not arise.

Bullet train between Ahmedabad and Mumbai

759. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is spending huge amount of money on Bullet train between Ahmedabad and Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details of the cost of the project and the present status of the project; and
- (c) what would be the detailed terms and conditions with Japan for their financial and technical assistance for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project has been sanctioned at total completion cost of ₹ 97,636 crore as per details below (in ₹):

- Construction cost : 44,621 crore
(Track/Station/Depot/Electric/
Signalling & Telecom)
- Rolling Stock : 5,255 crore

- Land : 9,863 crore
- Miscellaneous : 27,533 crore
(Management/Contingency/
Escalation/Consultancy/Import Duty etc.)
- Interest during construction : 10,359 crore

The feasibility study of the project has been completed and implementing agency (National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited) has been formed in February, 2016.

(c) The project will be implemented through financial and technical assistance from Government of Japan. The assistance involves provision of Japanese Yen loan for approximately 81% of total project cost at 0.1% per annum interest for 50 years with 15 years moratorium and transfer of technologies of construction.

Incidents of chain-pulling of trains

760. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidents of chain-pulling of trains registered during the last five years, year-wise and zone-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering to amend the existing lenient provisions of the concerned law to make it tougher and deterrent and ensure smooth running of trains as also to prevent unnecessary harassment of passengers; and
- (c) whether Railways are going to issue strict advisory to its zones to act swiftly during such incidents to catch and punish the guilty persons so as to curb this activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The number of incidents of chain-pulling in trains registered during the last five years, year-wise and zone-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) At present, no proposal is under consideration to amend the penal provisions contained in section 141 of the Railways Act.

(c) Necessary instructions are issued periodically to zones to take prompt action against offenders involved in unwarranted chain-pulling under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.

Statement

Number of incidents of chain-pulling of trains registered during the last five years, year-wise and zone-wise

Railway	Number of incidents of Alarm Chain Pulling registered				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	909	818	1322	1373	3705
Eastern	953	807	642	746	1253
East Central	7247	4960	4172	4092	4556
East Coast	635	895	699	481	728
Northern	1133	2368	2062	1999	3785
North Central	2073	3329	2937	2708	4115
North Eastern	1444	1387	986	1398	1756
Northeast Frontier	78	81	105	95	360
North Western	1282	1311	1370	1512	2143
Southern	1992	2272	2095	2224	2609
South Central	662	481	478	552	1343
South Eastern	101	320	350	544	679
Southeast Central	161	217	157	264	381
South Western	159	193	139	140	246
Western	706	673	822	913	1237
West Central	2983	3750	3250	3246	5346

Bomb in Mahanagari Express

†761. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a live time bomb was found in Coach No. S-3 of Mahanagari Express train going from Varanasi to Mumbai on 28-29 January, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this time bomb was very powerful; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future and special precautions being advised by Government to the railway passengers while travelling?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One live bomb was found in Coach No.S-3 of Mahanagari Express Ex. Varanasi to Mumbai on 28.01.2016 which was disposed of by Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad of Allahabad outside the station premises of Manikpur. Government Railway Police/Manikpur Railway Station registered a case vide crime no.51/2016 dated 29.01.2016 under section 307/124(A) IPC, 4/5 Explosive Act, 07, Criminal Law Amendment Act and 150, 152 Railways Act against unknown person. The intensity of the bomb is yet to be ascertained by the Forensic lab.

(c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of the GRP for the security of Railways.

The following measures are being taken by Railways to prevent such incidents:-

- (i) On vulnerable and identified routes/ sections, 2300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
- (ii) An integrated security system consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. have been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
- (iii) Modern Security Gadgets like CCTVs, DFMDs and HHMDs etc. have been installed at important and sensitive railway stations.
- (iv) Sniffer Dog Squads are utilized at important stations and in trains to check the explosives, if any.
- (v) RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by GRP.
- (vi) Frequent announcements are made through Public Address Systems to call upon the travelling public to be on the look-out for suspicious items at railway stations/in running trains and to report the same to RPF and GRP.

Facilities for disabled and senior citizens on trains and at railway stations

762. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether wheelchair facility has been provided for disabled and senior citizens

at all railway stations and the cost of the same, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor and timeline for such provision at all stations;

(b) whether a designated disabled-friendly coach is available on all trains, if so, details thereof and amenities provided, if not, reasons therefor and the timeline for implementation of the same; and

(c) whether Government plans to increase services provided at stations to the disabled and senior citizens, if so, details thereof and timeline of implementation of the same, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Instructions exist for provision of Wheel Chair at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice.

(b) Almost all the Mail/Express trains (except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Janshatabdi, AC Special, Duronto) including Garib Rath trains have been provided with at least one disabled friendly coach. SLRD (Second Class Cum Luggage Cum Guard Van and Disabled friendly compartment) coaches and Power Cars for Garib Rath trains having provisions for PWD (Persons with Disability) Compartment with air-conditioning are already in service. These coaches have wider entrance doors for wheelchair access. Besides, following features are also provided:

- (i) Wider entrance doors of 920 mm width against 782 mm in conventional body side doors.
- (ii) Handrails on side walls for providing assistance to the disabled.
- (iii) Wider aisle of 1050 mm instead of usual 570 mm (the seats alongside the sidewall have been removed).
- (iv) Wider cushioned Berths - 707 mm instead of 607 mm in conventional coaches.
- (v) To accommodate wheel chairs, space between berths increased to 1201 mm against usual 542 mm.
- (vi) Larger Lavatory: 1947 mm square instead of 1540 mm x 1189 mm.
- (vii) Wider lavatory door provided: 840 mm instead of usual 520 mm.
- (viii) Additional grab rails provided in the lavatory.
- (ix) Lower height of wash basin and mirror in the toilet.

(c) Zonal Railways have been authorised to introduce 'Battery Operated Vehicles' at major Railway Stations for Disabled, Old Aged and sick Passengers on first come first served basis through sponsorship from individuals, NGOs, trusts, Charitable institutions, Corporates and PSUs/Corporate Houses under their Corporate Social Responsibility with no charge to passenger or to the Railway.

Provision/augmentation of amenities at stations, including those for differently abled passengers is a continuous process. In order to provide better accessibility to differently abled passengers, short term facilities as detailed below have been planned at all stations:

- 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).
- At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by differently-abled persons.
- 'May I help you' Booth.

In addition, long term facilities as detailed below have been planned at 'A-1', 'A' and 'B' category stations:

- Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer.
- Engraving on edges of platform.

Instructions have been issued to zonal railways for providing above facilities at all 'A-1' category stations by July, 2016 and to provide all identified short term facilities at 50% of stations by March, 2018.

Setting up of joint ventures with State Governments

763. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the proposal to set up joint ventures with State Governments with an initial paid up capital of ₹ 100 crores with half of it coming from the State;

(b) whether the decision of Government will allow Railways to enter into agreements with other States for last-mile connectivity and station modernisation projects;

(c) whether Railways have recently signed MoUs with any State Government and if so, name of the State(s); and

(d) how far the joint venture would ensure State Governments participation in implementation of railway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) In order to meet the growing demand for new projects and also to expedite ongoing projects, Ministry of Railways have launched a scheme of project development, financing and monitoring through Joint Ventures/SPVs with State Governments. This will, *interalia*, include surveys, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and getting requisite approvals, processing for sanctioning and monitoring of identified projects including last mile connectivity, capacity enhancement and station redevelopment projects.

Each JV would have an initial paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore. Based on the quantum of projects to be undertaken, the authorized equity share capital and the paid up capital can be enhanced from time to time with the approval of Railway Board and the State Government.

Government of Karnataka was the first State to set up Joint Venture (JV) Company with Ministry of Railways (MoR) for taking up Railway Projects in their State. Later, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for setting up JV Companies by Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Chhattisgarh and Telangana have also been signed.

Non-availability of pantry car in long distance trains

764. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many long distance trains do not have their own pantry cars;

(b) if so, how the passengers are served food in those trains; and

(c) how the quality of the externally loaded food is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) At present, there are 245 pairs of long distance trains having travel time of more than 24 hours, where pantry cars are not available. In trains not provided with pantry cars, catering services are provided through Train Side Vending (TSV) and/or through static catering units at en-route stations. Passengers can also book their choice of food through E- catering scheme.

(c) Steps taken to ensure quality catering services are provided on the Railways *interalia* include: (i) Engagement of reputed food chains/brands to provide quality food under E-catering and Ready to Eat meal schemes, (ii) Strengthening the supervision and monitoring system at different levels to check quality of food being supplied to passengers, (iii) Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public, (iv) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services, (v) Operation of all India Helpline (No. 138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services, (vi) A Twitter handle with the address @IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services, (vii) Third Party Audit of catering services to be conducted at periodic intervals by independent auditors and zonal railways are empanelling reputed auditing agencies accredited by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies), (viii) Stringent conditions for award of catering contracts.

Shortage of coaches in Kerala

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Railways that in late March/early April, there was acute shortage of coaches making train travel difficult in Kerala;
- (b) whether railway authorities have noticed that it was due to delayed return of repaired railway coaches from Chennai and not making new coaches available; and
- (c) whether Railways will provide necessary number of new coaches and make arrangement for repair of coaches and engines on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At present, adequate number of coaches are available for running the scheduled services on Southern Railway which includes the State of Kerala.

(b) The Railway workshops at Perambur, Chennai turned out 2708 coaches in 2015-16 after repair, which is only marginally less than the targets allotted to these workshops despite heavy rains that led to flooding of the shops for a number of days.

(c) Yes, Sir. Allotment of new coaches to all Zonal Railways including Southern Railway is an on-going process and will be done in phased manner considering demand and availability of coaches. Further, Railway Workshops at Perambur, Chennai have been given a target of repair of 249 coaches per month in 2016-17.

Moreover, Railways have made arrangements to ensure repair of engines on time.

Shunting out pantry cars under new catering policy

766. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to shunt out pantry cars under new catering policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have decided to do away with one of the two pantry cars on eight Rajdhani trains, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No instructions have been issued to detach pantry cars from trains.

(b) Instructions have been issued regarding detachment of second pantry car from 9 pairs of Rajdhani Express trains viz. Train No. 12301-02/12305-06 (Howrah Rajdhani), 12313-14 (Sealdah Rajdhani), 12951-52 (Mumbai Rajdhani), 12953-54 (August Kranti Rajdhani), 12957-58 (Ahmedabad Rajdhani), 12423-24/12435-36 (Dibrugarh Guwahati Rajdhani) and 12309-10 (Patna Rajdhani), at par with other Rajdhani trains which had a single pantry car. The detached second pantry car has been replaced with AC-3 Tier coaches in order to augment passenger carrying capacity which will enable generation of additional revenues for Railways, without compromising on catering facilities to passengers.

Wagon maintenance factory at Narla in Kalahandi, Odisha

767. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wagon maintenance factory at Narla in Kalahandi, Odisha;

(b) how much fund had been sanctioned for the project and on what date;

(c) whether the MoS Railways had laid its foundation stone on 25 February, 2014;

(d) the reasons for delay to start the project;

(e) when the DPR of this project was finalised; and

(f) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No wagon maintenance factory has been sanctioned at Narla in Kalahandi of Odisha.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) to (f) Do not arise.

Laying of new railway lines

768. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of places where laying of new railway lines is in progress along with the date of starting the work and the likely date of completion; and
- (b) the details of places where doubling of railway lines is in progress along with the date of start and the likely date of completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2016, there are 166 ongoing New Lines and 253 ongoing Doubling projects which are spread across the country. Details of the projects giving names of end stations and intermediate important stations are available in Pink Book submitted to the House alongwith Budget papers on 25.02.2016. As a successful execution of projects requires detailed survey, geotechnical investigations, preparation of plan and designs, land acquisition, inviting and finalization of tenders and execution, it is not feasible to maintain date of actual start. Every railway project requires number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, *interalia*, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc; and also clearances of Archeological Survey of India if the alignment passes in vicinity of a protected monument, local bodies for projects passing through urban areas, etc. which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances causes delay in completion of the projects. As many of these activities are beyond the control of Railways, it is not feasible to fix timelines for completion of all the projects.

Electrification of railway lines

769. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of places where electrification of railway lines is in progress along with the date of starting the work and the likely date of completion; and

(b) the details of places/sectors where gauge conversion or laying of new railway lines has been completed but regular mail, express or passenger trains have not been started, along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Details of railway lines on which Railway Electrification work is in progress are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of inclusion in Pink Book	Route Kilometre	Railway
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Barabanki-Gorakhpur-Barauni; incl. Siwan-Thawe	2007-08	757	North Eastern and East Central
2.	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi incl. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	2007-08	275	Northern
3.	Laksar-Dehradun (Material Modification of Ambala-Moradabad)	2011-12	79	Northern
4.	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati incl. Katihar-Barsoi	2008-09	836	East Central and Northeast Frontier
5.	Shoranur-Mangalore-Penambur	2010-11	328	Southern
6.	Rohtak-Bhatinda-Lehra Muhabat	2010-11	252	Northern
7.	Gondia-Balharshah	2010-11	250	South East Central
8.	Daund-Manmad incl. Puntamba-Shirdi	2010-11	255	Central
9.	Pandabeswar-Sainthia-Pakur incl. Khana-Sainthia	2010-11	205	Eastern
10.	Yelahanka - Dharmavaram - Gooty incl. Penukonda-Dharmavaram <i>via</i> Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam	2010-11	306	South Central and South Western

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Rosa-Sitapur-Burhwal	2011-12	181	Northern and North Eastern
12.	Vizianagaram - Rayagada - Titlagarh - Raipur	2011-12	465	East Coast
13.	Alwar - Rewari	2011-12	82	North Central
14.	Kumedpur - Malda - Singhabad and Pakur - Malda	2012-13	153	Eastern and Northeast Frontier
15.	Jharsuguda - Sambalpur - Titlagarh and Jharsuguda - Ib Bypass	2012-13	238	East Coast
16.	Manheru - Hissar	2012-13	74	North Western
17.	Nallapadu - Guntakal incl. Gooty -Pendekallu	2012-13	426	South Central
18.	Andal - Sitarampur via Jamunia - Ikra and Sripur with Kajoramgram -Sonachara bypass line with 6 colliery sidings	2012-13	57	Eastern
19.	Guntakal - Bellary - Hospet incl. Tornagallu - Ranjitpura Branch Line	2012-13	138	South Central and South Western
20.	Amla - Chhindwara - Kalumna	2012-13	257	Central and South East Central
21.	Itarsi - Katni - Manikpur incl. Satna -Rewa and Manikpur - Chheoki	2012-13	653	North Central and West Central
22.	Sambalpur - Angul	2012-13	156	East Coast
23.	Garwa Road - Chopan - Singrauli	2012-13	257	East Central
24.	Delhi Sarai Rohilla - Rewari - Palanpur - Ahmedabad, incl. Kalol -Gandhinagar - Khodiyar and Alwar -Bandikui - Jaipur - Phulera	2013-14	1087	Northern, North Western and Western

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Jakhal - Hisar	2013-14	79	Northern
26.	Rajpura - Dhuri - Lehra Mohabat	2013-14	151	Northern
27.	Jakhal - Dhuri - Ludhiana	2013-14	123	Northern
28.	Singapur Road - Damanjodi	2013-14	152	East Coast
29.	Katwa-Azimganj-Nalhati and Azimganj -Tildanga/New Farakka incl. Nalhati and Azimganj bypass line	2013-14 (S)	200	Eastern
30.	Manpur-Tilaiya-Bakhtiarpur	2014-15	132	East Central
31.	Chhapra-Ballia-Ghazipur- Varanasi-Allahabad	2014-15	330	North Eastern
32.	Singrauli-Katni	2015-16	260	West Central
33.	Ahmedabad-Rajkot	2015-16	233	Western
34.	Mehsana-Viramgam-Samakhiyali	2015-16	292	Western
35.	Erode-Karur-Tiruchchirapalli and Salem-Karur-Dindigul	2015-16	300	Southern
36.	Ratlam - Nimach - Chanderia - Kota	2015-16	348	West Central and Western
37.	Una Himachal-Amb Andaura	2015-16	25	Northern
38.	Koderma - Hazaribagh - Barkakana -Ranchi	2015-16	203	East Central
39.	Guntakal-Kalluru	2015-16	40	South Central
40.	Indore - Mhow	2015-16	21	Western
41.	Ghazipur - Aunrihar - Manduadih	2015-16	78	North Eastern
42.	Utretia - Rae Bareli - Amethi - Janghai	2015-16	214	Northern
43.	Kiul - Tilaya	2015-16	87	East Central
44.	Paddapalli - Lingampet - Jagtiyal	2015-16	83	South Central

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Panvel - Pen - Thai	2015-16	75	Central
46.	Tiruchchirappalli - Nagapattinam - Karaikkal Port	2015-16	153	Southern
47.	Idgah - Achnera - Mathura and Achnera - Bharatpur	2015-16	87	North Central
48.	Bonidanga Link Cabin / Bonidanga -Barharwa - Sahibganj - Kiul incl. Tinpahar - Rajmahal	2015-16	247	Eastern
49.	Pagidipalli - Nallapadu	2015-16	285	South Central
50.	Hissar - Bhatinda - Suratgarh - Phalodi - Jodhpur - Bhildi incl. Phalodi -Jaisalmer	2015-16	1230	North Western
51.	Valmiki Nagar - Narkatiaganj - Sugauli - Muzaffarpur incl. Sugauli -Raxaul	2015-16	240	East Central
52.	Jhansi - Manikpur incl. Khairar-Bhimsen	2015-16	409	North Central
53.	Ajmer - Berach - Mavli - Udaipur	2015-16	294	North Western
54.	Rohtak - Bhiwani	2015-16	48	North Western
55.	Manmad - Mudkhed - Dhone	2015-16	868	South Central
56.	Hospet - Hubli - Vasco da Gama	2015-16	346	South Western
57.	Zafrabad - Akbarpur - Tanda	2015-16	101	Northern
58.	Lalitpur - Udaipura	2015-16	32	North Central
59.	Jasai - Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	2015-16	9	Central

In addition to above, 18 numbers new Railway Electrification projects have been included in Railway Budget 2016-17 subject to obtaining requisite statutory clearances. Further, the targets for commissioning of Railway Electrification projects are fixed on yearly basis depending upon overall availability of resources.

(b) Railway-wise details of the section where gauge conversion or laying of new lines have been completed but regular mail, express or passenger trains have not been started are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Railway	Section
1.	East Central	Banmankhi-Purnia, Gauge Conversion Hazaribagh-Barkakana, New Line
2.	Eastern	Ahmadpur-Kandra, Gauge Conversion Banka-Chandan, New Line Barapasi-Hansidiha, New Line
3.	Northern	Jind-Sonepat New line
4.	North Central	Etawah-Mainpuri, New Line
5.	North Eastern	Chhapra -Thawe, Gauge Conversion
6.	Northeast Frontier	Kumarghat-Agartala, New Line, Agartala-Udaipur, New Line, Arunachal-Jiribam, Gauge Conversion, Katakhal-Bhairabi, Gauge Conversion Badarpur- Kurnarghat, Gauge Conversion
7.	North Western	Suratpura-Hanumangarh, Gauge Conversion
8.	Southern	Pollachi-Podanur, Gauge Conversion
9.	South Central	Yerraguntla-Nossam-Bangana Palli, New Line Jagityal - Morthad, New Line
10.	Western	Indore-Mhow, Gauge Conversion
11.	West Central	Mawai-Khargapur-Chhatarpur- Khajuraho, New Line

Opening of a section for passenger traffic entails statutory authorisation by commissioner of railway safety, compliance of any instructions by the commissioner, provision of requisite passenger amenities, provision of rolling stock for introduction of trains, provision of adequate security staff and related infrastructure where law and order situation warrants the same etc. In view of these works, a section may take some time for opening for passenger traffic, even after it is opened for goods traffic.

Doubling of railway lines

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

- (a) whether it has been proposed to double the Moradabad-Ramnagar and Rampur-Kathgodam railway lines;
- (b) if so, when the proposal was made and at what level it is pending at present;
- (c) by when the proposal for doubling of both these railway lines is likely to be approved; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Doubling of a section is taken up depending upon its capacity utilization, availability of funds, competing demands, etc. Present, traffic on Moradabad-Ramnagar and Rampur-Kathgodam railway lines has not yet reached the level to justify doubling.

New railway line in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) whether the team of railway officers had explored the possibility of Haldwani-Ritha Sahib *via* Chorgaliya rail line in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, whether the results are positive; and
- (c) if so, whether the funds for the survey of the above rail line would be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Surveys for Haldwani-Chorgaliya (21 km) and Haldwani-Ritha Sahib (60 km) have been taken up to examine the feasibility and viability for providing rail connectivity between Haldwani-Chorgaliya and Haldwani-Ritha Sahib. ₹ 0.50 lakh and ₹ 2.24 lakh have been provided for these two surveys respectively in the Budget 2016-17.

Land acquisition under Railway Amendment Act, 2008

772. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that land acquisition under the Railways (Amendment)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act, 2008 has facilitated better implementation of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007;

- (b) if so, whether it requires any further strengthening; and
- (c) if not, what is the proposal, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Land for Railway Projects is now acquired through Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008 which, *inter alia*, has the provision of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. Further, from 01.01.2015, the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, related to Rehabilitation and Resettlement have become applicable for land acquisition under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Appointment of third party auditor for catering services

773. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to appoint a third party auditor to look into the maintenance of catering standards and quality on trains, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a well known fact that the quality and standards of catering on trains have reached a very low level now-a-days; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Railways other than appointing a third party auditor to improve the catering services on trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Railways have decided to conduct Third Party Audit of catering services at periodic intervals by independent and reputed auditing agencies accredited by NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies). As per the guidelines issued in this regard, 16 Railway Zones have been divided into four groups with Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Railways as the nodal Zonal Railway for each group. The nodal zonal Railways have been entrusted to empanel these accredited auditing agencies for the third party audit for their respective group of Railways.

(b) and (c) Improvement of catering services is an on-going process. In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality

and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels. The passenger satisfaction levels are also regularly monitored through direct feedback and other means to address catering complaints. The steps taken to improve the quality of food in Railways *interalia* include: (i) Introduction of station based e-catering at all AI and A category stations for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice, (ii) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals), (iii) Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public, (iv) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services, (v) Operation of all India Helpline (No. 138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services (vi) A Twitter handle with the address @IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

Resource generation through market borrowings

774. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has generated resources through market borrowings, *i.e.*, low cost long term funds from insurance and pension funds, multilateral and bilateral agencies to expedite the completion of various railway projects which are facing severe financial crunch;

(b) if so, the details of borrowings made so far during the current financial year;

(c) the projects which have been identified to be completed through such borrowing; and

(d) the details of projects, if any, pertaining to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Funds from Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have been tied in the form of Extra Budgetary Resources (Institutional Finance) (EBR-IF) to finance various Railway projects for throughput enhancement for which adequate funding was not forthcoming due to resource constraints.

(b) No borrowing has yet been made in the current financial year 2016-17. However, the Railway Budget 2016-17 envisages raising funds to the tune of ₹ 20,985 crore through Extra Budgetary Resources - Institutional Finance (EBR-IF) for financing Railway projects.

(c) Railway projects being financed under EBR-IF in 2016-17 are as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects
Doubling	213
Railway Electrification	69
Workshops	59
Gauge Conversion	12
New Lines	6
Traffic Facilities	6
TOTAL	365

(d) Railway projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu for which funds have been allocated from Extra Budgetary Resources (Institutional Finance) are as under:-

- (i) Ampatm-Puttur new line (88 Km).
- (ii) Madurai-Tuticorin *via* Aruppukkottai new line (144 Km).
- (iii) Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Pollacrn-Coimbatore gauge conversion (225 Km).
- (iv) Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18Km).
- (v) Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4 Km).
- (vi) Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 Km).
- (vii) Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (103 Km) including Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line by gauge conversion of existing MG line alongwith electrification (30 Km).
- (viii) Villupuram-Dindigul doubling with electrification (273 Km).
- (ix) Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 Km).
- (x) Omalur-Mettur Dam doubling with electrification (29 Km).
- (xi) Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (47 Km) with bye pass line before Ponmalai (1 Km).
- (xii) Chennai Central-Basin Bridge 5th & 6th line.
- (xiii) Trivandrum-Kanniyakumari doubling (85 Km).

- (xiv) Madurai-Maniyachi-Tuticorine doubling (80 Km).
- (xv) Maniyachi-Nagarcoil doubling (170 Km).
- (xvi) Erode-Karur-Tiruchchirapalli and Salem-Karur-Dindigul (Electrification).
- (xvii) Timchchirapalli-Nagappattinam-Karaikkal Port (Electrification).
- (xviii) Perambur (Coach Workshop) - Shed for periodical overhauling of LHB coaches.
- (xix) Ponmalai - Engine test bed facility for GM loco engines.
- (xx) Erode (ELS) - Augmentation of infrastructure facilities to increase holding from 175 to 200 locos.
- (xxi) Erode Yard - Modernisation with provision of concrete apron and Goliath crane.
- (xxii) Palghat - Minimum and essential facilities for inspection of 8-car main line electrical multiple unit rakes.

Suggestions of Committee appointed to revamp catering policy

775. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Government appointed committee to revamp existing catering policy has said that Railways should not micro manage catering policies to the extent of fixing food menu on different trains;
- (b) whether the said committee has suggested Railways to take a slew of steps to check exorbitant pricing of meals;
- (c) whether the committee has also recommended that passengers on all trains must receive tea or coffee kits as presently provided on premium trains;
- (d) whether another recommendation was that meals may be provided as an option on many trains; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) A Committee was set up to consider the recommendations of Dr. Sreedharan Committee's Report to handover catering to Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and to examine the entire gamut of issues related to Catering services. The report of the Committee has been finalized and steps recommended

by the Committee *interalia* include that (i) Ministry of Railways should not micro manage catering policy guidelines. IRCTC should be given adequate freedom to create a new Menu suitable for train journey within certain outer boundaries rather than the existing large and elaborate menu, which is difficult to manage on trains, (ii) Sale of a-la-carte items on trains should be minimised and these meals should be available through E-Catering to check rampant overcharging and ensure availability of standard meals during travel, (iii) Zonal Railways and IRCTC to promote sale of Ready to Eat (RTE) items in place of a-la-carte items to passengers. The RTE meals shall be sold on MRP so that passengers get quality food without overcharging, (iv) Since the present fixation of prices of coffee/tea with tea bag at ₹ 7 has led to overcharging due to non-availability of change, an upward reconsideration of the present price may be compensated by provision of Coffee/Tea kit consisting of milk sachet and sugar sachet, as given on Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains, thereby creating upgraded options for passengers, (v) While the charges for Catering services should be included in the total fare as default in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains, passengers should have a choice to opt out of these services thereby reducing their total fare.

New regulatory framework for revision of fares

776. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to bring in a new regulatory framework to decide on revision of fares;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such a framework is likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) In the Rail Budget 2015-16, setting up of a mechanism for making regulations, setting performance standards, determining tariffs and dispute resolution was announced. In December 2015, Ministry of Railways brought out for public consultation a concept paper on regulatory framework and setting up of Rail Development Authority of India. The concept paper envisages an Authority to undertake functions of tariff determination, ensuring fair play and level playing field for private investments, setting efficiency and performance standards and dissemination of information.

At present, no time-frame has been fixed for setting up the Authority.

Irregularities in construction of conference hall

777. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from a Member of Parliament has been received regarding investigation into irregularities in construction of a conference hall in the building of Indian Railways Promotee Officers Federation, Basant Lane, Railway Colony, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) whether investigation has been conducted by Vigilance Department of Railways for irregularities in the above work, item-wise expenditure, total cost etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against persons responsible for the same; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A letter from an Hon'ble Member of Parliament, regarding delay in construction of Conference Hall of Indian Railway Promotee Officers' Federation (IRPOF) and investigation in this matter, was received. A joint inspection was done by General Secretary/ Northern Railway Promotee Officers' Association and Assistant Divisional Engineer/Northern Railway to assess the progress of the work. The construction of Conference Hall has already been completed. All the works which were proposed for improvement have been attended satisfactorily. A few additional works have been identified during inspection and are planned now for completion.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, vigilance investigation was not called for.

Setting-up plants for converting plastic to diesel

778. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether based on the success of a technology developed jointly by CSIR-IIP for converting plastic waste to petroleum products, Railways propose to implement three projects to convert its in-house generated waste plastic to diesel to run locomotives, if so, the details thereof along with present status of the proposal;

(b) the name of places where these projects are proposed to be set up and total estimated cost of each project;

(c) the total quantity of petroleum products likely to be produced by each of these plants; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Solar powered trains

779. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to run trains with solar power;

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

(c) if not, by when such proposal will be considered to save electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Unmanned railway level crossings

780. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unmanned railway level crossings are there in the entire country;

(b) whether Government has any plan to remove these unmanned railway level crossings to prevent accidents; and

(c) the number of accidents that occurred on such railway level crossings during the years 2013 -14 and 2014-15, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 9,340 unmanned level crossings in the country as on 01.04.2016.

(b) It is the endeavour of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings, in phased manner, by either of the following:

- Closure - Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/ negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).

- Merger - Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned/ unmanned level crossing or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- Manning- Phased manning of unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means.

(c) State-wise details of accidents at unmanned level crossings are not being maintained. However, Zone-wise number of accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	No. of Accidents during 2013-14	No. of Accidents during 2014-15
1.	Central Railway	1	0
2.	Eastern Railway	0	0
3.	East Central Railway	5	5
4.	East Coast Railway	3	2
5.	Northern Railway	6	9
6.	North Central Railway	2	1
7.	North Eastern Railway	5	6
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	3	0
9.	North Western Railway	10	8
10.	Southern Railway	1	2
11.	South Central Railway	1	2
12.	South Eastern Railway	4	2
13.	South East Central Railway	1	1
14.	South Western Railway	2	5
15.	Western Railway	2	6
16.	West Central Railway	1	1
	TOTAL	47	50

Cartels in supplying materials to Railways

781. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of prevalence of cartels in supplying materials to Railways;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to dislodge these cartels in the supplier side to Railways; and

(c) whether Government will agree to consider policy changes in the present method of procuring materials by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry has issued circulars time to time on the said subject, suggesting steps to be taken in such cases including reporting the matter to Competition Commission of India.

(c) Policy change is a continuous process which is done as and when warranted.

Railway university at Vadodara

†782. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to open its university at Vadodara in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have decided to establish one Railway University by upgrading the National Academy of Indian Railways at Vadodara and by incorporating the existing Centralized Training Institutes of Indian Railways as Constituent Schools of Study.

Incidents of crime in Railways

†783. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise details of incidents of various crimes that occurred in Railways during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the information regarding involvement of railway employees as well as others in such incidents;

(c) whether any incident of beating by hanging the person with the window between Jabalpur and Itarasi in Patliputra Express has come to light;

(d) whether complaints regarding negligence in security arrangements and extortion by Railway Protection Force personnel has been rising incessantly; and

(e) the details of steps taken to strengthen the security arrangements of railway passengers in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The zone-wise details of incidents of various crimes registered by Government Railway Police concerned in Railways and involvement of Railway employees as well as others in such incidents during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of complaints of negligence in security arrangements and extortion by Railway Protection Force were 37 in 2013, 27 in 2014 and 43 in the year, 2015.

(e) 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). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplement the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff in access control and escorting of important trains in affected sections.

The following measures have been taken by Railways during last three years for better security of passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/ sections, escorting of important and affected trains has been increased upto 4500 trains (on an average) by GRP of different States and RPF daily.
2. An integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
3. Use of Modern Security Gadgets like CCTVs, DFMDs and HHMDs etc. has been increased at important and sensitive railway stations.

4. Railway Security Help Line number 182 has been made operational over all Zones to assist the travelling passengers in need.
5. 4000 Phone SIM cards have been sanctioned to train escort party of RPF to provide immediate assistance to the travelling passengers.
6. RPF crime prevention and detection squads and special teams are formed to keep vigil on the criminals in trains/stations to prevent crime.
7. Escort by RPF and GRP personnel have been introduced in ladies compartments in sub-urban trains running in metropolitan cities.

Statement

Zone-wise details of incidents of various crimes occurred in Railways, registered under Indian Penal Code by Government Railway Police concerned and involvement of Railway employees as well as others in such incidents during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015

Railways	Years	Total number of crimes in Railways registered under IPC	Total number of Railway employees found involved in such crimes	Total number of outsiders other than Railway employees found involved in such crimes
1	2	3	4	5
CR	2013	3673	8	2111
	2014	4461	5	2311
	2015	5555	13	2686
ER	2013	917	4	648
	2014	846	5	578
	2015	922	5	535
ECR	2013	1121	6	645 .
	2014	1240	17	661
	2015	1093	11	601

1	2	3	4	5
ECoR	2013	463	1	235
	2014	553	1	266
	2015	598	4	234
NR	2013	3101	16	2198
	2014	4114	7	2054
	2015	6439	7	2082
NCR	2013	1250	0	528
	2014	1841	1	639
	2015	2301	0	823
NER	2013	226	0	57
	2014	304	2	79
	2015	571	1	90
NFR	2013	463	4	315
	2014	451	1	302
	2015	388	2	298
NWR	2013	944	6	670
	2014	1007	14	585
	2015	1044	15	667
SR	2013	1054	28	989
	2014	1137	57	954
	2015	1271	55	1149
SCR	2013	1340	3	529
	2014	1767	1	434
	2015	2059	10	469
SER	2013	301	2	139
	2014	354	0	132
	2015	368	2	133
SECR	2013	492	3	270
	2014	461	0	262
	2015	581	2	174

1	2	3	4	5
SWR	2013	288	1	69
	2014	440	7	49
	2015	432	4	15
WR	2013	2048	28	1464
	2014	2342	13	1399
	2015	3330	15	1759
WCR	2013	2404	54	874
	2014	2912	33	852
	2015	3206	22	858
TOTAL	2013	20085	164	11741
	2014	24230	164	11557
	2015	30158	168	12573

Non-availability of catering facilities under North Eastern Railway

†784. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers face inconvenience due to non-availability of catering facilities at 'C' and 'D' category railway stations under North Eastern Railways (NER);

(b) the number of railway stations under above category where catering stalls are available;

(c) the number of 'A' and 'B' category stations under NER where Jan Ahaar facilities are in place;

(d) whether outlets of fruits and medicines are not available at headquarter of NER station; and

(e) whether Railways would take steps to open stalls of medicines and fruits at Gorakhpur railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) There are no 'C' category Railway Stations under the jurisdiction of North Eastern Railway (NER). For the convenience of passengers, 85 catering stalls are available at 58 'D' category Railway Stations under NER, which are considered adequate.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Jan Ahaar facility is available at two 'A1' category Railway stations, one each at Lucknow Jn. and Gorakhpur Railway stations. Jan Ahaar facility is not available on any of the 'A' and 'B' category Railway Stations over North Eastern Railway.

(d) and (e) At present, Gorakhpur Railway Station, NER Headquarters, does not have any fruit or chemist stall. However, steps have been initiated to open fruit and chemist stall at this station for the benefit of passengers.

Programme to increase speed of trains

†785. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme to increase the speed of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of passengers and income has reduced due to increase in fares of Gatimaan Express which runs between Delhi and Agra;

(d) if so, the experience of Government in this regard; and

(e) the sections where such an action plan is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Rail Budget 2016-17 Mission Raftar has been announced targeting increase in average speeds of superfast mail/express trains by 25 kmph and doubling the average speed of freight trains in the next five years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The sections identified for increase in speed of passenger trains to 160/200 kmph are (i) Delhi - Agra (ii) Delhi - Chandigarh (iii) Delhi - Kanpur (iv) Nagpur - Bilaspur (v) Chennai -Bengaluru-Mysore (vi) Mumbai - Goa (vii) Mumbai - Ahmedabad (viii) Chennai - Hyderabad and (ix) Nagpur-Secunderabad.

Framing of service rules

†786. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service rules of the N.E. and E.C. Railway Employee's Multi-State Primary Cooperative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur have been framed as per the service rules of the employees of the Ministry;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the age of superannuation of the employees working in the Ministry;
- (c) whether the provision of granting extension in service exists for them, if so, the number of years for which extension of service can be granted; and
- (d) whether the present Chief Executive Officer/Secretary of the above Bank, who has completed 60 years of age, has been granted any service extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) N.E. and E.C. Railway employees Multi-State Primary Co-operative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur is a society registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 and Sub-Rules framed thereunder of the State concerned and is overall under the supervision of the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. The employees of Co-operative Societies are engaged by the Co-operative Societies themselves. Railway administration have no jurisdiction over the administrative, financial, managerial and service matter of the employees as also day to day working of the Society or any other matter of the Society.

(b) The age of superannuation of the employees working in the Ministry is 60 years. However, as far as superannuation of employees of Cooperative Banks/Societies is concerned, the age of superannuation is governed by regulations framed under Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

(c) and (d) The Railway administration have no jurisdiction as they are governed by the Rules framed under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 under the supervision of the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Bomb disposal and detection squad for Railway Protection Force

787. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railway Protection Force (RPF) does not have its own bomb disposal and detection squad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for supply of only a few items of bomb disposal and detection kit to RPF during the last five years and that too being lying idle and have expired; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government to supply complete kit to RPF in order to prevent wastage of resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order over Railways is the statutory responsibility of States which is being discharged by them through the Government Railways Police (GRP).

To supplement efforts of GRP and to avert any mishap in station premises and trains, 278 sniffer dogs have been deployed by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) also for detection of explosive items over Indian Railway. Equipment like bomb basket, bomb suit, drilling machine, thermal cutter, telescopic prod, non linear junction detector, under trolley search mirror, deep search metal detector, etc. have been procured for handling of explosive substances over some zonal railways.

(c) and (d) Strengthening and upgradation of security infrastructure is an ongoing process. Bomb detection and disposal system forms part of an Integrated Security System (ISS) that envisages strengthening surveillance mechanism at 202 sensitive stations over Indian Railways. Issues concerning availability of eligible vendors, specification, inspection of equipment, etc. were raised by some of the Zonal Railways. These issues have since been addressed and necessary action is being initiated by concerned zones for acquisition of items under ISS accordingly.

Providing world class facilities to passengers

788. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations developed by Government to provide world class facilities to passengers across the country so far, Zone-wise;

(b) whether Government has sought participation of private sector in modernisation of railway stations across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the private sector thereto;

(c) whether Railways have invited bids from private investors for modernisation of stations and if so, the details of offers received so far; and

(d) whether Government has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with foreign countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Indian Railway has advertised its plan to redevelop 'A-1' and 'A' category stations (about 400 in number) on 'as is where is' basis, by inviting proposals from developers with their designs and business ideas. The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations.

During various interactions with the stake holders, their response has been encouraging.

In addition to above, redevelopment of eight stations *viz.*, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar, Habibganj (Bhopal), Shivaji Nagar (Pune), Surat and SAS Nagar (Mohali) has been entrusted to Indian Railway Station Development Corporation Ltd. Letter of Intent has been issued for Habibganj station and Request for Qualification (RFQ) for Anand Vihar and Bijwasan stations have been opened.

(d) Ministry of Railways have signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) along with the following for Technical Cooperation in Railway Sector wherein Station Development/Modernisation is one of the cooperation areas:-

- (i) Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic.
- (ii) Department of Transport of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (iii) The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan.
- (iv) Ministry of Railway of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China.
- (v) The Joint Stock Company "Russian Railways".
- (vi) Czech Railways (CESKE DRAHY) of the Czech Republic and Association of Czech Railway Industry (ACRI) of the Czech Republic.
- (vii) SNCF, the French National Railway.
- (viii) DB International GMBH, Germany.
- (ix) RENFE - Operadora and ADIF of the Kingdom of Spain.
- (x) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Decline in market share of freight sector

789. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to rectify the observation of the CAG Report No. 31 of 2014 that there has been a substantial decline in the market share of Railways in the freight sector;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to fix norms for detention of wagons at each of the activity centers;

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

(e) the other steps taken to improve the efficiency parameters of the freight sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The market share of the Indian Railways in the freight market was impacted due to a number of factors which include hike in freight rates, growth and competition from alternative modes of transportation and tepid growth in core sector of economy.

The Government is committed to improve the share of Indian Railways in the freight market and this is reflected in the Budget announcement made during the current year. In Budget it has been announced that a review of tariff policy will be undertaken to evolve a competitive rate structure *vis-a-vis* other modes, permit multi-point loading/unloading and apply differentiated tariffs to increase utilization of alternate routes. The possibility of signing long term tariff contracts with our key freight customers using pre-determined price escalation principles will be explored which would provide predictability of revenues to IR and of costs to our customers. It has also been announced that the freight basket of IR will be expanded and container sector will be opened to all traffic (barring Coal and specified Mineral Ores). All existing terminals/goods sheds will be given access to container traffic.

(c) and (d) Freight operation is guided by the demand for wagons from customers. It is not possible to fix norms for "permissible" detentions as the movement of freight is quite different from that of a passenger train which runs to a time table. However, free time for handling different types of wagons by freight customers in terminals have been issued by Railway Board.

Railways have been regularly taking required steps to overcome impediments to running of trains and detention of freight wagons. Some of them being:

- (i) Identification of bottlenecks of operations and development of required infrastructure to overcome those bottlenecks.
- (ii) Capacity augmentation works like introduction of doubling, 3rd line and 4th line has been undertaken and is a continuous on-going process to overcome saturation in traffic levels.
- (iii) To overcome the speed differential, high speed wagons are being inducted to enable running of freight trains at higher speed.
- (iv) To encash the empty movements of goods trains, new policy of Automatic freight rebate on empty flow direction, replacing the traditional empty flow direction rebate has been introduced to ensure empty movement direction are only incentivized and new traffic are tapped.
- (v) Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor is also one step towards the direction to ensure free and smooth flow of freight traffic, thereby enhancing the speed of freight trains.
- (vi) To control detentions in goods sheds due to freight customers, demurrage is levied on wagons. At terminals which perform poorly on regular basis, punitive demurrage are levied so as to ensure that the wagons are released at the earliest and next rake is placed for loading / unloading.
- (vii) Terminal detentions are continuously monitored and sustained efforts are being made to reduce terminal detention and to make the customers load/unload the wagons within the stipulated free time.
- (viii) To overcome the throughput issues, Railways are already running long haul trains by coupling two trains together as a single train to avoid path shortages.
- (ix) A separate Directorate, namely, Mobility Directorate has been created in Railway Board to look into all the issues leading to running of trains and to closely monitor the steps taken to overcome the issues for improved performance and also to look into time-tabled operation of freight trains.

(e) The Government has initiated various steps so as to increase the share of Rail in transportation market, some of these are as under:

- All covered wagons have been permitted for booking of traffic to two-point/ multi-point combinations and mini rake.
- Distance restriction applicable for mini rake has been relaxed from 400 to 600 kms.
- In order to provide economical and reliable transportation solution to short lead traffic, a revised scheme under Merry-Go-Round (MGR) system has been introduced.
- Port Congestion Charge leviable @ of 10% on all traffic originating from Port has been discontinued from 13.04.2016 up to 31.03.2017.
- Automatic Freight Rebate Scheme for traffic loaded in empty flow direction has been extended.
- In addition, the reforms, initiated by the Government in sectors such as Coal, Power, Steel and other industries is likely to give a push to activity in these industries resulting in increased originating traffic tonnage.
- In order to increase the market share of Railways, in conventional and non conventional traffic, schemes for investment in high capacity and Special Purpose Wagons through Public Private Partnership (PPP) have been introduced.
- Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme - So far, 59 rakes by 15 firms have been approved for procurement out of which 30 rakes have been inducted and are running on Indian Railway's system.
- Wagon Leasing Scheme - Two companies have been registered as wagon leasing company, after which 12 rakes of Bogie Low Platform Container Flats (BLC) wagons were procured and approval for 4 new BLC and 2 Bogie Tank Wagon for Aluminum (BTAP) rakes have been accorded.
- Special Freight Operator Scheme - 3 rakes of Bogie Rail Airbrake (modified) Wagon Type (BRNA) wagons have been procured and running in Indian Railway's system.
- Automobile Freight Train Operator Scheme (AFTO) - Two companies have been registered as AFTO. Approval has been given for procurement of 12 rakes of Broad Gauge Bogie Covered Auto Car Carrier Type 'BCACBM' wagon. Out of which, 7 rakes have been procured and is running on ER. system.

- Private Freight Terminals (PFT) - To facilitate development of a network of freight terminal with private investments to provide efficient and cost effective logistics services with warehousing solutions, a scheme namely Private Freight Terminal was introduced. So far, 81 proposals have been received, out of which 34 terminals have been notified and are functional.
- In order to attract additional traffic to Railways and thereby increasing freight revenue, Indian Railways has taken several steps like Automatic Freight Rebate Scheme for traffic loaded in empty flow directions, Incentive Scheme for Freight Forwarders, improving throughput per train, running of long haul trains etc.
- Regular interactions are held with the stakeholders of the main bulk commodities carried by Indian Railways, so as to meet the requirement of the industry.

It is expected that these measures would enable the railways regain market share in freight segment in the years ahead.

Land acquisition for freight corridors

790. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that land acquisition is not yet completed for Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and Delhi-Mumbai Freight Corridor (DMFC);
- (b) if so, which are the pending sections; and
- (c) the main reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Major portion of the 10,495 hectares of land required for the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Projects has been acquired excluding Sonnagar-Dankuni Section of Eastern DFC. Compensation Award for 89.8% of the land to be acquired has been disbursed, except for Khurja-Saharanpur Section (Eastern DFC) and some other short patches on Eastern and Western DFC routes.

(c) The main reasons for delay in land acquisition include delay in finalization of Arbitration/Court cases, processing time required for transfer of Government land, delay in environmental clearance for land situated in reserved forest/Sanctuary etc.

Steps taken to resolve the land acquisition issues include regular follow up with Chief Secretaries of respective State Governments and review in high-level project-monitoring fora such as Project Monitoring Group(PMG), etc.

Installation of CCTV cameras in trains

791. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started the process of installing CCTV cameras in all the trains running across the length and breadth of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether installation of cameras in trains is being done by Railways itself or it has been outsourced to some other agencies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) CCTV surveillance cameras have been installed on trial basis in 4 coaches (1 coach each in 3 trains in Southern Railway and 1 coach in West Central Railway).

Besides, surveillance cameras have also been installed in the entire rake (all 21 coaches) of Train No. 12497/12498 Shan-e-Punjab Express of Northern Railway. In addition to the above, surveillance cameras have also been provided in ladies coaches of three Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes of Western Railway and one EMU rake of Central Railway.

Presently, provision of CCTV surveillance cameras has been sanctioned for 500 coaches only.

(b) Installation of surveillance cameras in different coaches has been outsourced to various agencies- viz. M/s A-Paul Instruments Company/New Delhi, M/s Crompton Greaves Limited/Chennai, M/s Raxa Security Services Limited/Hyderabad, M/s HTW Industry and Trade Private Limited/Bengaluru, M/s Total Wireless Technologies Private Limited/Noida, M/s Arohi Software Solutions Private Limited/Mumbai.

Upgrading security of railway stations

792. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that railway stations across the country are most vulnerable places for terrorist attacks;

(b) whether Government proposes to upgrade the security of railway stations in the country in view of increasing terrorist attacks on airports and railway stations globally; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures taken to upgrade the security of railway stations in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the stations across the country are most vulnerable for terrorist attacks. However, few stations located in militancy/ insurgency prone areas are more vulnerable for such attacks.

(b) and (c) Policing on Railways is a State subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases and their investigation in Railway premises as well as on running trains is, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

Measures initiated by Railways to upgrade security of railway stations in the country include access control, surveillance through close circuit television cameras at major stations, implementation of Integrated Security System at 202 sensitive stations, operationalisation of All India Security Helpline (182), prosecution of offenders under relevant provisions of the Railways Act, etc.

Textile Parks

793. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently invited new proposals for establishment of Textile Parks across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Textile Parks set up so far or proposed to be set up during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of Textile Parks sanctioned so far, State-wise; and

(d) the details of Textile Parks in which commercial production has started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government had issued an advertisement on

11th November, 2015 inviting new proposals for establishment of Textile Parks across the country. The advertisement is valid throughout the Twelfth Plan period. The proposals from the State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDCs) and from the States where textile ecosystem is at a nascent stage are given preference under the selection process.

(b) to (d) A total of seventy four Textile Parks have been approved/sanctioned, so far. A State-wise list of Textile Parks is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Parks approved during the Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The details of the Textile Parks in which commercial production has started are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Textile Parks under SITP

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
1.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur	Andhra Pradesh
3.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Rangaraya Textile Park, Godavari	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tareshkewara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Goutham Budha Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darrang	Assam
9.	JVL Textile Park	Rohtas	Bihar
10.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	Gujarat
12.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
13.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Khed	Gujarat
14.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
15.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
16.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
17.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
18.	Madhav Textile Park	Surendrenagar	Gujarat
19.	Amitara Green Hi Tech Textile Park	Kheda	Gujarat
20.	Palsana Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
21.	Shanti Textile Park Gujarat	Surat	Gujarat
22.	NSP Infrastructure	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Karnaj Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
24.	Aalishan Eco Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Panipat	Haryana
25.	Himachal Textiles Park	Una	Himachal Pradesh
26.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Ghatti	J &K
27.	Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua	J&K
28.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
29.	Gulbarga Textiles Park	Gulbarga	Karnataka
30.	CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	Maharashtra
32.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur	Maharashtra
33.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Latur	Maharashtra
34.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
35.	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
36.	Puma Global Textile Park Ltd.	Hingoli	Maharashtra
37.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park	Solapur	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
38.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
39.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra
40.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park, Kolhapur	Ichalkaraji	Maharashtra
41.	Khed Textile Park	Pune	Maharashtra
42.	Sundararao Solanke Cooperative Textile Park	Beed	Maharashtra
43.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
44.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
45.	Shree Ganesh Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd..	Dhule	Maharashtra
46.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Vidharbha	Maharashtra
47.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	Punjab
48.	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshahr	Punjab
49.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	Punjab
50.	Progressive Integrated Textile Park	Bhatinda	Punjab
51.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bagru	Rajasthan
52.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
53.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
54.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali	Rajasthan
55.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd.	Dausa	Rajasthan
56.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park	Balotra	Rajasthan
57.	Srinath Integrated Textile Park	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
58.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam	Tamil Nadu
59.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur	Tamil Nadu
60.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
61.	The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
62.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu
63.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd..	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
64.	Kanchipuram Arigrar Anna Handloom Park	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
65.	SLS Textile Park	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
66.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd..	Erode	Tamil Nadu
67.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally	Telangana
68.	Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park	Ranga Reddy District	Telangana
69.	Avantika Textile Park	Medak	Telangana
70.	Ecotex Textile and apparel park Pvt. Ltd.	Mirganj	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Sri Lakshmi Textile Park	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Farrukhabad Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
73.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited	Kolkata	West Bengal
74.	Hosiery Park	Howrah	West Bengal

Statement-II*Textile Parks sanctioned in Twelfth Plan (2014-16)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
1.	Amitara Green Hi Tech Textile Park	Kheda	Gujarat
2.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
3.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Ghatti	J & K
5.	Palsana Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
6.	Rangaraya Textile Park	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
8.	Shanti Textile Park Gujarat	Surat	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
9.	Tarkeshwara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Sullur pet	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Aalishan Eco Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Panipat	Haryana
11.	NSP Infrastructure	Surat	Gujarat
12.	Ecotex Textile and Apparel Park	Mirganj	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Shree Ganesh ITP Ltd	Dhule	Maharashtra
14.	Goutham Budha Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Vidharbha	Maharashtra
16.	Sri Lakshmi Textile Park	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Srinath Integrated Textile Park,	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
18.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darrang	Assam
19.	Progressive Integrated Textile Park	Bhatinda	Punjab
20.	Madhav Textile Park	Surendrenagar	Gujarat
21.	Avantika Textile Park	Medak	Telangana
22.	JVL Textile Park	Rohtas	Bihar
23.	Farrukhabad Textile Park	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat

Statement-III

Operational Textile Parks with production units

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
1.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
4.	Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	Gujarat
5.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
6.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Khed	Gujarat
7.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd	Surat	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
8.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
9.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
10.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Himachai Textiles Park	Una	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu & Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua	J&K
13.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
14.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	Maharashtra
15.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur	Maharashtra
16.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Latur	Maharashtra
17.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
18.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
19.	Purna Global Textile Park Ltd.	Hingoli	Maharashtra
20.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
21.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala	Punjab
22.	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshahr	Punjab
23.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	Punjab
24.	Jaipur Inegrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bagru	Rajasthan
25.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
26.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
27.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Pali	Rajasthan
28.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Palladam	Tamil Nadu
29.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur	Tamil Nadu
30.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
31.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
32.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally	Telangana

Steps to boost growth in textile sector

794. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recommended for a reduction in the excise duty on man-made fibre from the current 12 per cent to 6 per cent and greater flexibility in labour laws, including doubling of over-time limit for workers and also easing restrictions for women at work at night in factories, to boost growth in the sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the other steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Textiles has taken up the issue of reduction of duty on Man-made-Fibre (MMF) with Ministry of Finance. The following labour issues have been taken up with Ministry of Labour and Employment:-

- Introduction of Fixed Term Employment should be done under Sub section 1 (15) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.
- Allowing Amendments to the Factories Act include increasing the overtime limit for employees from 50 hours a quarter to 100 hours.
- Relaxing restrictions on night work for women in factories.
- Overtime wages at the rate of one and a quarter times of the regular rate (as per ILO convention No. 1 and 30) instead of two times.

(b) The Government has taken following initiatives to boost growth in the textile sector:-

- (i) MEIS Scheme under new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.
- (ii) Restoring Interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector.
- (iii) Expanding the scope of Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) since 29.10.2015 to 110 new tariff lines and increase rates or country coverage or both for 2228 existing tariff lines.
- (iv) Increased Duty Drawback rates for some textile articles.
- (v) Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.
- (vi) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.
- (vii) Duty Free import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified item under Export Performance Certificate Entitlement Scheme.

Protecting the interests of employees of Central Silk Board

795. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees of the Central Silk Board who are working with minimum wages since more than ten years; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the interests of those long serving employees along with the details of financial support to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) At present, there are 1921 farm workers working in the Central Silk Board (CSB). Government has approved the extension of benefits of Temporary Status Scheme, 1993 of the Government of India with effect from 1st July 2015. There shall be an increase in monthly wages of farm workers from ₹ 12,650/- to ₹ 19,200/-.

Sourcing out of cotton from India

796. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Swedish furniture retailer 'Ikea' has proposed to source cotton from India;
- (b) if so, the percentage of cotton, Ikea is planning to source out of the country; and
- (c) the States where the company plans to open its stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The export of cotton at present is under Open General License. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry being the facilitator for the Import and Export of Cotton *vide* Notification No. 102 (RE-2013)/ 2009-14 dated 08.12.2014 has dispensed with the registration requirement for Export of Cotton. Many firms are engaged in export trade and sourcing of cotton from India including multinational firms. The quantum of sourcing by individual firms is not available.

Formulation of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

†797. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering formulation of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the Textile industry;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction till now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the introduction of "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)" in place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) for technology upgradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery for a period of seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. The scheme has become effective *w.e.f.* 13.01.2016. A budget provision of ₹ 17,822 crore has been approved for seven years to meet the committed liabilities of ₹ 12,671 crore and ₹ 5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that ATUFS will attract an investment of ₹1,00,000 crore and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs. The details thereof are given below:-

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)	CIS per individual entity
1	2	3	4
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore*
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore*
3(b)	Composite unit/ Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50%,	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore*

*In case the applicant had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, he will be eligible for only the balance amount within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity. The maximum subsidy for overall investment by an individual entity under ATUFS will be restricted as indicated above for respective segments.

Plan for revival of closed textile mills

†798. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- the total number of textile mills lying closed in the country;
- whether Government proposes to restart some of these textile mills, if so, the details thereof;
- whether Government would ask non-functional textile mills to prepare a plan for rehabilitation of the workers and for its fast implementation; and
- if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of sick textile mills closed in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As regards National Textile Corporation (NTC), under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) approved revival scheme Modified Scheme (MS)-08, it has closed 78 unviable mills under Industrial Disputes Act. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Sick Textiles Units are governed by Sick Industrial Companies (Special

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA) under which BIFR has been set up for taking decision on sick/potentially sick companies, including their revival/closures. As regard revival of Textile mills in the country, only references filed by Sick Industrial Undertaking under section 15 of the SICA, 1985 are considered for revival, rehabilitation or closure. A list of textile mills currently under the purview of BIFR with a current status is given in the Statement-III (*See below*). As far as NTC is concerned, in the BIFR approved revival scheme MS-08, there is no mandate to restart the closed mills. The workers in the mills of NTC are protected under the statutes and in the event of being declared surplus on account of workload settlement, they are readjusted in other mills of NTC or are given benefits under Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS).

Statement-I

Total number of sick textile mills closed in the country, State-wise are as under

Sl. No.	State	No. of mills lying sick/closed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Daman and Diu	1
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
7.	Goa	-
8.	Gujarat	42
9.	Haryana	40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	20
14.	Kerala	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19
16.	Maharashtra	64
17.	Manipur	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of mills lying sick/closed
18.	Odisha	13
19.	Puducherry	2
20.	Punjab	18
21.	Rajasthan	20
22.	Tamil Nadu	212
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52
24.	Uttarakhand	4
25.	West Bengal	16
	TOTAL	578

Statement-II*List of 78 mills closed under I.D. Act*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of closure
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	Waranga	Unviable
2.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	Unviable
3.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Unviable
4.	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Unviable
5.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		En-mass MVRS
Assam			
6.	Associased Industries	Chandrapur	En-mass MVRS
Bihar			
7.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	Unviable
8.	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	En-mass MVRS
Gujarat			
9.	Ahmedbad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
10.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
11.	Mahalaxmi Tex. Mills	Bhavnagar	Unviable
12.	New Manekchowk Tex. Mill	Ahmedabad	Unviable
13.	Petlad Tex. Mills	Petlad	Unviable

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of closure
14.	Rajkot Tex. Mills	Rajkot	Unviable
15.	Viramgam Tex. Mills	Viramgam	Unviable
16.	Raj Nagar II	Ahmedabad	Unviable
17.	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
18.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	En-mass MVRS
Karnataka			
19.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	Unviable
20.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bengaluru	Unviable
21.	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	En-mass MVRS
22.	Minerva Mills	Bengaluru	Relocated at Hassan
Madhya Pradesh			
23.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Unviable
24.	Hira Mills	Ujjain	Unviable
25.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Unviable
26.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	Unviable
27.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Unviable
Maharashtra			
28.	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
29.	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
30.	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	Unviable
31.	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
32.	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
33.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
34.	Model Mills	Nagpur	Unviable
35.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	Unviable
36.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
37.	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	Unviable

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of closure
38.	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
39.	Digv Ijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
40.	Elphinstone Spg & Wvg Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
41.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
42.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
43.	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
44.	Podar Processors	Mumbai	Unviable
45.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
46.	India United Mills No.6 (Dye Work)	Mumbai	En-mass MVRs
47.	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-mass MVRs
48.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated at Achalpur
Punjab			
49.	Dayalbagh Spg & Wvg Mills	Amritsar	Unviable
50.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	Unviable
51.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	En-mass MVRs
52.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	En-mass MVRs
Rajasthan			
53.	Edward Mills	Beawar	Unviable
54.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijianagar	En-mass MVRs
Uttar Pradesh			
55.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
56.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	Unviable
57.	Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
58.	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	Saharanpur	Unviable
59.	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
60.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Unviable

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of closure
61.	Raebareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	Unviable
62.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Unviable
63.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
64.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	En-mass MVRS
West Bengal			
65.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Unviable
66.	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No.II	Kataganj	Unviable
67.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	Unviable
68.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	Patipukur	Unviable
69.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	Unviable
70.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta	Unviable
71.	Bengal Fine S.&W.Mills No.I	Konnagar	Unviable
72.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	Unviable
73.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	Unviable
Tamil Nadu			
74.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Unviable
75.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
76.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
77.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
78.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	Unviable

Statement-III*List of Textile Mills currently under the purview of BIFR*

Sl.No.	Case No.	Company Name	Date of Last Hearing	Status	State
1.	203/1998	Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd.	22/02/2011	Stay by AAIR	Andhra Pradesh
2.	56/2014	Priyadarsini Ltd.	6/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Andhra Pradesh
3.	48/2012	Faze Three Ltd.	24/07/2014	Stay by AAIR	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4.	342/1999	Navpad Textile Industries Ltd.	18/11/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Gujarat
5.	59/2014	Venus Lifestyles Ltd.	25/06/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Gujarat
6.	57/2015	Jaybharattextiles And Real Estate Ltd.	6/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Gujarat
7.	160/2015	Vaman Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	--	Yet to be Heard	Gujarat
8.	59/1997	Haryana Textiles Corpn. Ltd.	26/11/2014	Scheme Sanctioned	Haryana
9.	176/2015	Gupta Exim India Pvt. Ltd.	--	Yet to be Heard	Haryana
10.	50/2011	Gpi Textiles Ltd.	19/01/2015	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Himachal Pradesh
11.	134/1988	Gogte Textiles	1/9/1999	Stay by Courts	Karnataka
12.	126/2002	Bhoruka Textiles Ltd.	3/2/2015	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Karnataka
13.	46/2014	Ravindrababu Spinning And Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	30/01/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Karnataka
14.	01/2008	Thanikkudam Bagawati Mills Ltd.	29/01/2015	Scheme Sanctioned	Kerala

Sl.No.	Case No.	Company Name	Date of Last Hearing	Status	State
15.	353/2004	The Dhar Textile Mills Ltd.	6/7/2015	Remanded by AAIFR	Madhya Pradesh
16.	59/2006	Silvia Apparel Ltd.	5/11/2013	Scheme Sanctioned	Maharashtra
17.	37/2007	Vat An Textiles Ltd.	5/11/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Maharashtra
18.	13/2008	Silvo Liacal Chemicals Ltd.	20/11/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Maharashtra
19.	18/2013	Miltons Pvt. Ltd.	24/07/2014	Pending Determination of Sickness	Maharashtra
20.	154/2015	Topman Exports Ltd.	–	Yet to be Heard	Maharashtra
21.	172/2015	S. Kumars Natiowide Ltd.	–	Yet to be Heard	Maharashtra
22.	84/2014	Arikav Textiles Ltd.	8/9/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	NCT Delhi
23.	54/2015	Hanung Toys And Textiles Ltd.	24/09/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	NCT Delhi
24.	145/1999	Persian Carpet And Textiles Ltd.	26/11/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Punjab
25.	50/2007	Harman Fashioners Pvt. Ltd.	20/02/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Punjab
26.	71/2014	Mohak Carpets Pvt. Ltd.	9/7/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Punjab
27.	91/2015	F M Hammerle Textiles Ltd.	12/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Punjab
28.	100/2015	Supreme Tex Mart Ltd.	13/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Punjab
29.	134/2015	Venus Texspin Ltd.	–	Yet to be Heard	Punjab
30.	99/2015	Jai Shivsultex Pvt. Ltd.	12/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Rajasthan
31.	104/2015	Shriganesh Textfab Ltd.	12/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Rajasthan
32.	152/1997	Annamalair Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	4/12/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Tamil Nadu

33.	148/1998	T.T.K.Textiles Ltd.	15/01/2001	Scheme Sanctioned	Tamil Nadu
34.	252/1998	Salem Textiles Ltd.	30/10/2014	Stay by Courts	Tamil Nadu
35.	330/1998	Flora Textiles Ltd.	5/6/2014	Scheme Sanctioned	Tamil Nadu
36.	21/1999	Rasipuram Textiles Ltd.	20/01/2014	Scheme Sanctioned	Tamil Nadu
37.	303/1999	Sri Jaganatha Textiles Ltd.	19/12/2013	Scheme Sanctioned	Tamil Nadu
38.	168/2001	Salem Textiles Ltd.	30/10/2014	Stay by Courts	Tamil Nadu
39.	252/2001	Shree Nagalakshmi Textile Mills Ltd.	3/1/2008	Stay by Courts	Tamil Nadu
40.	412/2002	Sree Kumar Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	18/10/2010	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Tamil Nadu
41.	502/2004	National Textile Corpn. (Tn & Pon. Ltd.)	5/12/2005	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Tamil Nadu
42.	100/2006	Butterfly Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd.	18/02/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Tamil Nadu
43.	38/2010	Sholingur Textiles Ltd.	10/12/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Tamil Nadu
44.	50/2012	Srinidhi Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	14/07/2014	Pending Determination of Sickness	Tamil Nadu
45.	85/2014	Summer India Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.	9/9/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Tamil Nadu
46.	133/2015	Sabari Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	--	Yet to be Heard	Tamil Nadu
47.	135/2015	Rajave Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	--	Yet to be Heard	Tamil Nadu
48.	609/1994	U.P. State Textile Corpn. Ltd.	3/2/2014	Declared Sick / DRS Awaited	Uttar Pradesh
49.	45/2014	Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd.	1/10/2015	Pending Determination of Sickness	Uttar Pradesh
50.	52/2000	Dumraon Textiles Ltd.	10/7/2013	Scheme Sanctioned	West Bengal
51.	336/2000	Hada Textile Industries Ltd.	12/12/2013	Scheme Sanctioned	West Bengal

NGOs associated with skill development

799. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are associated with various skill development projects under the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the State-wise list of names of such NGOs and courses offered by each NGO;
- (c) whether any funds have been sanctioned to these NGOs for skill development projects;
- (d) if so, the names of NGOs along with the amount sanctioned, NGO-wise; and
- (e) the number of beneficiaries who got benefited from such skill trainings so far, State-wise?

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

(b) to (e) A Statement indicating the list of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) associated with skill development programme under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), a flagship scheme of Ministry of Textiles along with their States of operation, funds released and number of beneficiaries trained so far, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

List of NGOs under ISDS along with their States of operation, fund released and number of beneficiaries trained

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	States of operation	Sector/ Course	Sanctioned training target (in persons)	No. of beneficiaries trained so far (in persons)	Fund released (In ₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Association of Leady Entrepreneurship of Andhra Pradesh (ALEAP), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka	Textile & Apparel, Jute and Handicraft	40000	16710	2246.37
2.	Network of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (NEED), Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	Textile & Apparel, Handicraft	10000	8240	825.64
3.	Bhaskar Foundation, New Delhi	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Textile & Apparel	4500	1030	135.00
4.	ALT Training College Foundation, Bangalore	Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh	Textile & Apparel	7707	6829	533.02
5.	Bharat Mata Welfare Foundation, New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0
6.	Siksha Prasari Samiti, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Urbo Rural Integrated Development Association (URIDA), Delhi	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana Delhi, Rajasthan	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0
8.	PMG Commerce Edge Foundation, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0
9.	BVG Educational Trust, Karnataka	Karnataka	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0
10.	Modern Education Society, Haryana	Haryana	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0
11.	Daksh Foundation, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Textile & Apparel	1500	0	0

Note : Agencies mentioned in Sl. No. 5 to 11 have been empanelled recently under the Scheme.

Functioning of Textile Parks

800. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Textile Parks that have been set up in the country till date;
- (b) the feedback about their functioning;
- (c) whether it is proposed to set up more such parks, if so, the details along with location thereof; and
- (d) the appraisal system that has been evolved to analyse these projects to ensure their viability and feasibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Textiles have approved a total of seventy four Textile Parks which are at different stages of implementation. A list of 74 Textile Parks along with their location is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Production has been started in 1176 units in 32 Textile Parks as given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) is a demand driven scheme. Proposals are invited from the Industry as per the scheme guidelines and the prescribed selection criteria. The last advertisement issued by the Ministry on 11th November, 2015 is valid throughout entire Twelfth plan period. Proposals from the States where textile ecosystem is at nascent stage are given preference under the selection criteria.

(d) The guidelines of SITP provide for project appraisal through a Project Scrutiny Committee (PSC) which is an inter-ministerial committee comprising members from the NITI Aayog, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion etc. The PSC examines all the proposals submitted by Project Management Consultants (PMCs) in terms of the project components, viability, feasibility and time lines of each project.

Statement-I*List of Textile Parks and their locations*

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
1.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur	Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
3.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Rangaraya Textile Park, Godavari	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tarkeshwara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Goutham Budha Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darrang	Assam
9.	JVL Textile Park	Rohtas	Bihar
10.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	Gujarat
12.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
13.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Khed	Gujarat
14.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
15.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
16.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
17.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Gujarat	Gujarat
18.	Madhav Textile Park	Surendranagar	Gujarat
19.	Amitara Green Hi Tech Textile Park	Kheda	Gujarat
20.	Palsana Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
21.	Shanti Textile Park Gujarat	Surat	Gujarat
22.	NSP Infrastructure	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Karnaj Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
24.	Aalishan Eco Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Panipat	Haryana
25.	Himachal Textiles Park	Una	Himachal Pradesh
26.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Ghatti	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
27.	Jammu & Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir
28.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
29.	Gulbarga Textiles Park	Gulbarga	Karnataka
30.	CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	Maharashtra
32.	Mainour Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur	Maharashtra
33.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Latur	Maharashtra
34.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
35.	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
36.	Purna Global Textile Park Ltd	Hingoli	Maharashtra
37.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park	Solapur	Maharashtra
38.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Dhule	Maharashtra
39.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt Ltd	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra
40.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
41.	Khed Textile Park	Pune	Maharashtra
42.	Sundararao Solanke Cooperative Textile Park	Beed	Maharashtra
43.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
44.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
45.	Shree Ganesh Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
46.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Vidarbha	Maharashtra
47.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	Punjab
48.	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd	Nawanshahr	Punjab
49.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Ludhiana	Punjab
50.	Progressive Integrated Textile Park	Bhatinda	Punjab
51.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd	Bagru	Rajasthan
52.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
53.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
54.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Pali	Rajasthan
55.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd.	Dausa	Rajasthan
56.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park	Balotra	Rajasthan
57.	Srinath Integrated Textile Park	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
58.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam	Tamil Nadu
59.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur	Tamil Nadu
60.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
61.	The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu
62.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu
63.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
64.	Kanchipuram Arigrar Anna Handloom Park	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
65.	SLS Textile Park	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
66.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd.	Erode	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
67.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally	Telangana
68.	Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park	Ranga Reddy District	Telangana
69.	Avantika Textile Park	Medak	Telangana
70.	Ecotex Textile and apparel park Pvt. Ltd	Mirganj	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Lakshmi Textile Park	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Farrukhabad Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
73.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited	Kolkata	West Bengal
74.	Hosiery Park, Howrah	Howrah	West Bengal

Statement-II*No. of Textile Parks where production has started*

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
1.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
4.	Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	Gujarat
5.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
6.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Khed	Gujarat
7.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
8.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
9.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
10.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Himachal Textiles Park, Una	Una	Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
12.	Jammu & Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
14.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	Maharashtra
15.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Islampur	Maharashtra
16.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Latur	Maharashtra
17.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
18.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
19.	Purna Global Textile Park Ltd.	Hingoli	Maharashtra
20.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
21.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala	Punjab
22.	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshahr	Punjab
23.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	Punjab
24.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bagru	Rajasthan
25.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
26.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
27.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Pali	Rajasthan
28.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam	Tamil Nadu
29.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur	Tamil Nadu
30.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
31.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
32.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally	Telangana

1.00 P.M.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I beg to make a Statement correcting the answer to Starred Question No.94 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th March, 2016, regarding 'Compensation to victims of rail accidents'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to make one point. As the Chairman and the custodian of this House, I am only be Seeching you. Every day, we are having a statement correcting the answer to the question. Yesterday, you had two Ministers doing it. Sir, you must do something. You have to rope in the ruling benches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made a point, but ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this borders on a breach of privilege. They are telling us the untruths.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it does not because he is correcting it. The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you are five minutes late today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, because there was no quorum.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: That is the Minister's responsibility, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. You should ensure that more Members are present. Now, we shall take up Private Members Legislative Business; Bills for Introduction.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of Articles 15 & 16)

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri B.K. Hariprasad. He is absent.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Special Courts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2016

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of special courts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country and for matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Prevention of Atrocities on Women Bill, 2016

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent atrocities against women in the country to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences committed against women and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016, (Insertion of new article 21 A). Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Insertion of new Article 21 A)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta - not present. Now, the Bail Bill, 2016. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

The Bail Bill, 2016

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provisions in relation to bail in connection with criminal proceedings in the country and to ensure protection of personal liberty of the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

†The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 – Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao on the 11th March, 2016.

Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao to continue the speech and finish speech. You can speak now.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Last time when we met, the debate was inconclusive. The Bill is very important. I want the Home Minister to take note of this. The very fact, that a Member has to get up and move a Bill about the promises you have made on the floor of this House, itself shows the seriousness of the subject.

Now, Sir, there has been A.P. Reorganisation Bill. The entire House agreed to it after a great serious debate. Lastly, after the Bill was passed in a very strange fashion, in a very different fashion, the Prime Minister was cornered somewhere, where he got up and gave some promises. It was also promised that they become part of the Bill; to be read along. So, this is exactly the position.

Now, today, a Member had to come up and ask for a Private Bill. This shows that all these two years, we have failed to look into the original Bill, let alone the promises. We totally sympathise and agree with this Bill, which concerns Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, There is no rivalry at all and there would not be - with whatever sentiments have been expressed except for two or three things. The Bill has been very scientific, although a few friends from other State might feel it was unscientifically brought in or drafted, whatever it is. It was done very scientifically and passed very democratically. There was a great debate. It was passed after the debate.

† Further discussion continued from 11th March, 2016.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, what exactly is being asked is the same thing with regard to Telangana also, where we stand. We did not bring our own Bill because we have been carrying on the dialogue with the Central Government to start out our issue. We requested them that they should come to See that they honour their own promises made in this House. Therefore, I beg the House to understand the spirit behind the Bill which Mr. Ramachandra Rao has brought. They are in difficulties. Their financial position is not good. They are engaged in building their own capital city for which they looked for finances. These things are well understood.

One issue that the Bill has spoken in is about Polavaram. We did oppose that particular thing because it was part of Telangana. It was only at the last minute, not even last minute, after the Bill was passed, when the new House met, the Home Minister got up to say that certain zones, *mandals* would go back to Andhra Pradesh. That means, through another amendment to the Constitution, without having been discussed. I will not get into those technicalities at this part of the time. Now I come to the issue of Polavaram. The objection that I have today is this. The region belongs to us and the people are with us. Today, rehabilitation of the people of Polavaram is more important than your constructing a barrage or a dam. We have no objection to that because the water goes into the sea. It is being wasted. We want you to tap that. We want you to use it. But please mind it that there are two and a half lakh people who are being affected. They are tribals, voiceless tribals. Please See if you can save them. It is not about the little money. The social integration, which you can't achieve by sending a particular tribal population from one tribal area, particularly a remote forest area, to some kind of a well-developed Vizag or Vijayanagaram, which you are planning. This may not be as beneficial as you think. I leave that to the Central Government and the State Government. We have been part of it, so I would still suggest that you please look into the design of the dam. Because the experts, including those of the CWC, had said that only if you change the design of the dam, you might save the people that are being submerged. It is for you to look into it. I am not saying to do it. Our concern for the people is greater, perhaps deeper. You also have the same concern. I understand that. It is not the money that we are talking about. We are not against the dam *per se*. We are against your approach to the project. We leave it to the State Government because we have given it to them.

Sir, they have asked for the special package. We have no objection to that. But the Central Government should have the same consideration for Telangana.

One particular point is about the distribution of employees. We have appointed two Committees. One is the Kamalanathan Committee and the second is the Sheela Bose Committee. The Kamalanathan Committee is still not able to complete the distribution of the employees. It is not exactly the percentage. But there are people who want to opt either one or other region. This is a very ticklish problem. The most unfortunate part is that even after two years, to be precise one year and ten months, they have not been able to complete it. I want the DoPT to take special interest in this. Even in the case of senior IAS officers, only last week you had completed it. But still five or six cases are pending. I think you must consider it.

The Bill also asks for reservation to continue for the next ten years. We have promised it in the Bill. I have reservation on that. When I say 'I,' it means Telangana. Telangana has reservation on that. But we will not object to that because the Bill has factored that in. So, we can go for this. Since the capital is moving out, not in ten years, but within one or two years, according to the statements of the A.P. Chief Minister and the people there, your staying back in Hyderabad perhaps will not be good. But it is left to the people and the Government. Even if Mr. Seelam sits in the Rajya Sabha, he would look to Hyderabad only. He is always welcome as my guest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He looks at Delhi.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I know that. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry and the Central Government to a very important fact. The Act promises to increase the Assembly seats. As far as Telangana is concerned, from 119 to 153 and for them it is from 175 to 225. This has to be done. We have been discussing it with the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry. I think we have come to some kind of final stage. But still there are few doubts. One of the authors of the Bill was Mr. Jairam Ramesh. He still feels that it is not that simple. There has to be a constitutional amendment. But, I assert that it is not necessary at all. All that we are trying to do is to increase the Assembly seats through a Central Act which concerns the State legislature. It is provided in the Constitution itself. All that is needed is amendment in the Act, under Article 4, what we need to do is. If you remove the words 'subject to' and put 'notwithstanding', that means what is mentioned in the Constitution will be no more a hurdle to us. The word 'subject to', actually means, we have put a cap on numbers. This can be done by saying 'not with standing'. I hope the Government is thinking of it and we would be thankful because the Chief Ministers of both States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are ready for it and have made a request for this in writing.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, there is another thing. It is about clause 31. It is a very typical thing. It is about separate High Court. It does not require any section at all. The Constitution of India provides that every State shall have a High Court of its own. When the Constitution provides for that, it is a shame for me. I am not trying to speak in other manner so that Mr. Seelam will come and ask me to use Parliamentary language. Sir, I feel ashamed for a simple reason that we have a State existing for the last two years without a High Court of its own. Please understand our point. I have been in one of the strong protagonist of Telangana, where we found that one of the main reasons for asking separate Telangana was nothing but the issue of High Court. We have a High Court. I would not like to go into that because I do not want to take much time. We have a High Court with 33 Judges with only six from Telangana. I would not cast any aspersions on them. But, you must look into this. The Law Minister in this House - and the Law Minister and the Home Minister in the other House - have promised that the High Court will come up within a short time. They said in two months. They even gave a time schedule. They called us and discussed. But, it has not yet come. I hope the Home Ministry takes a serious note of it at least in view of the Bill that we have moved expressing our concerns on that.

Sir, then, again we come to Thirteenth Schedule. In Thirteenth Scheduled, you have made many promises. This is the concern of Andhra friends. So is ours. You have promised us a Tribal University. When you promised us a Horticulture University, we came and met you 4-5 times. When you did not look into that, we established it ourselves. We are hoping that you would give us some money. You have given an amount of ₹50 crore. What we are doing is, it is our concern and our development for which we are asking. Your sitting on these pretty issues will not help the States, at least a new State like ours. So, please try to come forward with some kind of a proposal for this Tribal University which we are asking so that we give our land. We are prepared to give the land. We are prepared to share expenditure. We do all those things. This is more important.

Sir, same thing applies to coal linkages in the same Schedule. I want you to visit this Schedule. You promised us coal linkages. It is very nice. I am proud to say here that today Telangana has no power cuts and within three months, I assure the Home Minister that we shall be surplus State as far as power is concerned. We have factored in the 4,000 megawatts thing for which you promised coal linkages. That has not yet been completed although I hope for it. I cannot also immediately say it is not done. They say that it is in the process. I believe that to be true because they had come to Jaipur, Adilabad and now it is in advanced stage. But, I want you to look into this so that we do it early. In a similar fashion, Bayyaram Steel Plant in Khammam is a big steel plant. We had come and met

you. These are all not new. This is where the Chief Minister and we came and met the concerned Ministries. Every time, they are promising that they will complete it. Why I am standing up to speak on them is because one Member from the other State feels so deeply concerned that all these promises are just remaining on paper. So, he has come with a private Bill so that at least forms a legal voice. They want it to be a law hoping that you would adhere to what you had promised. Sir, this is about the Bayyaram Steel Plant. If you are not able to do it, we are prepared to do it ourselves. The State of Telangana will take up the steel plant. Please give us whatever help or support the Centre can give. The other day we told this to the Prime Minister. If you are not able to do it, since we are taking it up, give us some kind of a special concession and a few things which we have asked.

Sir, now, I come to roads. Thirteenth Schedule speaks about the roads. I am talking of rural roads to be connected with the National Highways. Mr. Gadkari came with a list and promised us as to what would be taken up. This was about a year back. Recently, when he came, he repeated it. So, again I draw your attention, without any complaint, to that issue, so that we can develop inter-connectivity between the villages and urban areas.

Sir, the most agonising subject is the Rail Coach Factory. We have been asking for a Integrated Rail Coach Factory (IRCF) for the last 30 years, I repeat for the last 30 years. Then the Bill came and it was factored in as a law, as a section to the Thirteenth Schedule that IRCF at Kazipet would be set up. Already land has been allotted in Kazipet. Your team came. Some work started 20 years back. The Minister said that the work will start again. I hope you will take it up and ensure that the IRCF at Kazipet fructifies, soon.

Sir, you have promised to all the backward regions many things. They want a special status so that they can develop the backward region. A few things you have promised in the Bill. All these promises are there. My appeal, therefore, to the Central Government, through this Bill, is fulfill those promises. We have expressed our concern, our voice, the suppressed voice for sixty years. Now, we are able to speak like a State asserting our rights, and asking you as a partner, to allow us to develop the State as fast as we can. We need your help, because the Central Government has to help us with a liberal hand. So, regarding Thirteenth Schedule, I request you to implement it. The High Court is a special thing. Otherwise, we will be losing our identity. Please do not allow that.

The last thing I want to mention is, although it is not in the Bill, and I really do not usually divert when it is not the subject matter, about the drought. This morning we had discussed about the drought. The hon. Minister forgot to say how much help the Ministry

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

3.00 P.M.

gave to us. Among the worst drought hit States is, Telangana. It is the third worst hit State. But today when he gave the report it was not there at all. Vidarbha is also equally worst drought hit State, but it is also not there in the report. Sir, we have asked for financial assistance to deal with the drought situation and you promised to give us ₹3,000 crores. Whether you give ₹3,000 crores or not, the fact remains we do not have water. There is scarcity of water. According to your report, the number of suicides by farmers is 486, although other reports estimated it at 1000. Let us forget that. Since we are discussing your promises made in a particular Bill, this Bill is separate from that issue I request you to fulfill those promises at the earliest. I am taking advantage of the presence of the Agriculture Minister and the Home Minister, please give us the NDRF. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, thank you very much. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, absent. Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Let me at the outset express my gratitude and immense praise for my colleague, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao for bringing forward this very, very important Bill, required very much at this point of time, to further amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Sir, you know the background under which this Act was brought and the Bill was enacted. All the political parties except the CPI (M) have been pressing for a long time for that Bill. Of course, it is a different matter, they started disowning their own letters and their own words and only blamed the Congress Government. We as a Government, while it became inevitable for bifurcating the Andhra Pradesh State, taken very much care of the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh, for the first time. Never before such special provisions were made in the Act. So, the then Government have taken so much care to see that the future of the people of Andhra Pradesh was not endangered. On the other hand, it has provided for various measures for facilitating the growth in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, actually, you know it is not the formation of Telangana, it is in fact the formation of the new State of Andhra Pradesh ...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

... because we were asked to get out of the existing capital city, and we were asked to have our own establishment. We know that it is very difficult to move out suddenly. Sir, we feel if the bifurcation had been effected only after the creation of the infrastructure, it would have been a little less painful. But, anyway, that is history now.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government here to one thing. At that point of time, for safeguarding the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh, certain specific measures had been suggested. The then Leader of the Opposition who is the Leader of the House at present, and the hon. Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who was a member of the Opposition at that time in this House were witnesses to all this. And we would come a little later to what they spoke. What were those provisions that had been provided for in the Act for ensuring speedy and sustainable development of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. But the successor State is Telangana and the residuary State is Andhra Pradesh. Anyway, we can also call it the New Andhra Pradesh. I will put an end to all that dilemma. So, the Government of India at that time ensured that the State of Andhra Pradesh shall prosper; but on what basis shall it prosper? We have provided for that prosperity, Sir, basically, in Sections 46(2), 46(3), 92, 94(1), 94(3) and the Thirteenth Schedule, apart from other measures. Section 46(2) deals with the revenue deficit compensation.

Sir, till the last minute, we were given to understand that Hyderabad was going to be the common capital of both the States for ten years. But suddenly, at one point of time, the Group of Ministers, for reasons best known to them, said that there was no question of making it a common capital. When we asked what would we do if we were asked to get out of the capital, they said, "We would provide you revenue-deficit because you would not get the revenue out of capital city of Hyderabad."

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Just a minute. Let me inform my good friend that Hyderabad was always meant to be the common capital. It is the common capital; it will remain the common capital. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are offending UTs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have rightly reminded me. I know you never leave any stone unturned, but you too must remember what happened during those deliberations. We were given to understand that Hyderabad would be given the status of a Union Territory, which would be the common Capital.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: This understanding was given by Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It was not Mr. Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: At no point of time was anybody given to understand that Hyderabad would be given UT status.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : He came into the picture only in the end, at the drafting stage. He doesn't know anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were the ones who were given the assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam, you don't own everything, because you came only at the end of the drafting stage. Please; even now, don't hoodwink us. Let us not open up the wounds. You only came at the drafting stage. Sir, he was not there in the picture till the drafting committee sat. So, please, Mr. Jairam, kindly bear with us. Enough of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hold on. I listened to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... My friends from Telangana opposed it. At that time, their plea was considered; our plea was not considered. This is a fact. We fought against our own leaders. Still, we did as much as we could. I feel proud that I did my best to see to it that justice was done to the extent possible. I say it openly - and I had said it even then - that we need to be compensated for the loss of Hyderabad, which was laboriously built by the Andhra and Telangana people together over a period of forty years, with all our sincerity. I am very sorry to say that we are not getting any revenue as a result of which the State of Andhra Pradesh is reeling under revenue deficit. As a different matter, how this present dispensation in Andhra Pradesh is dealing with that revenue, I will come to at a little later stage.

Sir, now about Section 46 (3) - Special Development Package. There are some areas, for instance, Anantapuram, which get the second least rainfall in the country, next to a District in Rajasthan. There are seven districts and parts of other districts, four of Rayalaseema, three of Uttara Andhra Pradesh, and then there are some pockets of Prakasam, Krishna and Guntur which are backward. So, for that, special backward package is provided in the Act itself.

Sir, in Section 90(2), about Polavaram project, there are four very important issues. It is declared as a national irrigation project. Number 2, all the required permissions were deemed to be taken and the permission from Telangana is deemed to have been taken. The Government of India is committed to providing the entire money. The Government of India is also committed to completing the project by 2018. These are the safeguards; thanks to Mr. Jairam Ramesh, at the drafting stage, he was very, very cooperative. I must thank him for this Polavaram project. Except that, there are seven Mandals which he has left to which I will come at a later stage.

Then, there are provisions in Section 94 (1) about tax incentives. Sir, it says about certain tax incentives to promote industrialization and to attract investment. Section 94(3) also provides for financial assistance for new Capital, for building the Secretariat, the High Court, the other necessary infrastructure like Raj Bhawan, etc. But, apart from that, as per the 13th Schedule, in Andhra Pradesh, we did not have any institute of national

importance because we have always concentrated on Hyderabad. All the institutes are in Hyderabad. The National Headquarters of Fisheries Development Corporation is in Hyderabad even though there is no coast. That was the extent to which centralization took place. Anyway, what happened in the concentration of all the public undertakings whether Government or private in Hyderabad, the surroundings grew industrially because of feeding industries, the raw material etc. The feeding industries have developed. That is how it has become very contentious. Anyway, to see that equal growth happens, we have created provisions in 13th Schedule for IIT, the IISR, the IIM, NIT, IIIT, Tribal Universities, Central Universities, Agricultural University, Petroleum industry, AIIMS-like institutes, National Institute of Disaster Management and one Gangavaram Port, Dugarajapatnam, and Integrated Steel Plant at Kadapa, Petro Chemical Complex in the East Coast. Then, in Chennai, we have Vizag Industrial Corridor; then, three international airports at Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and new railway zone. Apart from that, there is rail and road linkage. These are the broad provisions made in the Reorganization Act. But when we closely looked at the provisions, especially, Sections 46, 90 and 94, we approached saying that you have mentioned in the Act but did not specify or quantify what sort of financial revenue deficit compensation you will give. That was on the evening of 17th February when the Bill was about to be introduced in the Lok Sabha. We requested the then Government to wait for a day and deliberate on this. We made a demand saying 'that we require specific assurances as to how much is the revenue deficit, what are the degrees of tax incentives, fiscal incentives and tax concessions'. Then we said that we need 'special category status' on the lines of eleven States for expediting the Central assistance or flow of more finances from Central Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Then, a Group of Ministers was consulted and the then Prime Minister agreed and he incorporated those points in the Speech which he was to deliver at the time of discussion of the Bill in this House. So, on Revenue Deficit, the then Prime Minister said that the resource gap, that might arise in the succession of Andhra Pradesh in the very first year, especially, during the period between the appointed day and the acceptance of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, would be compensated in the regular Union Budget of 2014-15. But this was not done. The Revenue Deficit is, actually, ₹16,200 crores. The amount released so far is a very, very meagre amount of ₹ 2,000 crores. An amount of ₹13,890 crores is yet to be released by this Government. Unfortunately, in the present Budget, 2016-17, no allocation has been made. Sir, this House is a witness to the tall promises which were made by the then Leader of the Opposition and the Member of Parliament, who is, presently, a Minister, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, on that day that they would do more than what had been proposed. I am very sorry to say that the financial outflow from the Centre to Andhra Pradesh is

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meagre. When the entire Andhra Pradesh was expecting the hon. Prime Minister's visit to inaugurate the Capital City, we are very sorry to say that the hon. Prime Minister came and gave a big lecture and handed over 'Zero'. On the other hand, it is an insult by just giving a piece of mud from the Parliament complex and a jar of water from Yamuna. It is not what we expected from the Prime Minister. We expected the Prime Minister to keep up his words before Lord Venkateswara. When he was a Prime Ministerial candidate, he said, "Andhra Pradesh has been unscientifically treated. I am going to compensate for all the losses, physical, economic and emotional losses." On the other hand, he has done nothing. I am sorry to say that he has really insulted the feelings of the people of entire Andhra Pradesh. Sir, when Madam Sonia Gandhi took up this issue in the Lower House, the hon. Prime Minister did not even respond. I am sorry that the Members of Parliament belonging to both the parties, the Telugu Desam and the YSR Congress Party, did not even raise their voices. On the other hand, outside Parliament and on the streets of Andhra Pradesh, at every opportunity, they would find fault with the Congress (I). Why is this double-standard? If they cannot do, let them say, "We are not interested in implementing whatever we have said." But they are talking about so much about their contributions. But their contribution is zero. We request them not to tell so many untruths because the people of Andhra Pradesh cannot be further fooled and they will, definitely, teach these two political parties a lesson when the occasion comes. That is a separate thing, Sir.

Then, about the Special Development Package, the hon. Prime Minister said, "Okay, Mr. Seelam, we have not quantified under Section 40 (6) (3), but here is an announcement." He said, "The Bill already provides for a Special Development Package for the Backward Regions on the succession of Andhra Pradesh. However, I would like to say that this Development Package would be on the lines of Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi Special Plan of Odisha and the Bundelkhand Special Package of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. I think not less than ₹ 30,000 crores were due to seven districts which include the four districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Rayalaseema, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam. But only ₹ 50 crores for each district, that is, ₹ 350 crores, were only given instead of ₹ 30,000 crores. Look at the step-motherly treatment and look at the irony of what they say and what they do. I want the people of Andhra Pradesh to know the reality instead of just being carried away by the untruths, just being carried away by their false propaganda. I urge upon the people of Andhra Pradesh to look at what the Congress (I) led Government had done to safeguard the interest of the people of Andhra Pradesh. What are these Governments, both the Governments, of Andhra Pradesh in the State and the Union Government under the leadership of hon. Shri Narendra Modi, doing? Let the

people of Andhra Pradesh decide and not go by their false propaganda. Using their might, using their media, using all channels they are trying to tarnish the image of the Congress Party. I would like to submit that that is not the reality. This is the solid proof that I am placing before this House. I authenticate what I am saying. The third thing, Sir, is about the Polavaram project. We appeal to the hon. Prime Minister. Sir, provisions of 90(1), 90(2) etc. are there, but there are some small omissions. That is because the people have to be rehabilitated. The entire submerged area is still in Telangana as it is conceived. So, those seven *mandals* need to be transferred to Andhra Pradesh to rehabilitate the people whose area is going to be submerged. That was agreed to and the then Prime Minister had promised. Accordingly, a Cabinet decision was taken on 1st March and a proposal was sent to Rashtrapatiiji for his consent and assent, but that was done on 2nd. And from 3rd March the model code of conduct came. So, it could not be done. The new Government came and that was passed, but they say that the seven *mandals* were given by us. So, it is a habit of this Government to take credit, but they should not forget the background work, the preparatory work done by the Congress Government. Yes, it was issued when the new Government took over, but the work was done before the model code of conduct came into being. That is about the Polavaram project. But, again, Sir, the promise of providing sufficient funds, execution by the Government of India, completing by the Government of India is not being done. The State Government is also guilty. They are not handing over to the Government of India. They want to do their own, for reasons best known to them. I don't want to use that terminology here because it is not fair for me to say the facts because the facts are little bitter. Why is the Chief Minister interested in getting the work done and executed by his own people? It is for obvious reasons. There is an Act which provides for Government of India to take construction, execution and spend all the money required for the Polavaram project to be completed. Why is it not being done? It is for obvious reasons. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh should answer why he is holding it without completing. I don't want to mention about contractors, but I am forced to say that that is the reason. Sir, I believe in the integrity of Andhra Pradesh contractors. I won't doubt them. They have done great job not only in Andhra Pradesh, but in the entire world. My Chief Minister does not believe in the ability of our own contractors. The contractors from Singapore, Japan and from other areas are preferred because of obvious reasons. Anyway, even if it is done by the State Government, what is the amount of money the Central Government is supposed to be providing? It is around ₹ 18,000 crores. Sir, the amount required as on today is ₹ 30,000 crores. What is the amount given by the Central Government? It is a mere token of ₹ 650 crores. Sir, where is ₹ 30,000 crores and where is ₹ 650 crores? The Act provides that the Government of India should spend that much money and complete the project by 2018. We are already in the middle of 2016. So, they

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could not spend more than ₹ 300 crores even though provision is made for ₹ 650 crores. There is a very small allocation of ₹100 crores in the Budget of 2016-17. Sir, this is another area they are trying to deceive the people of Andhra Pradesh. They are trying to go back on their promise. I appeal to the people of Andhra Pradesh to See the colours of these two Governments; they say one thing and do exactly the opposite. It is a meager amount; it is only tokenism. They have not provided enough money to See that provisions of the Act are realized.

I, now, come to tax incentives. Section 94(1) provides for tax incentives. We said what you have provided is very vague; so, be specific. So, the then Prime Minister said that tax incentives would be similar to the tax concessions and fiscal incentives given to the State of Himachal Pradesh for five years. But, in Himachal Pradesh, they have given for ten years and then they withdrew as per practice.

Coming to the new capital, Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for ₹ 20,000 crores. But, so far, only ₹ 500 crores is provided. There is no allocation by the hon. Finance Minister in the present Budget. They have to answer. My friend, Mr. Jayant Sinha, is sitting here. I would request him to answer, categorically, why is this neglect. Is it deliberate or is it political or is it because the Government of India does not have money or the Government of India does not believe in the Act to which it is party? What is the reason? Why is it delayed? Why is Andhra Pradesh denied? Why are you not providing enough money for completing the capital? Is it that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not sent the proposals? Or, is it that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not sent the Utilization Certificate for you to release the second installment? These are the questions which we would like you to answer.

Sir, coming to the Thirteenth Schedule institutions, I wish to submit that Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, on the other day, in the Lower House, was saying IIT is sanctioned, this is sanctioned and that is sanctioned! He talks big. But, where is money? Merely sanctioning does not mean anything. Sir, IIT is located in Tirupati. The amount required is ₹ 700 crores. What have you given? You have given mere ₹ 40 crores! What do you mean by giving Rs. 40 crores, Mr. Finance Minister? Will it help to progress? So, the Government is shedding crocodile tears for Andhra Pradesh. Sir, Indian Institute of Scientific Education and Research is located in Chittoor district. The amount required is ₹ 1030 crores. But, so far, a mere amount of ₹ 40 crores has been given. IIM is located at Visakhapatnam. The required amount is ₹ 900 crores. What have they given? It is just ₹ 30 crores. I don't know what do they think and how progress can be made. Sir, for tendering,

etc., at least, ₹ 100 crores are required. I agree that the entire amount cannot be digested or spent in one year. But, there should be a plan. The building should be completed in 2-3 years. The course is already started in a rented building. So, there is an emergency requirement for taking expeditious route to complete these projects. Sir, NIT is located at Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district. It requires ₹ 300 crores. But, nothing is provided. There is only a lip service and sympathy. Then, MIT is located in Kurnool. It requires ₹ 400 crores. But, you have given only ₹ 20 crores, Mr. Finance Minister. I don't know whether the State Government is sleeping or the Central Government is just not responding to their request. For Tribal University, the required amount is ₹ 100 crores. But, only ₹ 1 crore has been provided. For Central University, Government has given just ₹ 1 crore. It is only a token grant. Agriculture university is proposed in Guntur. But, nothing was provided. For petroleum university only ₹ 2 crores was provided. Sir, AIIMS is proposed at Mangalagiri in Guntur. The amount required is ₹ 1,600 crores. But, what have you given? They have not mentioned anything in the Budget! Sir, the National Institute of Disaster Management is supposed to set up in Gannavaram in Krishna district. But, no action has been taken so far. Sir, there is no sanction even for Dugarajapatnam Port! There is a proposed integrated steel plant at Cuddapah. But, no sanction has been given. So, these are the questions to which we require answers. Why? Do you think that it is not feasible? When Visakhapatnam Steel Plant wanted to have a tie-up why are you not agreeing to that? Mr. Ramesh is just sitting here. It is his district. I think, you should be careful enough to sensitize the Government from your side, Mr. Ramesh. You will have to answer. For the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor, nothing was done. Then, Sir, nothing was done for the petro-chemical complex. Nothing was done to construct new railway zones. There was an agitation also by the people who were on hunger strike. They are not sensitive, they are only interested in talking and in false propaganda and publicity, as you are very well aware of that. Then, for rapid rail and road connectivity, no action was taken. I request one more thing. These are all provisions. But our important demand which we have been making is for the Special Category Status. Special Category Status gives a lot of edge. So, when the Special Category Status was announced in the House, on the 20th April, Shri Venkaiah Naidu stood up and said, "Mr. Prime Minister five years' period is not enough; when we come into power, we would give it for ten years." And, the then Leader of the Opposition who is now the present Chief Minister said, "Now we want it for 15 years." Then, Shri Arun Jaitley who was the then Leader of the Opposition and now who is the Leader of this House, said, "We will be committed by what Shri Venkaiah Naidu said, we will give it for ten years." So, where are those promises? What happened?

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The moment they have gone to the Treasury Benches, they have changed their colours. They are giving now four unethical arguments; untenable arguments. One argument they say is that it is not provided in the Act. Sir, I would like to draw their kind attention, that Special Category Status is, hitherto, now enjoyed by 11 States. In none of these cases, an Act of the Parliament was made. It is only an Executive decision. It was a Cabinet decision executed by the Planning Commission. Sir, in this case also, just like the other States were given the Special Category Status, the then Prime Minister announced and it was sent to the Cabinet on 1st March and then it was the Cabinet that recommended the Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. And, also, it sent the proposal to the then Planning Commission to take action as has been done in the case of Uttarakhand. In the case of Uttarakhand also, the same thing happened. Once the Special Category Status was accorded....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I think you are speaking very well. I think we can have the answer now.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no, I have to say very vital things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have said very important points.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Second objection they were saying was...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): I have to speak about Telangana also.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I will complete. Don't worry, Telangana and Andhra are together. We want to grow as brothers. It is not that your Chief Ministers fight in the first year and then compromise for so many reasons best known to them. But, we will be friends. We will be friends. But let me complete.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You are neighbours here also.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We are brothers and not neighbours. Neighbour is nothing, we are brothers. You can't separate brothers. Anyway, my second argument is that the untenable argument they are making is that some other States are likely to oppose this. The entire House, all the senior leaders of all political parties, they never ever objected to according Special Category Status to the Andhra Pradesh State. Why is there some ill-will now by the Ruling Party? It is untenable. The third argument they say is that

Andhra Pradesh State does not fulfil the requisite criteria. Sir, let me tell you, Andhra Pradesh may not fulfil all the criteria; the criteria of an international border, the criteria of a sensitive border, the criteria of a hilly State, but, at the same time, it does fulfill certain development criteria. Second, let me tell you, it is not that we fulfill the criteria, it is to compensate the irreparable loss, we are going to face if the Special Category Status is not given. So, let them not go by what they say, let them please abide by the decisions taken on that day. Sir, fourthly, they are saying that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended it. What is the Fourteenth Finance Commission? Is Parliament supreme or the Fourteenth Finance Commission supreme? I am really very happy about our Prime Minister that before he entered this great Parliament House, he prostrated. I thought he would respect the decisions taken in the House. It is the Parliament which took the decision. The full House of Rajya Sabha took the decision. The Prime Minister is not an individual; Dr. Manmohan Singh, but it is an institution. The successor must respect what hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh said in Anantapur. For the first time in Independent India, a former Prime Minister said something in Parliament and the successor does not care for that. I am very sorry to say this. Those who preach should also practice. Those who preach the values of Parliamentary democracy should practice. I request them not to tell stories and don't take shelter under some alibi. Even today, you may please accord it. If you will, you can give. Where there is a will, there is a way. Sir, there is no will. They don't want to do. That is why, while supporting the Bill brought by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, I would request you to act on all six things announced by the then Prime Minister. They are saying that there is no mention of these in the Act and hence, no action. I say that you lack sincerity. You have twice amended the States' Reorganisation Act. If you feel that the 'Special Category' Status has to be part of an Act, you could have incorporated it when you amended this Act twice. You created the Legislative Council ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, that is why I request you to act on those six factors. What are those six factors? The first one is the 'Special Category' Status to be included in the Amendment Act. The second one is tax concessions and fiscal incentives to be part of the Act on the lines of Himachal Pradesh. The third one is the revenue compensation of ₹ 10,000 crores per annum should be given for ten years so that we build our financial strength. The fourth one is making the special economic package for seven districts to be part of the Act on the lines of Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi districts of Odisha and Bundelkhand area. The amount not less than ₹ 30,000 crores should be given to these seven districts. This too should be part of the Act since they are saying that these things are not in the Act. We want these to be part of the Act. Sir, these five aspects have to be incorporated in the Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Also, you forgot setting up of a separate High Court.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The High Court should be separated. It is a part of the Act. It is very inconvenient for the people of Andhra Pradesh to come to Hyderabad for litigations. They can bifurcate the High Court as requested by my brothers, my friends. We stand by the commitment made by the Congress Party. I am sure, a day will come when all the people of Andhra Pradesh would say, 'What Congress has done is best for Andhra Pradesh.' I am sure, the history will judge the Congress Party...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Be thankful also to Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I thanked him. I not only thanked Shri Jairam Ramesh, but I have also thanked all the people who are responsible for providing all those provisions in the Act.

With this, I would urge my friends from the ruling party and the Members from Telugu Desam Party. I ask the TDP that at least not be afraid of the Prime Minister. Please ask ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have referred him as a compliment to him. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I am not doing anything. I am just saying all those good things he said in the House and nothing else. I am not taking any sides. Sitting here, I can't take sides. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): How?

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I have the right to speak; no?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Yes, I am asking Mr. C.M. Ramesh to speak.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he cannot speak. He has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Why you are ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): When did he ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule. He has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No; I have not spoken on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have mentioned his name only in the context saying, 'why are you not pressing the Government of India?' So, let him answer that.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Sir, first of all, this Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was brought by the Congress Party. So many times, leaders from our party met everybody. We told them that this Bill was totally incorrect. Why? There are so many lacunae. He referred to the steel plants. They have not sanctioned the steel plants, Sir. They told 'study', 'feasibility'. Even the railway zone, they have not sanctioned. They have not kept in that. They only do study and feasibility. Now, every time we are asking this Government, they are saying that they are studying. The feasibility report is not there, they are telling. Why were you not on the time? This is the reason, my leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, came to Delhi before this Bill was passed. He told the Congress so many times, "You take one meeting with the stakeholders. In this Bill, so many problems are there. Tomorrow this Bill will be passed, so many problems will come." Then, finally, here, on the day we are ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Within six months. Two years have passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... They were supposed to take the decision within six months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: My leader represented to them. They never called an all-Ministers' meeting also. We have given the representation. We have given the representation to the Prime Minister; we have given the representation to all party leaders. My leader went to all party leaders. And after this Bill also, have you not Seen how many times Shri Chandrababu Naidu, my Chief Minister, came to Delhi and represented whether it was the question of railway zone or the question of institutions? Foundation of all the institutions have been laid. Now, we are asking for the Budget. If any other hon. Member wants to speak here, he has a right. But the Congress Party does not have a right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We have a right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Congress Party does not have a right. ...*(Interruptions)*...
You spoiled Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You don't have a right because you boycotted all-party meeting ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You spoiled Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because every time ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Just listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't fight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Every time in this House ...*(Interruptions)*... You were running the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Seelam ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, let him say ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him have his say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him put his words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Why Andhra Pradesh happened like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...
Why Andhra Pradesh happened like this? It is because of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he should not say, 'you have no right'.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You keep your hand on your heart and say. Because of political reasons ...*(Interruptions)*... Because of political reasons, you did it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri C.M. Ramesh, you don't look at him. You look at me. You look at me and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Now, the people of Andhra Pradesh are facing problems. Regarding all these institutions, special category, and deficit of budget, my Chief Minister met the Prime Minister six-seven times. My Chief Minister met the Finance Minister more than ten times. Every time they are releasing something. We are saying that Andhra Pradesh is facing financial problem. We don't have office. We have to construct the capital. So many other issues are there. Every day we are asking the Government. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh told,* He has to take back these words. Otherwise, it has to be deleted from the records. This is my request, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Is there anybody else

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

who want to say anything on this? Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. He is not present. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, डा. के.वी.पी. रामचन्द्र राव साहब ने जो प्राइवेट बिल मूव किया है, आपने मुझे उसके ऊपर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। साठ साल से ज्यादा अरसे का यह मसला, यानी अलहिदा तेलंगाना रियासत का मसला पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी के दौर से लेकर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के दौर से भी गुजर गया, लेकिन जब तेलंगाना की आवाम की आवाज़ सारे हिन्दुस्तान में गूँजी तो कई दफा एक तहरीक पैदा हुई। फिर उस आवाज़ को सियासी मकसद के लिए दबाया गया। सारी दुनिया में सियासी पार्टीज का एक अपना एजेंडा होता है, लेकिन यह तारीख रहेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में साठा साला दौर की आवाम की आवाज़ को, कांग्रेस पार्टी की क्रायद श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने अमलीजामा पहनाया और तेलंगाना की आवाम को बगैर खून-खराबे के दो रियासतों को अमल में लाने की इजाज़त दी। मुझे बहसियते इस हाउस का एक रुक्न होने का फख है कि मुझे भी उस बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिला, लेकिन जो सियासी पार्टी आज इक्तिदार में है, तब वह अपोजिशन में थी। जब लोक सभा में वह बिल पास हुआ था, उस समय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आप भी इस हाउस में थे। उस वक्त इस हाउस में यह कोशिश की जा रही थी कि किसी न किसी वजह से इस बिल को पास न होने दिया जाए। चाहे उस दौर के अपोजिशन के लीडर अरुण जेटली जी हों या वेंकैया नायडु जी हों, वे उस बिल में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए तरह-तरह के अपने मुतालबात को रख रहे थे। इसके जो मेन कारकुन थे, जिन्होंने मेनली ड्राफ्ट किया था, हमारी जानिब से जयराम रमेश जी इसके ऊपर छः महीने तक एक्सरसाइज करते रहे। जब मुतालबा यह आया कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को अलहिदा कर रियासत तकसीम होगी, तो उसमें रेवेन्यू, हाई कोर्ट और मुलाजिमियत जैसे तमाम मसायल को रखकर तसफिया किया जाए। साथ ही साथ, सबसे अहम बात यह उठी कि जब एक खानदान के दो भाई अलहिदा हो रहे हैं, तो लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का मसला पैदा न हो, इसलिए इसको पाबंद तरीके से हल किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं बड़े फख के साथ इस हाउस के तमाम मेम्बरान का भी शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा कि मैं लास्ट स्पीकर था, जब मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया गया, क्योंकि मैं तेलंगाना की पैदाइश हूँ। उस बिल की ताईद हमने की, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस देने के मुताल्लिक ताईद हमने की और तालीमी इंस्टीट्यूट्स को डेवलप करने के लिए हमने ताईद की। यही नहीं बल्कि 10 साल से आगे भी अगर कोई आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बांशिदा तेलंगाना में रह सकता है, तो बहैसियते एक कांग्रेसी रुक्न, बहैसियते एक हिन्दुस्तानी, मैं यह वायदा करता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भाइयों और बहनों का, चाहे वे किसी भी रियासत से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उनकी जान-ओ-माल की हिफाजत करने की जिम्मेदारी मैं और मेरी क्रायद लेते हैं।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेना चाहता। दो साल का अरसा गुजर गया। जब यह पार्टी अपोजिशन में थी, तब कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऊपर दबाव बना-बनाकर उन तमाम मुतालबाओं को बिल में रखवाया। तब ये हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बमबार्ड कर रहे थे कि सोनिया गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी इक्तिदार में आने के वास्ते तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर यह बिल रख रही है, लेकिन बीजेपी

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

वालों का यह कहना गलत साबित हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्टी इस मुल्क के अंदर कभी भी इक्तिदार के लिए अवाम का सौदा नहीं करती, इक्तिदार के लिए हम किसी भी अवाम के साथ धोखा नहीं कर सकते, यह मैं फख के साथ कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे आज अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जो लोग मुतालबा कर रहे थे, उनको इक्तिदार में आने के बाद दो साल का अरसा गुजर गया, लेकिन वे एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़े। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना में हर वह चीज़, जो बिल के अंदर है, जो यूपीए की सरकार ने मनमोहन सिंह की वज़ारत के दौर में रखी थी, इस सरकार के लिए लाज़मी है कि वह उसे पूरा करके अमली जामा पहनाए। हमें कोई इखिलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी जो बेसिक सीढ़ी है, जो अदालतों की सीढ़ी है, मरकज़ी सरकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, इंसाफ के कटघरे में रहकर, कि तेलंगाना में हाई कोर्ट का जो मामला है, आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लेवल पर उसको सर्व करके खत्म कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है, अमन और शान्ति के तौर पर, मुलाज़िमत के ऊपर, जिस तेलंगाना की तहरीक का जोर पकड़ा था, मैं आज इस हाउस के मेंबर्स से अपील करना चाहता हूँ, मरकज़ी सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ, दो साल का अरसा गुज़रने के बाद एक अलेहदा हाई कोर्ट के मुतालबे को आप अमली-जामा नहीं पहना सके, तो फिर आपसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की अवाम क्या उम्मीदें कर सकती है? तेलंगाना तो आपने दिया। इस पार्लियामेंट को, यूपीए की सरकार को और इस देश की आवाम को जो वायदा किया था, वह तो पूरा हुआ, लेकिन आपको चाहिए कि फौरन हाई कोर्ट की तक़सीम करके उन्हें इंसाफ दिलाइए। जो एडवोकेट्स हैं, उनको इंसाफ दिलाइए, जो जजेज़ हैं, उनके साथ इंसाफ कीजिए। हमारे जो केसेज़ पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं, दोनों पुरअमन अपने-अपने केसों को हल करने का मुतालबा आप पूरा करेंगे। मैं आपके ज़रिए एक और बात मरकज़ी सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। तेलंगाना के अंदर क़ेहेत से मुतास्सिर हैं। रियासती सरकार ने जो इमदाद मांगी थी, मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि मरकज़ी सरकार ने वह इमदाद क्यों नहीं दी? जो इमदाद मरकज़ी सरकार ने तेलंगाना को दी है, वह न के बराबर है।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं हैदराबाद शहर में रहता हूँ। तेलंगाना में गांव का, मंडल का हाल-बेहाल है। रियासती सरकार की कोशिशें क़ेहेत के लिए पुर नहीं हो सकतीं। मरकज़ को आना पड़ेगा, मरकज़ को दो कदम आगे आकर मदद करनी पड़ेगी। अखबारी बयान से, कागज़ के पेपर निकालकर, जिस मकसद से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 60 साल तक खिदमत की थी, अगर बीजेपी समझती है कि वोट मांगने के टाइम पर हम उसे अमली-जामा पहनाएंगे, अच्छे दिन बताएंगे और जब क़ेहेत के लिए आ गए तो आवाम से कहते हैं कि भगवान से दुआ करो! यह बात होने वाली नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जो वायदे हैं, जो यूपीए सरकार के टाइम पर हुए थे, जो आज इक्तिदार पर आपके मंत्री हैं, उन्हें चाहिए कि उन वायदों को पूरा करें और साथ-साथ तेलंगाना में जो क़ेहेत का मामला है, बेहद क़ेहेत चल रहा है, उसको अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए, उसको आवाम के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तेलंगाना सरकार ने जितने बजट का मुतालबा किया है, उस बजट को आप देंगे। इन अल्फाज़ के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जय हिन्द।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ڈاکٹر کے وی پی۔

رام چندر راؤ صاحب نے جو پرائیویٹ بل موو کیا ہے، آپ نے مجھے اس کے اوپر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کو تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ ساٹھ سال سے زیادہ عرصے کا یہ مسئلہ، یعنی علیحدہ تلنگانہ ریاست کا مسئلہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو اور اندرا گاندھی کے دور سے لے کر اٹل بھاری واجپنی جی کے دور سے بھی گزر گیا، لیکن جب تلنگانہ کی عوام کی آواز سارے ہندوستان میں گونجی تو کئی دفعہ ایک تحریک پیدا ہوئی۔ پھر اس آواز کو سیاسی مقصد کے لئے دبایا گیا۔ ساری دنیا میں سیاسی پارٹیز کا ایک اپنا ایجنڈا ہوتا ہے، لیکن یہ تاریخ رہے گی کہ ہندوستان میں ساٹھ سالہ دور کی عوام کی آواز کو، کانگریس پارٹی کی قائد شریمنی سونیا گاندھی نے عملی جامہ پہنایا اور تلنگانہ کی عوام کو بغیر خون خرابے کے دو ریاستوں کو عمل میں لانے کی اجازت دی۔ مجھے بحیثیت اس ہاؤس کا ایک رکن ہونے کا فخر ہے کہ مجھے بھی اس بل پر بولنے کا موقع ملا، لیکن جو سیاسی پارٹی آج اقتدار میں ہے، تب وہ اپوزیشن میں تھی۔ جب لوک سبھا میں وہ بل پاس ہوا تھا، اس وقت وائس چیئرمین صاحب، آپ بھی اس ہاؤس میں تھے۔ اس وقت اس ہاؤس میں یہ کوشش کی جا رہی تھی کہ کسی نہ کسی وجہ سے اس بل کو پاس نہ ہونے دیا جائے۔ چاہے اس دور کے اپوزیشن کے لیڈر ارون جیٹلی جی ہوں یا وینکیا نائیڈو جی ہوں، وہ اس بل میں آندھرا پردیش کے لئے طرح طرح کے اپنے مطالبات کو رکھ رہے تھے۔ اس کے جو اہم کارکن تھے، جنہوں نے اس کو مینلی ڈرافٹ کیا تھا، ہماری جانب سے جے رام رمیش جی اس کے اوپر چھ مہینے تک ایگسٹسائز کرتے رہے۔ جب مطالبہ یہ آیا کہ آندھرا پردیش کو علیحدہ کر ریاست تقسیم ہوگی، تو اس میں ریوینیو، ہائی کورٹ اور ملازمت جیسے تمام مسائل کو رکھ کر تصفیہ کیا جائے۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ، سب سے اہم بات یہ اٹھی کہ جب ایک

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[شری موہممد اعلیٰ خان]

خاندان کے دو بھائی علیحدہ ہو رہے ہیں، تو لاء اینڈ آرڈر کا مسئلہ پیدا نہ ہو، اس لئے اس کو پابند طریقے سے حل کیا جانا چاہئے۔ لیکن میں بڑے فخر کے ساتھ اس ہاؤس کے تمام ممبران کا بھی شکریہ ادا کروں گا کہ میں لاسٹ اسپیکر تھا، جب مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا گیا، کیوں کہ میں تلنگانہ کی پیدائش ہوں۔ اس بل کی تائید ہم نے کی، آندھرا پردیش کو اسپیشل اسٹیٹس دینے کے متعلق تائید ہم نے کی اور تعلیمی انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو ڈیولپ کرنے کے لئے ہم نے تائید کی۔ یہی نہیں بلکہ 10 سال سے آگے بھی اگر کوئی آندھرا پردیش کا باشندہ تلنگانہ میں رہ سکتا ہے، تو بحیثیت ایک کانگریسی رکن، بحیثیت ایک ہندوستانی، میں یہ وعدہ کرتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش کے بھائیوں اور بہنوں کا، چاہے وہ کسی بھی ریاست سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں، ان کی جان و مال کی حفاظت کرنے کی ذمہ داری میں اور میری قائد لیتے ہیں۔

وائس چیئرمین صاحب، میں زیادہ ٹائم نہیں لینا چاہتا۔ دو سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا۔ جب یہ پارٹی اپوزیشن میں تھی، تب یہ کانگریس پارٹی کے اوپر دباؤ بنا بنا کر ان تمام مطالبوں کو بل میں رکھوایا۔ تب یہ ہندوستان کے اندر ہم-بارڈ کر رہے تھے کہ سونیا گاندھی اور کانگریس پارٹی اقتدار میں آنے کے واسطے تلنگانہ اور آندھرا پردیش کے اندر یہ بل رکھ رہی ہے، لیکن بی جے پی والوں کا یہ کہنا غلط ثابت ہوا۔ کانگریس پارٹی اس ملک کے اندر کسی بھی اقتدار کے لئے عوام کا سودا نہیں کرتی، اقتدار کے لئے ہم کبھی بھی عوام کے ساتھ دھوکہ نہیں کر سکتے، یہ میں فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے آج افسوس کے ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جو لوگ مطالبہ کر رہے تھے، ان کو اقتدار میں آنے کے بعد دو سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا، لیکن وہ ایک قدم بھی آگے نہیں بڑھے۔

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تلنگانہ میں ہر وہ چیز، جو بل کے اندر ہے، جو یوپی اے کی سرکار نے منموہن سنگھ کی وزارت کے دور میں رکھی تھی، اس سرکار کے لیے لازمی ہے کہ وہ اسے پورا کر کے عملی جامہ پہنائے۔ ہمیں کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہماری جو بیسک سیڑھی ہے، جو عدالتوں کی جو سیڑھی ہے، مرکزی سرکار سے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں، انصاف کے کٹنگھڑے میں رہ کر، کہ تلنگانہ میں ہائی کورٹ کا جو معاملہ ہے، آپ ایڈمنسٹریٹو لیول پر اس کو سرو کر کے ختم کر سکتے ہیں، لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے، امن اور شانتی کے طور پر، ملازمت کے اوپر، جس تلنگانہ کی تحریک نے زور پکڑا تھا، میں آج اس ہاؤس کے ممبرس سے اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں، مرکزی سرکار سے اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں، دو سال کا عرصہ گزرنے کے بعد ایک علیحدہ ہائی کورٹ کے مطالبے کو آپ عملی جامہ نہیں پہناسکے تو پھر آپ کے ساتھ آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کی عوام کیا امید رکھ سکتی ہے؟ تلنگانہ تو آپ نے دیا، اس پارلیمنٹ کو، یو پی اے کی سرکار کو اور اس دیش کی عوام کو جو وعدہ کیا تھا، وہ تو پورا ہوا، لیکن آپ کو چاہیے کہ فوراً ہائی کورٹ کی تقسیم کر کے انہیں انصاف دلائیں۔ جو ایڈووکیٹ ہیں، ان کو انصاف دلائیں، جو ججز ہیں ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیجئے۔ ہمارے جو کیسیز پینٹنگ پڑے ہوئے ہیں، دونوں پر امن طور پر اپنے اپنے کیسوں کو حل کرنے کا مطالبہ آپ پورا کریں گے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ ایک اور بات مرکزی سرکار کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ تلنگانہ کے اندر قحط چلا۔ میں کل بھی اس بارے میں کہہ رہا تھا، آزادی کے بعد تلنگانہ کے اسی فیصدی منڈل قید سے متاثر ہیں۔ ریاستی سرکار نے جو امداد مانگی تھی، میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ مرکزی سرکار نے وہ امداد کیوں نہیں دی؟ جو امداد مرکزی سرکار نے تلنگانہ کو دی ہے، وہ نہ کے برابر ہے۔

وائس چئیرمین صاحب، میں حیدرآباد شہر میں رہتا ہوں۔ تلنگانہ میں گاؤں کا، منڈل کا حال ہے حال ہے۔ ریاستی سرکار کی کوششیں قحط کے لیے پر نہیں ہوسکتیں۔ مرکز کو آنا پڑیگا، مرکز کو دو قدم آگے آکر مدد کرنی پڑیگی۔ اخباری بیان سے، کاغذ کے پیپر نکال کر، جس مقصد سے کانگریس پارٹی نے ساٹھ سال تک جو خدمت کی تھی، اگر

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

बीजेपी समझती है कि वोट मंङ्गने के ठाँव पर बम ढाली जायेगी, अर्थात् न
बताने के और जब क्वट के न ँङ्गे तू ँप ँवाम कू कहेँ ढीं कू बेङ्गवान से ढका कू-
ये बात ढुने वाली नूँ ढे- ढीं ङाढूँ गा कू ँनूँरा ढरूडश के ङू ँू ँूँ ढीं, ङू
यूूी-अे सरकार के ठाँव ढरूँ ढुने ठूँ, ङू ँू ँक्तर ढरूँ ँप के ढन्तरी ढीं, ँनूँ ङाढूँ
कू ँन ँूँ कू ढूरा करीं ँर साँह साँह तूङ्गानूँ ढीं ङू क्वट का ढाँलू ढे, ढे ङू क्वट
ङल रूा ढे, ँस कू ढाली जायेगी ढे, ँस कू ँवाम के सरूड करने के लूँ
तूङ्गानूँ सरकार ने ङूँ ङूँ का ढलालू कूा ढे, ँस ङूँ कू ँप ढीं ङू- ँन ँलूा के
साँह ढीं ँप का ढूँ ङूँ शकूरी ँढा कूँ ढू- ङूँ ढूँ-

गृह ढन्त्रालय ढें राज्य ढन्त्री (श्री हररूाई ढार्थीरूाई ङूँधरी): ँढसढाध्यकू ढहूढय, ढें ढाननीय
सढसू ङा0 के.वी.ढी. रूढकन्ू रूव ढूरा ढरूतूत ढ्राइूेत ढैंबरू बरू ढरू ँनूँ के ढूरा वूकूत वरूारूँ के
लूँ ँनूँ के ढरूतू आढार वूकूत करूता हूँ। ँसूँ के साँह-साँह ढाननीय सढसू ँाननू ढासकर रूढूलू,
ङा0 के.केशव रूव, ढाननीय ङेसूढासू सीलढ ँरू श्री ढहूढढ अली खान ने ङरूा ढें ढाग लेकर ँढने
वरूार वूकूत कूँ, ँनूँ के लूँ ढें ँन सढी ढाननीय सढसूँ का आढार वूकूत करूता हूँ।

ढहूढय, सढसे ढहले तू ढें यह कहना ङाहूता हूँ कू नरेनू ढूढी ङी की सरकार सक्षढ सरकार
है, sensitive सरकार है। ँढी ङब सीलढ ङी ँढने वरूार रूख रहे थे तू ढूँ ऐसा लूगा ङैसे कू वे
ङूनावी ढाषण कर रहे थे। ँक्ू ढें ङू लूखा हुँआ है ँर ढारू सरकार ने ङू वूाढे कूँ, ँन ढूँ
कू ढूरा करने के लूँ केनू सरकार सक्षढ है ँर ँसूँ के लूँ ढढ ढूरी कूशरू कर रहे हैं। ँसूकी
कढेटी ढी ढनावी है, ढार-ढार ररूू ढी करूते हैं, लेकरू ँनूँने ऐसा वातावरण ढैढा कूा ङैसे कूछ
कूा ही नूँ गूा। केनू सरकार ने ँर ढूारे गृह ढन्त्रालय ने ङू-ङू स्ूेढ्स लूँ हैं, वे ढें ँढकू
ढातूँगा। ढूँ ढुररूढल सेकूेूरी ढी ढार-ढार ढरूते हैं ँर ढीूरूग ढी नङूढीक ढें रूखी है। ढढने कूछ
नूँ कूा है, ऐसी ढाू नूँ है। केनू सरकार ने ङू कढढ उूाए हैं, ँसूा ँक-ँक कढढ ढें ँढकू
ढातूँगा। ँसूँ के ढाढ ँढकू कूई कढी लूँ ँर ँसूँ के ढारे ढें ढाननीय सढसू कू कूछ ढूँना है, तू
ँसूँ के ढारे ढें ढी ढें ढातूँगा।

ढें सढन कू ढातूना ङाहूता हूँ कू केनू सरकार ने ँ.ढी. ररूँरूँगाइङेशन ँक्ू के ँढलीकरण
के लूँ वरूरू ँङेसरूँ, ढन्त्रालयूँ, वरूागूँ कू शारूल कूा है, ङरूढें शूूू-ूूू ँर लूँग ढूू
ढ्रावढान हैं। ँनका ढूरी तरूह से इढूलीढेंूेशन करने के लूँ सढय से काम ढूगा। इढूलीढेंूेशन से ङूँ
हुँ ढन्त्रालयूँ ढें ँसूकी सढय-सढय ढरू सढीकू ढूती है। नीती ँयूग ने ढी ँगली सढीकू 4 ढई,
2016 कू रूखी है ँर ङू ँक्ू ढें लूखा है, ँस ढरू कूलूँङ-ढाई-कूलूँङ डरूकशन ढू रहा है।

ढाननीय सढसू ने ढरूतूत बरू ढें ङरू ढ्रावढानूँ कू शारूल कूा है, ँसूकी काढी ढातें ँानू
ढूूेश ँक्ू ढें हैं, ङू कू ढहले से ही शारूल हैं। ढढ ँनू वरूरूँ ढरू ढी सढय-सढय ढरू ढूँ रूाङूूँ
की ढीूरूग ँयूूङरू करूते हैं, ढुररूढल सेकूेूरीङ कू ढी ढूलाते हैं ँर ँसूा ँढलीकरण तूा
ररूू ढूँ ढूता है। ढें ढातूना ङाहूंगा कू केनू सरकार के स्ूतर ढरू नूयढरू ररूू के ँलावा ढी ढूँ हैं।

अभी कहा गया है कि वहां पर कोई institute चालू नहीं है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सभी शिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए एकदम कम समय में बहुत अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। वहां पर 10 संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं, सबसे पहले IIT, तिरुपति, इसका 2015-16 से सेशन शुरू हो गया है। IIM, विशाखापट्टनम का 2015-16 से सेशन शुरू हो गया है। IISER, तिरुपति का 2015-16 से सेशन शुरू हो गया है। IIT, कुर्नूल का 2015-16 से सेशन शुरू हो गया है। IPE, विशाखापट्टनम पेट्रोलियम यूनिवर्सिटी का सेशन 2016-17 से शुरू हो रहा है। NIT, गोदावरी को 2015-16 से चालू कर दिया है। Central University, Ananthapur का साइट सलेक्शन हो गया है। AIIMS, Guntur का साइट सलेक्शन के बाद एमओयू साइन हो गया है। Tribal University, Vijayanagaram का साइट सलेक्शन हो गया है। National Institute of Disaster Management का लैंड आइडेंटिफिकेशन हो गया और temporary site पर उसे शुरू भी कर दिया है। आप बोलते हैं कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है, लेकिन यह सब शुरू हो गया है। इतने कम समय में, दो साल के अंदर दस Institutes नेशनल लेवल के चालू हैं, फिर भी आप बोलते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम: पैसा कितना दिया है, वह बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: शुरू तो कर दिया है। जब शुरू किया है, तो पूरा भी करेंगे। उसको हम पूरा ही करेंगे, आप नहीं करेंगे। हमने इतने कम समय में इतने राष्ट्रीय महत्व वाले संस्थान शुरू कर दिए हैं। हम लोग इन संस्थानों में परमानेंट कैम्पसेज जल्द बना देंगे। एक साथ पैसा दे भी दें, तो तुरंत पैसा यूज होने वाला नहीं है। पहले 50 करोड़ देर साइट सलेक्शन होगा, उसका सर्वे होगा, उसका कब्जा लेंगे, उसके बाद ही बिल्डिंग बनेगी। पहले पैसे दे दो, ऐसा थोड़े ही होता है।

माननीय सदस्य द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए विशेष सहायता देने की बात कही गई है। मैंने आपका भाषण भी सुना है, आपकी स्पीच भी आ गई है और मैंने आपके सभी मुद्दों को स्वयं नोट किया है। आपके सभी मुद्दों का जवाब आएगा। अगर नहीं आएगा, तो उसके बारे में मुझसे पूछना। पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए विशेष सहायता की बात सदन में आयी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मंत्री जी, आप उनको एड्रेस मत करिए, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों के लिए प्रति जिला 50 करोड़ के हिसाब से वर्ष 2014-15 में 350 करोड़ रुपये दिए और 2015-16 में फिर से 350 करोड़ रुपये दिए। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपया तो दो साल में कुल 700 करोड़ रुपया दिया। रिसोर्स गैप को ध्यान में रखकर भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश को वर्ष 2014-15 में 2,803 करोड़ रुपया दिया। वर्ष 2015-16 में भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त 500 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। यदि हम tax devolution की बात करें, तो आंध्र प्रदेश को वर्ष 2014-15 में 13,692 करोड़ रुपए और वर्ष 2015-16 में 21,893 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। दो साल में कुल 34,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। आपने कहा है कि नहीं दिए, तो मैं कहता हूं कि 34,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। Finance Commission Grants में से भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश को पिछले दो वर्षों में 11,100 करोड़ से अधिक की

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

धनराशि आबंटित की गई है। यदि आप इसका टोटल करेंगे, तो यह 50 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा हो जाएगा। State Plan के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में 16,210 करोड़ रुपए व 2015-16 में 17,722 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए गए हैं।

राज्य में नई राजधानी के विकास के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में 1,500 करोड़ रुपए तथा वर्ष 2015-16 में 550 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार से दो सालों में केवल अमरावती बनाने के लिए 2,050 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रथम वर्ष में ही 15 per cent additional depreciation और पांच वर्ष तक स्थापित होने वाले उद्योगों के लिए 15 per cent additional investment allowance का प्रावधान केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से किया गया है और 25 करोड़ तक जो investment की condition थी, उससे भी मुक्ति करवा दी है। पहले 25 करोड़ तक investment की condition थी, लेकिन हमने उस investment की condition से भी मुक्ति करवा दी है।

माननीय सदस्य द्वारा पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट को राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में implement करने पर जोर दिया गया है। इसे already एक राष्ट्रीय योजना घोषित कर दिया गया है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2014-15 में 250 करोड़ रुपए तथा 2015-16 में 600 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया। प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 7,100 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि अगले दो वर्षों में उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी। इसके साथ ही प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा भी 2018 रखी गई है।

सदन के हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा है कि कृष्णा गोदावरी के लिए अलग प्रबंधन बोर्ड की रचना करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि दोनों बोर्ड कार्यरत हैं और उनकी बैठकें भी समय-समय पर की जा रही हैं। Dispute Tribunal का कार्यकाल दो साल बढ़ाया गया है। Infrastructure के क्षेत्र में भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

दुगाराजापट्टनम में Major Port स्थापित करने के लिए CCEA ने मंजूरी दे दी थी। उसके बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा जमीन, पुनर्वास इत्यादि के लिए भी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग की गई, जिसके कारण DPR में फेरबदल करना पड़ा।

खम्मम जिले में Integrated Steel Plant के लिए Feasibility Report को पूरा किया गया है। पावर प्लांट की स्थापना के लिए ओडिशा से कोयले का आबंटन कर दिया गया है। रेलवे द्वारा नई दिल्ली-विशाखापट्टनम daily AC train शुरू की गई है। 2,400 करोड़ रुपए की 309 कि.मी. नई रेल लाइन (नडी कुडे-श्रीकालाहस्ती) मंजूर की गई है। नई राजधानी के लिए 180 कि.मी. रिंग रोड के लिए NHAI द्वारा DPR तैयार हो गया है। मेट्रो रेलवे के लिए विशाखापट्टनम का DPR Appraisal final stage पर पड़ा है। विशाखापट्टनम, तिरुपति और विजयवाड़ा airports के लिए काफी कार्य किए गए हैं। कुछ कार्यों के लिए जमीन लेने के कार्य प्रगति पर हैं। मैं आपको इसके बारे में अलग से information दे सकता हूँ। अतिरिक्त पुलिस बल के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के लिए 4-4 Indian Reserve Battalions मंजूर की गई हैं। उसके लिए इंटरव्यू होने शुरू हो जाएंगे। अलग हाई कोर्ट के लिए जजों

4.00 P.M .

की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नई राजधानी अमरावती से पृथक हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की जा रही है। इस प्रकार से आपने जितने भी प्रश्न पूछे हैं, मैंने उन सबके बारे में बताया है कि उनके लिए ये-ये कदम उठाए गए हैं।

इनके अतिरिक्त दोनों राज्यों के बीच इश्यूज से संबंधित जो मुद्दे हैं, उसके लिए हम हर विभाग में उनके साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करते हैं। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय गृह सचिव की अध्यक्षता में Dispute Resolution Committee बनाई गई है। दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य सचिव इसके महत्वपूर्ण सदस्य हैं। राज्यों के मध्य विवादों पर चर्चा करने और उनके समाधान हेतु यह कमिटी नियमित रूप से मिलती रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सरकार ने एक अलग समिति भी बनाई है, जिसमें संबंधित मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, उदाहरण के लिए उसमें रेलवे का प्रतिनिधि होगा, हाईवे का प्रतिनिधि होगा। इसकी भी एक कमेटी बनी है। यह कमेटी APR Act, 2014 की 13वीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के संबंध में की गई प्रगति का जायज़ा लेती है।

इस विषय में नीति आयोग में अंतिम रिव्यू मीटिंग दिनांक 24 जनवरी को हुई थी और जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि इसकी अगली बैठक 4 मई को होने जा रही है। इस बैठक में सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उनके मंत्रालयों से संबंधित प्रगति के विषय में सूचना प्रदान की थी। हम हर मंत्रालय से बार-बार पूछते हैं कि उन्होंने इस बारे में कितना काम किया है? उन्होंने जो काम किया होता है, वे उसकी डिटेल्ड लिस्ट बनाकर देते हैं।

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 में विभिन्न प्रावधानों के implementation में काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। आप जो कह रहे थे कि इसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ है, अगर मैंने इसमें कुछ गलत कहा हो या इसमें से कोई एक चीज़ नहीं हुई हो, तो आप मुझे बताइए। हमने इतने सारे कदम उठाए हैं।

इस बिल में दर्शाए गए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय प्रावधानों के बारे में भी सरकार समय-समय पर अपने उपलब्ध साधनों के आधार पर राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध करवाती है। Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 में माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उल्लिखित मुख्य मुद्दे पहले से ही सम्मिलित हैं। उनके implementation में काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार और गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से ऐक्ट में जितना भी लिखा है और हमारी सरकार ने जो भी बोला होगा, उसका समय-समय पर रिव्यू करके, हमने जो कहा है, उसे करके दिखाएंगे।

मैं दोनों स्टेट्स को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी ऐक्ट में लिखा गया है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बोले हैं अथवा हमारी पार्टी ने बोला है, हम उस हर काम को करेंगे, लेकिन उसमें थोड़ा समय लग सकता है। यह कार्य ongoing है, चूंकि हर चीज़ के लिए रिव्यू करना पड़ता है, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। जहां तक रेलवे, नेशनल हाईवे या इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए जमीन लेने की बात है, इन सभी

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

चीजों के लिए समय लगता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनती करता हूँ कि वे इस विधेयक को वापस लें। इस चर्चा में जिन सदस्यों ने भाग लिया, मैं उन सभी का आभारी हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You can ask some clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर से यह रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि उन्होंने जिन इश्यूज को उठाया है, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सशक्तिकरण के लिए काम किए जा रहे हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है, उसकी डिटेल्स मंत्री जी ने दे दी है। मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे और अपने बिल को विद्वृत्त करेंगे।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The Minister has not said anything on special category status which is a prime and important requirement of this entire Bill. We want his reaction on special category status. On that day, everybody was present; you have not mentioned what the then Prime Minister announced.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि special status to the State of Andhra Pradesh में 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन ने tax incentives और बाकी चीजों के लिए क्या-क्या काम किए हैं। The 14th Finance Commission has not made any distinction between special category and general State in determination norm unlike the previous Finance Commission. NITI Aayog in its Report "Development Support to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh" under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act has recommended for tax incentives and Central Assistance. हमने इन दोनों को लिया है। इसमें आपको tax incentives भी मिलेंगे और Central Assistance भी मिलेगी।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That is not the answer for special category status. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. SEELAM, we have listened to you. The Minister has replied to you. Now, I want other Members to Seek their clarifications. Other Members should also have a chance to speak.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That day, they promised on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The then Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Seelam, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: What is your reaction? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Seelam, let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, if it is really an important Bill, where is the quorum? Their Members are not there. There is no quorum now. Their Members are not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): They have raised the question of quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, their Members are not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they are really serious, their Members would have been present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will give a chance to Dr. Ramachandra Rao. Mr. Seelam, will you please be silent for a minute? Before I raise the question of quorum, I would like Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao to just have his say and, then, I will call the. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. If somebody has raised the question of quorum, I will have to ask them to ring the quorum bell.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Why quorum? Sir, quorum is needed when you start, not when we are continuing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell you the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Quorum is quorum.

Dr. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, quorum is required when the House meets. The House meets with a quorum. When it is going on, no quorum is required. Sir, I have to Seek a clarification from the Minister. Sir, I want to submit to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am addressing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Is there a quorum?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, there is no quorum.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Then, let us just end this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is there. The Bill will continue. Let the Minister know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will give a chance to Dr. Ramachandra Rao. I think it will come next time, then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: All right. We will take it up next time.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We will take it up next time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. K. V.P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Mr. Ramesh, you are an expert in rules. Show me some rule which says a continuing House should have a quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Any Member can raise the issue of quorum. If there is no quorum, I am afraid I will have to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी आपसे एक दरखास्त है। कोरम का complete होना Treasury Benches का काम है। इक्तिदार में जो सरकार है, उसे कोरम को complete करना चाहिए, हमें नहीं। लिहाजा मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि इस discussion को next session में रख दीजिए।

†جناب محمد علی خان : وائس چیئرمین صاحب میری آپ سے ایک درخواست ہے۔
کورم کا complete ہونا treasury benches کا کام ہے۔ اقتدار میں جو سرکار ہے،
اسے کورم کو complete کرنا چاہئے۔ لہذا میں آپ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ اس
ٹسکشن کو اگلے سیشن میں رکھ دیجئے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Any Member can raise the issue of quorum. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, are you speaking?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: How can he speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Let them decide about the quorum question, Sir. Let them decide about the quorum. If they want to adjourn, we will continue it in the next Session. Since the sitting Minister has raised an objection about the quorum, let us adjourn it and take it up in the next Session. We will take it up in the next Session.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: चेयरमैन सर, हमारी रामचन्द्र राव जी से केवल यह रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, if you want to withdraw, it is up to you. As far as the quorum is concerned, आपकी पार्टी के कितने लोग यहां पर हैं? If you are serious... This issue is not raised by me, this issue is raised by the TDP. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue is raised by the TDP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the last, three times, lack of quorum made the Private Member Bill to be adjourned for the next week. Therefore, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : We will continue it in the next Session.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: In the last, three times, in case of a Private Member Bill it was adjourned because of lack of quorum. That is the precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The House is our property; it is not anybody's property. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Just listen to me, please. We are going to ring the quorum bell outside. So, if the Members are coming, I am going to wait for them. In the meanwhile, if you want to speak, you are allowed to speak on this.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, let it be decided by the august Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Are you speaking?

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes, Sir, I have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we are waiting for quorum. They are raising the issue of quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I have asked for the quorum bell. If there are any Members who want to come in, they can come in. I can't tell them anything. If you want to speak, please carry on.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir. When it comes to the question of quorum and voting, your kindself has to take a decision. I am prepared to take it to the next sitting whenever the Private Members' Bills are to be taken up because we did not raise it. The Treasury Benches raised this question of quorum. I did not raise it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I need to Seek a clarification. I was the main speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, now that the hon. Member from the Treasury Benches and the hon. Minister have also raised the issue of quorum, I think. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No; why is he misleading? We never raised the issue of quorum.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You never raised it! Then, who raised it?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: A TDP Member raised it asking about your absence.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Any Member can raise the issue of quorum.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He asked about your absence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Let me clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any Member can raise the issue of quorum and then the quorum bell goes out for three-and-a-half minutes or so, and now, I found that there is no quorum. One more Member has come. There are two Members less. Since there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd May, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past four of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,
the 2nd May, 2016.*