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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday,

29 July, 2016

7 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# **RAJYA SABHA**

*Friday, the 29th July, 2016/7th, Sravana, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## **OBITUARY REFERENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow-to the passing away of Shrimati Mahasweta Devi, an eminent litterateur and social activist, on the 28th of July, 2016, at the age of 90 years.

Born in January, 1926 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, Shrimati Mahasweta Devi was educated at Santiniketan and the Calcutta University.

Shrimati Mahasweta Devi started her career as a teacher at the Bijoygarh College. She also worked as a journalist and a creative writer. She is known for her work related to the tribal communities. She dedicated her life to the emancipation of the tribal people of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. She also spearheaded the movement against the conversion of agricultural land for industrial purposes.

Shrimati Mahasweta Devi was adept in conveying the pain and suffering of her characters in her writings vividly. She has left behind a wealth of Bengali literature in the form of novels, short stories, essays and her biography.

Shrimati Mahasweta Devi was the recipient of many honours, notable being the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shri, Sahitya Akademi Award, Jnanpith Award and Ramon Magsaysay Award.

In the passing away of Shrimati Mahasweta Devi, the country has lost a most respected writer and an activist, who will always be remembered for her popular stories that sought to raise awareness about social injustice, discrimination, poverty and the plight of the marginal people in our county. Her demise is an irreparable loss to the literary world.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shrimati Mahasweta Devi.

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

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

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

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### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Notification of the Ministry of Communications

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts) Notification No. G.S.R. 80, dated the May 22 - May, 28, 2016, (weekly Gazette) publishing the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4947/16/16]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

#### I. Order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

#### II. Reports and Accounts (2011-2015) of various Agro Industries Corporations and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) Order No. S.O. 2162 (E), dated the 21st June, 2016, notifying the specifications in respect of certain fertilizers mentioned there on to be manufactured for conducting commercial trials for a period up to 31 March, 2017, from the date of publication of the said order, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4943/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4991/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thriuvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4992/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, 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 Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4990/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, 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) 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. 4989/16/16]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 19th April, 2016, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4804/16/16]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O.1466 (E), dated the 21st April, 2016, notifying the specifications of some customized fertilizers for a period of four years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (2) S.O.2161 (E), dated the 21st June, 2016, notifying the specifications of some customized fertilizers for a period up to 31st March, 2017 from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4929/16/16]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals) Notification No. S.O. 1192 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1221 (E), dated the 15th May, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4643/16/16]

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#### **STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

##### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Revenue.

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#### **STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सूचित करता हूँ कि सोमवार, 1 अगस्त, 2016 से आरम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिया जाएगा:

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

(क) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

(ख) लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में दंत चिकित्सक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

2. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित तथा राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में शत्रु संपत्ति (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर विचार और पारित करना।

3. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में निम्नलिखित विधेयकों पर विचार और पारित करना:-

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

(ख) प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

(ग) बेनामी संव्यवहार (निषेध) संशोधन विधेयक, 2016

4. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित तथा राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में संविधान (एक सौ बाईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर विचार और पारित करना।

5. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखरेख विधेयक, 2013 पर विचार और पारित करना।

6. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए जाने के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित विधेयकों पर विचार और पारित करना:-

(क) उच्च न्यायालय (नाम परिवर्तन) विधेयक, 2016;

(ख) नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016; और

(ग) संयुक्त समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में प्रतिभूति हितों का प्रवर्तन और ऋणवसूली विधि तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबंध (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016

7. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए जाने के पश्चात् वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगों (सामान्य) से संबंधित विनियोग विधेयक पर विचार और लौटाना।

8. रेल उपक्रम द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश की दर और अन्य आनुषंगिक मामलों की समीक्षा करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई रेल अभिसमय समिति (2014) की पहली रिपोर्ट, जो 22 दिसम्बर, 2015 को संसद के दोनों सदनों में प्रस्तुत की गई थी, के पैरा 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 और 19 में निहित सिफारिशों का अनुमोदन चाहने वाले संकल्प पर विचार।

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**RE. COUNTRYWIDE STRIKE OF BANK EMPLOYEES AGAINST  
PRIOTRIZATION OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, bank employees are on strike.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, हमारा एक प्रिवलेज नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है।  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میں نے رول-267 کے تحت نوٹس دیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you one-by-one. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, हमने एक प्रिवलेज नोटिस दिया है। जो हैल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर की पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, जिसमें सभी दलों के दोनों सदनों के सदस्य रहते हैं, उसने दिल्ली "एम्स" के करप्शन के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर नियमों का पालन नहीं होता है। उस रिपोर्ट पर हाई कोर्ट में एफिडेविट दाखिल करके "एम्स" के डायरेक्टर ने उस रिपोर्ट को बेसलेस कहा है। यह पूरे सदन का अपमान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? ...**(Interruptions)**... आपने नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने नोटिस दिया है या नहीं दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What notice? Under what Rule?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, प्रिवलेज नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर प्रिवलेज नोटिस दिया है, तो ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, उसको एक्जामिन करेंगे। As per the procedure, it will be examined and considered. Please sit down. Mr. Raja, what is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میں نے رول-267 کے تحت نوٹس دیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I told you that I will call you, Mr. Khan.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. It is about

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

the countrywide strike of the bank employees. The call is given by United Forum of Bank Unions. There is a strike and more than 10 lakh bank employees are on strike. The strike is against privatization of the banking industry. The strike is against the non-recovery of bad loans, against no action against willful defaulters. Why does the Government not take action against willful defaulters?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, Mr. Raja. Please listen to me.

SHRI D. RAJA: The strike is against the merger of associated banks. The House should take note of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is correct that you have given notice, but your notice has not been admitted.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I understand, but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** डिफाल्टर्स की लिस्ट जारी की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan, why did you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Javed Ali Khan, what is your problem?

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** सर, मैंने नियम 267 के तहत काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव दिया है। वह इसलिए कि भारत के साथ जो चीन की लम्बी सीमा है, उस पर चीन द्वारा लगातार अतिक्रमण की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। मैं अपने नोटिस के समर्थन में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बार सीमा के अतिक्रमण की जो सूचना मिली है, वह किसी इंटेलिजेंस से, किसी मीडिया रिपोर्ट से या किसी चरवाहे द्वारा नहीं मिली है, बल्कि एक प्रदेश के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): سر، میں نے نی۔ی۔م 267 کے تحت کام روکو کا پرستار دیا ہے۔ وہ اس لیے کہ بھارت کے ساتھ جو چین کی لمبی سیما ہے، اس پر چین کے ذریعہ لگاتار اٹیکرمن کی گھنٹائیں پوری ہیں۔ میں اپنے نوٹس کے سمर्थن میں دو باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ اس بار سیما کے اٹیکرمن کی جو سوچنا ملی ہے، وہ کسی انٹیلی جینس سے، کسی میڈیا رپورٹ سے یا کسی چرواہے کے ذریعہ نہیں ملی ہے، بلکہ ایک پردیش کے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your subject.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: میں دوسری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। अभी discussion नहीं हो सकता। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, I am placing my notice. Please listen to me. Please, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: क्योंकि आप रूल 267 का नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... सुनिए, सुनिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... गृह मंत्रालय में जो राज्य मंत्री हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: میں آپ کی جانکاری کے لیے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ گره منترالیہ میں جو راجیہ منتری ہیں،۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर जावेद अली खान, आप सुनिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: उन्होंने यह बयान दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ... कि यह कोई बड़ा मसला नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... एज यूजवल है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: انہوں نے یہ بیان دیا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کہ یہ کوئی بڑا معاملہ نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ایڈیوزل ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: यह नोटिस ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जावेद अली खान: कैसे देश की सुरक्षा होगी? ... (व्यवधान) ...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: کیسے دیش کی سورکشا ہوگی؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री अली अनवर अंसरी: सर, पूरे देश की सुरक्षा का मसला है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह देश की सीमाओं का मामला है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जावेद अली खान: हमारे देश की सीमाएं ... (व्यवधान) ... चीन लगातार कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार ... (व्यवधान) ... मूक हो सकती है ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन संसद को मूक नहीं होना होगा और देश को मूक होना होगा।

†جناب جاوید علی خان: ہمارے دیش کی سیمائیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ چین لگاتار کر رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سرکار۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ موک ہو سکتی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن سنسد کو موک نہیں ہونا ہوگا اور دیش کو موک ہونا ہوگا۔

**श्री उपसभापति:** मिस्टर अली खान, आप सुनिए। आपने नोटिस दिया है और यह गंभीर विषय है, लेकिन ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन ने इसको एडमिट नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri T.K. Rangarajan

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, today ten lakh bank employees have gone on strike. It is a patriotic strike. I would like to draw the attention of this House that it is a patriotic strike. They are not going on strike for their own demand. They are going on strike for the people who put money in the banks. The Government wanted to ...**(Interruptions)**... backlog in one bank. So, they are outsourcing everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please take your seat. I understood your point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: The students are ...**(Interruptions)**... They are committing suicide. I would request the Government to reconsider as all the banks, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is your point?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): The issue raised by Shri D. Raja and Shri T. K. Rangarajan is a very sensitive issue because there is a bank strike all over the country. The Government should respond to this.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, it is a patriotic strike.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Whatever you said is recorded. I also accept that this is an important subject, but it is not permitted. Under Rule 267, it is not permitted, but if you want a discussion give another notice under some other rule. There is no problem. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, do you want to say something? What do you want to say?

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**RE. CLEARING THE POSITION ON A MATTER RAISED BY  
AN HON'BLE MEMBER AND OTHER ISSUES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I was laying the Paper on 27th July, 2016, Wednesday, the day-before-yesterday, hon. Member," Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy objected to me from laying the paper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I permitted you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am grateful to you for having permitted me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the issue?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The issue is, the objection that was raised on a matter by the hon. Member was completely different from what I was trying to lay as a paper here. I just want to draw your attention that I have all the papers before me. I just want to tell you that on that day, the paper that I was laying related to a newsprint control order in which we state every time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): यह मामला सेटल हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर क्यों वक्त जाया कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; sit down. She is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you objecting to this? As a Minister she can intervene always. You please sit down.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: This is a matter of importance because it is a matter of credibility of my Ministry. We had come here to lay a paper, to draw the attention of the Members on an addition that has been made to the newsprint control order which is a normal routine thing where every time when a new company comes to produce, we will state it and that is what I have done. I shall leave these papers, but the matter on which the hon. Member objected to me saying that the matter is in the court, stay order is being issued, was on a completely different issue which is a DGFT order which was issued on 3rd ...*(Interruptions)*... and in which. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sorry, Sir, for indulging on your time. In which you also, on that day, pointed out that the hon. Member is, probably, advocating the cause of that particular thing, which he is entitled to. Out of these two, one relates to the import of newsprint about which the matter may be in the court. But the paper that I was laying here relates to the information that I had to give to the House about the new companies which come to produce newsprint. That was the declaration that I had to make in this House, as per the law. It was completely a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me take one fraction of a minute. The Member, being so self-assured, without even looking at what I was actually placing, went to the extent of saying, I am quoting from the transcript of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need to quote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I quote, A Privilege Motion can be moved against me for making a false statement. Is it a false statement? The hon. Member was talking about a completely different matter, ...*(Interruptions)*... I wanted to put the record straight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your point is that the paper you wanted to lay was something else and the paper which the hon. Member was referring to was completely different. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; No. I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the concerned person on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister is only correcting the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on 27th of July, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry laid certain papers relating to a notification regarding the import of newsprint. There was another identical matter regarding the import of newsprint where a court case is pending before the Kolkata High Court; and, a stay order has been passed. This notification may be different. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it has caused any inconvenience to the Ministry or the hon. Minister, I tender my unconditional apologies. And, whatever I had stated that should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. That is a positive attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very good approach. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I would like to highlight here the plight of the OBC candidates. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have passed the UPSC Examination. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they are not being appointed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given notice under Rule 176.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice under Rule 176. Hon. Chairman will examine it. Please sit down.

Rahman Khanji, what do you want to say?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the entire North Karnataka is burning because of the scarcity of drinking water and water for irrigation. The matter is before the River Water Tribunal. But, today, the North Karnataka is suffering from the acute shortage of drinking water. We have appealed before the hon. High Court. The matter is still pending there. But this is a very important matter. We request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and call the Chief Ministers of both the States to negotiate and solve the problem of scarcity of drinking water problem in the North Karnataka. The entire North Karnataka is on strike, on *hartaal*. I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly intervene in the matter. We agree that the matter is before the court, but there are precedents where the Prime Minister had intervened, in the similar matters of scarcity of drinking water, between the two States and had solved the problem. I appeal the hon. Prime Minister to look into this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, this is a serious issue. I will definitely convey the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please convey it.

Now, I shall take up the Zero Hour submissions. Shri K.K. Ragesh.

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#### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

##### **Need to withdraw the decision of SBI to handover the default education loans to Reliance Asstet Reconstruction Company**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to bring to the notice of the House a very important issue. The State Bank of India has, recently, handed over defaulted educational loans to an Asset Reconstruction Company. The SBI had given a loan of Rs. 847 crores to the Reliance Company. And, the Reliance Company had to pay back only 45 per cent of the total loan amount, and that too over a period of fifteen years. Why is the SBI taking such kind of a decision? If students are given the same concession as has been offered to the Reliance Company, voluntarily, students themselves may be paying back the loan amount. The students themselves may be paying back the loan amount if the amount to be paid is 45 per cent of the total amount. If 15 years period is given to the students, they may be voluntarily paying it back. Why is such a concession

being offered to the Reliance Company? It is not for the first time that the SBI is showing its apathy towards the student community. Recently, they decided that the students who have defaulted loans will not be allowed even for applying a job in the SBI. What is this, Sir? Who is depending upon education loans? It is the students from socially and educationally backward sections. They are depending on education loans. And, why are they not in a position to pay back the loans? That is because of the poor quality of education and because of the unemployment situation that exists in our country. All these are the reasons that the students are not in a position to pay back the loans that they have taken. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure education and employment to the students of our country. The Government is abdicating its responsibility. Of course, indebted students are the victims of the Education Policy of our country. In the field of education, user pay principle is being implemented. Those who seek education are compelled to pay money for education. Educational institutions are being made mere teaching shops. That is why such a situation has arisen. I demand from the Central Government to immediately intervene in the matter and reverse the decision taken by the State Bank of India. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. All the names of the hon. Members who associate may be added.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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



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

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Concern over increasing unemployment in the country**

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, पूरे देश में बेकारी और बेरोजगारी विकट समस्या हो गई है। इस सरकार के आने के दौर में 2014 में एक बड़ा वादा किया गया था। वह वादा यह था कि हम हर वर्ष दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। यह एक बड़ा वादा था। यदि यह वादा पूरा किया जाए, तो देश बन सकता है और देश आगे जा सकता है। हालात ये हैं कि दो तरह के नौजवान हैं। एक नौजवान वह है, जो अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है, उसके सामने तो रोजगार के कुछ अवसर जरूर हैं, लेकिन जो नौजवान भारतीय भाषाओं में पढ़ाई करता है, चाहे वह कन्नड़ हो, चाहे वह मलयालम हो, चाहे वह बंगाली हो, चाहे वह गुजराती हो, चाहे वह हिन्दी हो, बहुसंख्यक नौजवान इन्हीं भाषाओं में अपनी एजुकेशन लेते हैं, उसके सामने रोजगार के अवसर नहीं हैं। वे ज्यादातर सरकारी स्कूल हैं। हालात ये हैं कि देश में बहुत विकट समस्या आ गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी तरफ से यह वादा था कि आप हर वर्ष दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन रोजगार के मामले में हालत यह है कि जो organized sectors हैं, उनमें रोजगार पहले 2011 में 9 लाख थे, फिर 2013 में घट कर आधे हो गए, 4.19 लाख, 2014 में 4.21 लाख और 2015 में सिर्फ 1.35 लाख। जो organized sectors हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान के 80 फीसदी लोग आते हैं। अभी किसी नौजवान माननीय सदस्य ने NPA का मामला उठाया था। आज बैंक के कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 8 फीसदी लोगों के रोजगार के लिए आपका 80 फीसदी लोन जाता है। रोजगार की यह हालत है कि पूरे भारत में जो पब्लिक सेक्टर था, वह घटता जा रहा है, घटता जा रहा है, उसके ऊपर आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आप कई तरह के स्लोगन लगा रहे हैं, आप 'Make in India', FDI, इत्यादि, इत्यादि तमाम तरह की बातें चला रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में विकास का जो मतलब है, वह यह है कि जो इंसान हैं, जो हाथ हैं, उनको रोजगार मिलेगा कि नहीं मिलेगा? इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि भारतीय भाषा में जो नौजवान हैं, उनके ऊपर रोजगार का बहुत बड़ा संकट है। दूसरी तरफ एक बात और चल रही है कि चारों तरफ ठेके के मजदूर रखे जा रहे हैं, चारों तरफ कांट्रैक्ट लेबर रखी जा रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका टाइम हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव :** यह जो अपना सदन है, इसमें सफाई के लिए भी हम कांट्रैक्ट लेबर रखते हैं और पानी पिलाने के लिए भी हम कांट्रैक्ट लेबर रखते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका टाइम हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** यानी न तो कोई रिजर्वेशन का मामला है और न ही किसी दूसरी तरह का मामला है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार को इसके बारे में बताना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आपका टाइम हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री शादी लाल बत्रा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی ان کے اُلکے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य** (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I associate myself with my colleague, Sharad Yadavji, and I would like to make just one point. Every year, 1.3 crore of our youth join the job markets. The figure that Mr. Sharad Yadav has given just now is 1.35 lakhs.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it correct?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what he has raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, these are Government figures.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that means, one per cent of the youth are joining employment; forget the backlog. The other point that he has made is very correct. Only less than seven per cent of the labour force in India is organized labour, that is, permanent jobs. Ninety-three per cent plus are on casual, contract and temporary jobs. There are no laws for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are no laws for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a very important issue. Therefore...  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, इस पर सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... What are you doing? You are always getting up.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, शरद जी ने अभी बात उठाई है और सीताराम जी ने भी कहा है, यह एक बहुत गंभीर विषय है। देश के अंदर, युवा पीढ़ी में यह स्थिति है, वे बहुत हताश हैं, क्योंकि रोजगार पैदा नहीं हो रहा है, रोजगार नहीं दिया जा रहा है और रोजगार टूट रहा है। इस सदन को इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और हम बताएंगे कि किस-किस क्षेत्र में कितना रोजगार टूटा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can give notice.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सिर्फ ये बातें कह देने से 'Make in India', 'Startup India' या 'Standup India', यह काम नहीं होगा। Stand up तो मोदी जी को और व्यवस्था को होना चाहिए, जिन्होंने देश के नौजवानों को यह वायदा दिया था कि दो करोड़ रोजगार देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is his answer? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आज देश में बेकारी फैल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नौजवान परेशान हैं, जनता परेशान है, गरीब परेशान हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, शरद यादव जी ने जो बात कही है, पहले तो मैं शरद यादव जी को यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो विश्लेषण किया है और इनके पास जो डिटेल है, मैं उसको कंट्राडिक्ट नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल है। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश के गांव, गरीब, किसान और नौजवान, तेजी से सशक्तिकरण की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। चाहे 'Startup India' हो चाहे, 'Standup India' हो या 'Make in India' हो, हर क्षेत्र में रोजगार और रोजगार के अवसर, दोनों बढ़े हैं।

अगर आनन्द शर्मा जी यह कहते हैं कि हताशा है, निराशा है, तो अगर \* में हताशा और निराशा है, तो इसका इलाज तो हम नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन देश में विश्वास है और देश में empowerment का माहौल है, इतना हम आपको कह सकते हैं।

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**RE. DEMAND TO WITHDRAW THE DISPARAGING  
REMARK MADE BY THE MINISTER**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह तो मज़ाक हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें कोई राजनीति की बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next Zero Hour mention; Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we would give notice, but that comment is very wrong. That should not remain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And it is unacceptable also. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री होकर इनका यह रवैया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, unemployment in the country....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he must withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he must withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, his comment is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If some comment is unparliamentary, I would go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Withdrawn by the Minister.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): इन्होंने कहा कि देश में हताशा, निराशा है, Is it parliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it parliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*... देश में कोई हताशा, निराशा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश में विश्वास में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he must withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to withdraw this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If it is unparliamentary, I would take... ...*(Interruptions)*... I would see the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you must make him withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has to withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must withdraw this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he must withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I tell you, on the pretext of a slightest provocation ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, on the pretext of a slightest provocation, please don't come to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything unparliamentary or any unparliamentary word in what the Minister has said, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सरकार नौजवानों के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है कि क्या देश में हताशा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश में हताशा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको expunge करना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश में हताशा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश हताशा होने वाला नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ लोगों में हताशा हो सकती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन देश हताशा नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, इन्होंने 2 करोड़ नौकरियों देने का वादा किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक भी नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go into the record and expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... I will expunge it if there is anything unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you ...(Interruptions)... I have to decide. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have to see whether it is unparliamentary or not. ...(Interruptions)... I have to decide whether it is unparliamentary, not you. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot decide it. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... This is called anarchy. What do I say? ...(Interruptions)... No leader ...(Interruptions)... some Members are coming and shouting. ...(Interruptions)... Listen ...(Interruptions)... निषाद जी, राजीव गौड़ा जी ...(व्यवधान)... अरे, निषाद जी सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान)... I am telling you that it is for the Chair to decide whether the word is unparliamentary or not. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through it. ...(Interruptions)... I don't approve of it. ...(Interruptions)... I don't approve of it. ...(Interruptions)... You are ...(Interruptions)... I have the names of Shri P. Bhattacharya, Shri Husain Dalwai, Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Shri Shambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Smt. Chhaya Verma, Shri Ripun Bora, Shri Narendra Budania, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Shri Shadi Lai Batra and Shri Prabhat Jha for Zero Hour submissions. I am sorry; I am not able to allow them. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry; I am not able to allow them. ...(Interruptions)... You know why I am not able to allow them. ...(Interruptions)... On the one side, you want ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, I am asking you a question. Every day you shout asking for some opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I have ten names waiting here; they have to raise their submissions. ...(Interruptions)... You are standing in their way. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I told you. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)... I have to decide that, not you. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Yechury ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there were disparaging remarks made about the Congress Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I would go through the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, listen, the point is ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** क्या बोला है? आपने ही कहा कि देश का युवा हताश है। वह हताश नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमारे साथ अनपार्लियामेंटरी बात करते हैं और ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what we were discussing... **(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** यह देश वीरों का देश है, यह देश बहादुर लोगों का देश है। यह देश हताश नहीं हो सकता। आपने ऐसा कैसे कहा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप माफी मांगें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Mr. Yechury. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** देश को हताश कहने का हक आपको किसने दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश हताश नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what we were discussing was an issue of unemployment that involved everybody, that concerned the whole country. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why should someone bring one party's name and make comments on it? ...**(Interruptions)**... That should not be done by a Minister. That is the point. You please tell the Minister that it was not correct and he just takes it back. The matter will be over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you bring in one party? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** सर, मेरा यह मानना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

*The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past eleven of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** सर, एक मिनट। आज ज़ीरो ऑवर में बेकारी और बेरोज़गारी पर बहस हो रही थी और आनन्द शर्मा जी उसको सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़े हुए थे। उन्होंने जो बात कही, उसमें उन्होंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्दा unemployment का था, उस सवाल को सभी पार्टी के लोग उठा रहे थे और आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी उठाया। उस पर मंत्री जी का, नकवी जी का जो रिएक्शन था, उसको मैं ठीक नहीं मानता। मेरी आपके माध्यम से विनती है कि उस सवाल में, उस बात का वास्ता ही यहां नहीं था, जो आपने बोल दिया, इसलिए उस बात को आपको वापस लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि एक पार्टी को अपने कटघरे में खड़ा किया, जो ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, आदरणीय शरद जी इस सदन में सबसे सम्मानित और वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। उस समय शोरगुल में जो बात आई थी, उसका रिकार्ड आप चेक कर लें। यह बात कहीं से आई थी कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश हताश-निराश है। तो मैंने यह कहा था कि देश में किसी तरह की हताशा-निराशा नहीं है, यह देश वीरों का देश है, यह देश बहादुरों का देश है, हर परिस्थिति में यह देश आगे बढ़ा है और मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भी आगे बढ़ रहा है। जहां तक हताशा-निराशा का प्रश्न है, तो मैंने यह कहा था कि हो सकता है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दल.. एक पार्टी का नाम लेकर मैंने कहा था और मैं उसको वापस लेता हूं। उस पार्टी का नाम मेरी बात में से हटा दिया जाए।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। Question No. 136.

### **Doubling farmer's income by 2022**

\*136.SHRIC.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective behind doubling farmers' income by 2022;
- (b) the details of road-map prepared to ensure that farmers' income is doubled by 2022;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware that to double the income, there is a need to increase agricultural growth by 11 per cent annually; and
- (d) if so, how Government is planning to reorient its interventions in the farm and non-farm sectors to achieve the above growth rate?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) The objective behind doubling farmers income by 2022 is to provide the farmers greater income security and greater capacity to improve the standard of their living.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare with a mandate to study and recommend a roadmap for doubling the income of the farmers by March 2022. The broad mandate of the Committee is as follows:

- (i) To study the current income level of farmers/agricultural labourers
- (ii) To measure the historical growth rate of the current income level



- (iii) To determine the needed growth rate to double the income of farmers/ agricultural labourers by the year 2021-22
- (iv) To consider and recommend various strategies to be adopted to accomplish (iii) above.
- (v) To recommend an institutional mechanism to review and monitor implementation to realize the goal
- (vi) To examine any other related issue(s).

The Committee has begun its work and the approach adopted is, that it shall work as a dynamic committee. It shall suggest various interventions to be made on a continuous basis beginning with Kharif 2016 itself.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is aware, that in order to double the farmers' income over the period of six (6) years i.e. 2016-17 to 2021-22, in real terms the desired compound annual growth rate will have to be much higher than that achieved so far. The Committee will recommend the desired growth rate.

The Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by shifting the approach from pure production-centeredness to farmer's income-centeredness. A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc., as also from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. Earnings from agriculture constitute the principle source of income of a farmer. In order to double the income of the farmer, the broad approach to be adopted consists of:

- (i) increase productivity of output;
- (ii) reduce cost of production through more efficient input management;
- (iii) ensure remunerative prices on the farmer's produce by creating an efficient agricultural marketing system;
- (iv) reduce wastage of produce through more efficient practices of storage etc.;
- (v) create value chain for the produce by creating an efficient supply chain;
- (vi) enable the farmer to cover his production risks by providing a comprehensive and farmer-friendly crop insurance scheme;
- (vii) focus on states and districts with high gaps between current levels of productivity and potential yield levels; and

- (viii) focus on field crops (e.g. pulses) and sectors of agriculture (e.g. horticulture, dairy etc.) that hold greater potential for growth.

Government's aim to enhance the average income of the farmers would also be aided by absorption of surplus manpower now in agriculture sector in non-farm activities including service and manufacturing sectors.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, we have always been emphasizing on agricultural output rather than the farmers' income but this Government is now thinking about the farmers' income, which is a good sign.

One of the eight approaches of the Government to double the farmers' income is marketing. If it is done through electronic trading, we can remove the middlemen and increase the farmers' income considerably. But to allow the electronic trading, States have to amend the APMC Act to facilitate the farmers in selling their produce in *mandis*. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts he is making to pursue the States to amend the APMC Act and permit electronic sale of the farmers' produce.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, मोदी सरकार आने के 6 वर्ष पहले राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी बनाने हेतु प्रयास शुरू हुआ था। इसके तहत राज्य सरकारें मंडी कानून बनाती हैं। इसके प्रयास लगातार चलते रहे कि राज्य सरकारें मंडी कानून में परिवर्तन करें, क्योंकि राज्यों में अलग-अलग मंडियों के लिए अलग-अलग कानून थे, ई-ट्रेडिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, कानून में इसका प्रावधान नहीं था, अलग-अलग लेवी थी, लेकिन जब मोदी सरकार आई, तो हमने भी इसके लिए प्रयास शुरू किया। हमने कई बैठकें कीं, लेकिन राज्यों की ओर से इसमें बहुत रुचि नहीं दिखाई गई। अन्त में, 2015 के प्रारम्भ में सभी राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों और मार्केटिंग सेक्रेटरी को एक साथ ले जाकर कर्णाटक में कुछ प्रयोग हुए थे। वहां हम लोगों ने दो दिनों तक सभी मंडियों का दौरा किया, देखा और उसके बाद बड़ी तेज़ी से राज्यों ने इस दिशा में कानून में परिवर्तन किए। अभी तक 17 राज्यों और एक संघ-शासित प्रदेश ने पूर्णतः या आंशिक परिवर्तन कर दिया है और 7 राज्यों तथा एक संघ-शासित प्रदेश ने अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। 8 संघ-शासित प्रदेशों में मंडी कानून नहीं है। दो राज्यों में मंडी कानून है, लेकिन वह वहां लागू नहीं है। जिन राज्यों ने मंडी कानून में परिवर्तन किए हैं या आंशिक परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, उनकी चर्चा में अगर केरल, पंजाब और बिहार को छोड़ दें, तो लगभग सभी राज्यों ने इस दिशा में अपने प्रयास शुरू किए हैं। अभी तक हमारे पास 12 राज्यों से 365 मंडियों के प्रस्ताव आए हैं। उसमें हर मंडी के लिए हम अलग से धनराशि की सहायता करते हैं और आईटी के इंजीनियर देते हैं। उसमें 365 मंडियों को हमने यह सुविधा मुहैया कराई है। हमने एक strategic partner के द्वारा एक software develop करके 14 अप्रैल, 2016 को 8 राज्यों के 21 मंडियों को one e-trading platform से जोड़ा है, बाद में इसमें दो और मंडियां जुड़ी हैं। यह एक पायलट प्रयोग चल रहा है और किसानों ने इस प्रयोग के तहत उन 23 मंडियों में अभी तक 108 करोड़ रुपए की बिक्री की है। इसमें 3 हजार व्यापारियों और लगभग 17 हजार किसानों का पंजीकरण हुआ है और मुझे विश्वास है कि सितम्बर महीने में दो सौ मंडी one e-trading platform से जुड़ जाएंगी। मार्च, 2018 आते-आते दो सौ और मंडियां इससे जुड़ जाएंगी। हमारा लक्ष्य मार्च, 2018 तक 585 बड़ी मंडियों को इससे जोड़ने का है। यदि राज्यों ने सहयोग किया, तो 2017 के अंत तक ही हम 585 मंडियों को इससे अवश्य जोड़ देंगे।

**SHRI C.M. RAMESH:** Sir, there is no doubt that through focussed attention and other interventions, we can achieve this goal. I strongly feel, and the experts also feel, that if there is a separate Budget for Agriculture, half of the job is done. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, for the first time in the country, introduced a separate Budget for Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any efforts have been made from his side to have a separate Budget for Agriculture to achieve the objective of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि कृषि के लिए अलग बजट हो, लेकिन सरकार ने कृषि के बजट को बढ़ाया है और गांव के विकास की जो योजनाएं हैं, उनके बजट में भी इस वर्ष भारी बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन लागत मूल्य और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, इन दोनों में कितना अंतर है? लागत मूल्य पर आमदनी का रेश्यो क्या है? स्टेटवाइज cost of production की क्या स्थिति है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, लागत मूल्य और समर्थन मूल्य का जहां तक सवाल है, तो देश के 16 कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से, राज्यों के सहयोग से एक संस्था 20 राज्यों के लागत मूल्य का अध्ययन करती है और उनसे जो लागत मूल्य प्राप्त होता है, उसके बाद जो आयोग मूल्य निर्धारण करता है, वह उसका average निकाल कर न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करता है। जहां तक राज्यवार ब्यौरे की बात है, वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा, लेकिन उसकी यही प्रक्रिया है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इसका ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो लागत मूल्य है, उससे ज्यादा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किसानों को दिया जाए। कभी-कभी यह भी होता है कि आयोग जो न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य देने की सिफारिश करता है, समय-समय पर मंत्रालय भी और कैबिनेट भी उस मूल्य में वृद्धि करती है।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, सरकार ने 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है, लेकिन इस समय जीडीपी में कृषि का हिस्सा 4 प्रतिशत है और अगर किसानों की आमदनी को दोगुना करना है, तो जब तक जीडीपी में कृषि का हिस्सा 11 प्रतिशत नहीं होगा, तब तक इस लक्ष्य को हासिल कर पाना असंभव है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किस तरह से इसको 2022 तक 4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 11 प्रतिशत पर लाएंगे? उसके लिए आपने कौन-कौन से कारगर कदम उठाए हैं?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी की जाए, इसके लिए एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति का गठन किया गया है और उस समिति का जो काम है, उसके बारे में, हमने जो पेपर ले किया है, उसमें दिया है। इसके लिए सात बिन्दु अंकित किए गए हैं। यह कमेटी बजट के बाद अप्रैल महीने में बनी है और इसकी पहली रिपोर्ट सितम्बर में आनी है, लेकिन फिर हमने कुछ नए उपाए किए हैं। सबसे पहले तो किसानों का उत्पादन बढ़े, इस दृष्टि से हर खेत को पानी मिले, इसके लिए अपने देश में हम सब को पता है कि आजादी के लगभग 68 वर्ष होने के बाद भी 55-56

फीसदी खेतों को पानी नहीं है। आज भी गांव में जो सामान्य किसान हैं, वे पानी डेढ़ सौ रुपए घंटा, दो सौ रुपए घंटा के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं। हर खेत को पानी मिले, इसके लिए जो प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना प्रारम्भ की थी, सभी जिलों को इरिगेशन प्लान बनाने के लिए पैसे 2015 के प्रारम्भ में ही भेज दिए गए थे। मुझे खुशी है कि हर राज्य ने अधिकतर जिलों में अपना इरिगेशन प्लान लगभग 80 प्रतिशत जिलों का बना लिया है। जो देश के अंदर 89 योजनाएं पहले थीं, लेकिन अभी केबिनेट ने परसों मंजूरी दी है। देश की 99 मध्यम और बड़ी परियोजनाएं हैं, जिनसे 86 लाख हेक्टेयर की खेती हो सकती है, यह 15-20 वर्षों से लम्बित है। इस पर हम लोगों ने कई बार चर्चा भी की है। इसके लिए नाबार्ड के सहयोग से कॉरपस फंड का निर्माण किया गया है। इस वर्ष उसमें से 27 परियोजनाओं को भी राशि दी गई है। इसी तरीके से लागत कम हो, इस दृष्टि से हर किसान को Soil health card दिया गया है। तो हर किसान को soil health card दिया जाए। इसके लिए राज्यों को पर्याप्त राशि दी गई। लेकिन राज्यों के पास परेशानी पिछले वर्ष यह थी कि उनके पास लैब नहीं थी या लैब थी तो बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर रही थी। राज्यों ने इसमें काफी मेहनत की है। मार्च, 2017 तक हर किसान को soil health card देने का जो हमारा लक्ष्य था, तीन-चार महीने का इधर-उधर हो सकता है, लेकिन हर किसान को soil health card मिलेगा, ताकि उसको पता चले कि कितनी खाद देनी है, कितनी दवा देनी है। इससे भी लागत कम होगी। फिर इसी प्रकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएं जैसे राष्ट्रीय कृषि मंडी, जिस पर अभी हमने चर्चा की है कि किसानों को अच्छा मूल्य मिले, उत्पादन ज्यादा हो, लागत कम हो। पहले neem-coated यूरिया सौ किलो देते थे और अब 80 किलो हो गया है, क्योंकि 80 किलो में काम चल सकता है। पहले यूरिया के लिए लाठियां चलती थीं, अश्रु गैस के गोले छोड़े जाते थे। किसान लाठी खाता था और उसे ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता था। लोक सभा में तो सभी माननीय सदस्य यूरिया की मांग राज्यों के लिए बराबर करते थे। यह पहला वर्ष है जब यूरिया की मांग नहीं हुई और 15-16 वर्षों में आज़ादी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा यूरिया का उत्पादन हुआ। पहली बार 25-30 वर्ष के बाद डी.ए.पी. का काम कम किया गया है, पोटैश का दाम कम किया गया है, ताकि लागत कम हो और अच्छी मंडी मिले। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार, इस तरह से कई योजनाएं हमने प्रारम्भ कर दी हैं। जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आएगी तो रिपोर्ट में और भी जो बातें आएंगी, उनको भी हम लागू करेंगे।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the Government has already announced its intention of doubling farmer's income by 2022. In the reply to the question, it has been stated that a Committee has been established to indicate the desired rate of growth. If the Government is unaware of the rate of growth, how can it announce a firm year by which the farmers' income would be doubled?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, हमने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, शायद इन्होंने उसका दूसरा पेज नहीं देखा है। दूसरे पेज पर बहुत साफ लिखा है कि कृषिगत उपार्जन किसी किसान की आय का प्रमुख स्रोत है। किसान की आय से दोगुना करने के प्रयोजनार्थ अपनाए जाने वाली मुख्य युक्तियां इस प्रकार से हैं। लगभग 8 युक्तियां इसमें लिखी हुई हैं। उसमें से हमने चार-पांच युक्तियों का वर्णन किया है। अगर मैं बाकी का वर्णन करूं तो डेढ़-दो घंटे इसमें चले जाएंगे, पूरा क्वेश्चन ऑवर इसी में चला जाएगा। हमारे स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि कौन-कौन सी युक्तियां हम अपना रहे हैं।

\* [The questioner (SHRI SANJAY RAUT) was absent]

**Losses incurred by Mumbai local trains**

\*137. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai's lifeline, local train, is running into losses of more than ₹ 4000 crore during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the earnings and expenditure of Mumbai local trains during the last three years;

(c) the reasons behind losses despite Mumbai local trains running to their full capacity throughout the year; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making Mumbai local trains profitable without increasing the passenger fare?

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

**Statement**

(a) The total loss incurred by Mumbai local trains during last three years is ₹ 3394 crore.

(b) The earnings and expenditure of Mumbai local trains during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Earnings	Expenditure	Profit/Loss (-)
2012-13	1392.28	2247.98	(-) 855.70
2013-14	1502.97	2614.77	(-) 1111.80
2014-15	1640.63	3066.82	(-) 1426.19
TOTAL	4535.88	7929.57	(-) 3393.69

(c) The reasons behind losses in Mumbai local trains running to their full capacity throughout the year are as under:

(i) The fare structure of Mumbai Suburban is highly subsidised. The commuters are entitled for subsidised Monthly Season Ticket (MST), Quarterly Season Ticket (QST), Half Yearly Season Ticket (HYST) and Annual Season Ticket (AST), which are more subsidised than the Second-Class Ordinary fares.

- (ii) The rail earnings are not keeping pace with the increase in the expenditure every year.
- (d) The details of steps taken or propose to be taken by Government for making Mumbai local trains more profitable without increasing the passenger fare are as under:
  - (i) Full advertisement rights on outside of Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes.
  - (ii) Sponsored commercial announcements and Light Emitting Diode (LED) displays inside the coaches.
  - (iii) Introduction of Paperless Mobile ticketing apps.
  - (iv) Currency/Coin cum card operated Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs).
  - (v) Introduction of Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) and Jansadharan Ticket Booking Seva (JTBS) to sell Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) tickets.
  - (vi) Introduction of SMART Cards facilitating ticketing.
  - (vii) Re-enforcing constant and strict barrier checking to catch and penalise commuters travelling without valid travel authorities.
  - (viii) Continuous review of Overtime claims by Running staff, Commercial staff and other technical staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.137; Questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

**श्री अजय संचेती:** सर, जैसा कि सवाल में लिखा है कि जो लोकल ट्रेन हैं, वे मुम्बई की लाइफ लाइन हैं। पिछले दो सालों में इस सरकार ने, और विशेषकर रेलवे मंत्री ने, मुम्बई के लिए लोकल्स के लिए कितना ज्यादा काम और किया जा सकता है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। स्पेशली बरसात के मौसम में जब कई बार लोकल ट्रेन रुक जाती हैं, तो क्या उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई एडिशनल फेसिलिटी वहां पर डेवलप करने का प्रयास किया है? थैंक्यू।

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु:** सर, यह सही है कि मुम्बई जैसे शहर में मुम्बई सबअर्बन रेलवे लोगों के लिए सही मायने में जीवन जीने का एक सहारा है और उसकी मरम्मत करना, उसको ठीक तरह से मजबूत करना हमारी प्राथमिकता है, इसलिए बहुत सारी ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, जिनका जिक्र सम्मानित सदस्य ने किया है। जैसे, हम बहुत जल्द एक एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर बनाने की कोशिश में भी लगे हुए हैं। सर, आपको पता होगा कि मुम्बई की सबअर्बन रेलवे दो जगहों पर चलती है, जिसमें एक सेंट्रल रेलवे कहलाती है और दूसरी वेस्टर्न रेलवे कहलाती है। सेंट्रल रेलवे में एक हार्बर लाइन भी आती है। इन तीनों के लिए एक एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर बनाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि आज की जो क्षमता

है, वह इतने लोगों को carry करने के लिए पूरी तरह से पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए नई परियोजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार के साथ हमारी लगातार बातचीत होती रही है और हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि बहुत ही जल्द एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर बनाया जाए। जैसा कि एक MUTP-III प्रोजेक्ट है, वह भी कार्यान्वित किया जाए, ताकि रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर आज जो प्रेशर आ रहा है, उससे वह भी कम किया जा सके।

सर, सम्मानित सदस्य ने बारिश के दिनों में वहां की स्थिति के संबंध में पूछा है। जैसा कि आपको पता है, मुम्बई शहर एक आईलैंड सिटी है। वैसे वहां सात आइलैंड्स हैं, जो मिलकर एक आईलैंड सिटी बन गई है। जिस प्रकार की रचना चिली देश की है, उसी प्रकार मुम्बई शहर की रचना है। वहां दोनों साइड से समुद्र है और जब बारिश आती है, तो वह हाई टाइड होती है, जिससे वहां सभी जगहों पर बड़ी मात्रा में फ्लडिंग हो जाती है। आज भी रात को मुम्बई में बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हुई है, उसका नतीजा आज क्या है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन वहां बहुत मात्रा में बारिश हुई है। इस प्रकार, जब सब जगह से पानी आता है तो समस्या आती है, जो कि फ्लडिंग की वजह है। इसलिए एंटी-फ्लडिंग मेज़र्स के लिए हम लोग हर साल बारिश के पहले लगातार निगरानी रखकर यह कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारे जो नाले हैं, उनको साफ-सुथरा रखा जाए। लेकिन सर, मुम्बई में एक और समस्या है, जो कि एक सामाजिक समस्या है। वहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में स्लम्स, यानी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां रेलवे ट्रैक के दोनों तरफ बसाई गई हैं, जिसकी वजह से पानी के नैचुरल फ्लो में बाधा आती है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में काम करने की जरूरत है, इसलिए हम राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर उसके बारे में लगातार बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्षों में मुम्बई लोकल ट्रेन्स में 3,394 करोड़ रुपए की जो हानि हुई है, उसकी भरपाई के लिए रेल मंत्री जी कौन-सा उपाय कर रहे हैं?

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु:** सर, मुम्बई सबअर्बन रेलवे ही नहीं, बल्कि चेन्नई और कोलकाता जैसे शहरों में भी जो हमारी सबअर्बन रेलवेज़ चलती हैं, उन सभी में घाटा है। उन रेलवेज़ में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए हम जिस तरह से मंथली पास के चार्जेंज़ लगाते हैं एवं उसकी जो कॉस्ट है, उसमें अंतर है और वही उस घाटे की वजह है। तीन साल पहले स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ने भी इस बारे में जिक्र किया था। उन्होंने भी कहा था कि इस घाटे की वजह यह है कि cost of operation and fare that we charge from the passengers, उसमें जो अंतर है, उसकी वजह से यह घाटा है। अगर सही मायने में देखा जाए तो यह सब्सिडी है, लेकिन आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा, यह सब्सिडी आज इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ गई है कि रेल के ऊपर यह एक बहुत बड़ा बोझ है, जिसको दूर करने के लिए बहुत समय तक काम करने की जरूरत है, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि हम लोग इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर बनाए जाएं। जब वे एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर बनेंगे, तो जो प्रीमियम ट्रेस रहेंगी, उनके लिए dual pricing का एक mechanism भी बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन, सही मायने में बहुत सारी एक्सपर्ट कमिटीज़ ने कहा है कि intra-city transport is the responsibility of the State Government. So, inter-State transport is obviously the responsibility of the Central Government, but intra-State transport, जैसे मुम्बई से मुम्बई में चलने वाली ट्रेन्स, कोलकाता से कोलकाता में चलने वाली

ट्रेस, चेन्नई से चेन्नई में चलने वाली ट्रेस, इन सभी की जिम्मेदारी सही मायने में राज्य सरकारों की होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, एक ऐतिहासिक वजह से यह काम लगातार केन्द्र सरकार भी कर रही है। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकारों से लगातार बातचीत करते रहे हैं। हम एक Integrated Transport Policy लाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हमारी अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ भी बातचीत हो रही है, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि यह जो घाटा है, यह घाटा नहीं है, बल्कि सब्सिडी है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Though the question relates to the revenue loss in the local trains in Mumbai, but my question is on the loss of human lives, of people from Assam coming to Mumbai by trains. Sir, the thing is that there are a number of trains coming from Assam to Mumbai, carrying a large number of cancer and heart patients, coming for treatment in Mumbai. Our Congress Government had built a very big Assam Bhawan, which is exclusively for the stay of cancer patients there. The buses also go from Assam Bhawan carrying the patients to the hospitals. But what happens, Sir, due to some irregularities sometimes the cancer patients are stranded in the train for more than 24 hours. Last year there have been a few instances where patients have died in the train itself. My question to the hon. Minister is whether he will examine it, do the needful to address this problem.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, medical emergency के समय लोगों को होने वाली समस्याएं तथा जब वे सफर करते हैं, उस समय उनको जो दिक्कतें आती हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए हमने सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से एक नया campaign शुरू किया है। सर, वैसे तो यह सवाल Suburban Railway तक सीमित था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है, अगर आप मुझे अनुमति देंगे तो मैं दो मिनट में बताना चाहता हूँ। मुझे कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हम लोगों ने एक-डेढ़ साल में we have started a new system whereby any passenger, travelling in the train, encounters a difficulty, can get in touch with the Railways on the real time basis. This facility was not available earlier. Now our target is to integrate all channels of grievances/complaints registered/redressed on a single dash board in order to reach out to the customer quickly. Railways have been able to help the passengers in distress in several cases.

I got a very interesting Tweet. A person tweeted that he was having a medical emergency. A medical ambulance was waiting at the next railway station with doctors and life support system. He was admitted in the ICU. The patient from the ICU tweeted saying, "I was admitted to the ICU in the shortest possible time. I can't believe it can happen anywhere in the world." There are NRIs who were travelling in the train and they said, "This is something which we can't imagine in our own country." So, we are really trying to do that. Just imagine the number of passengers travelling by the Indian Railways every day. It is almost two to three crore people. To actually manage the magnitude of the people, with the kind of complaint that they come out with, it is really a mammoth challenge.



Now, what we are doing is integrating all social media platforms and trying to make it one. By just pushing one single button, whether it is relating to ticketing, or, second one relating to any complaint, he will be able to access the railway system immediately. This is something we are trying to do. We are trying to do our best. I sympathise with all my friends in Assam. I am going tomorrow to North-East. I will try to look into it again.

### **Setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield urea projects**

\*138. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the proposals received for setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield urea manufacturing projects after amending the New Investment Policy;

(b) to what extent the new Policy is helping in making the country self-sufficient in urea production;

(c) the demand and supply of urea in the country, State-wise, and production and import of urea in the last three years, year-wise and company-wise; and

(d) by when Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant will be operational and what would be its expected capacity?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) The Government had notified New Investment Policy (NIP) - 2012 on 02nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to reduce import dependency. Under the said policy, at present, the following proposals have been received for setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield (Expansion) projects with the Department of Fertilizers:

Sl. No.	Company	Projects	Ownership	State
1.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited	Greenfield Project at Jabalpur	Private	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers Limited-Jagdishpur	Brownfield Expansion urea project at Jagdishpur.	Private	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited-Gadepan	Brownfield of Ammonia-Urea units at Gadepan-Kota.	Private	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Company	Projects	Ownership	State
4.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited, Panagarh, West Bengal	Greenfield/Brownfield Ammonia-Urpea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh.	Private	West Bengal
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited-Thal	Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Expansion project at Thal.	CPSU	Maharashtra
6.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Brownfield Project at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.	Private	Andhra Pradesh

(b) Each proposed project would add capacity of at least 1.27 Million Metric Tone Per Annum.

(c) The State-wise details of the requirement and supply of the urea manufacturing during the last three years is placed at Statement-I (*See below*).

The State-wise details of the production of the urea manufacturing during the last three years is placed at Statement-II (*See below*).

The urea is imported through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely MMTC Limited (MMTC), State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL). Government is also importing approximately 20 Lakh Metric Tonnes urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under a Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. The year-wise and company-wise details of import of urea are as under:

(Figures in MT)

Year	Through STC	Through MMTC	Through IPL	From OMIFCO	Total
2013-14	7.40	16.83	25.45	21.20	70.88
2014-15	15.37	37.10	20.39	14.63	87.49
2015-16	19.94	16.76	27.26	20.78	84.74

(d) The Ramagundam project being set up by JV of NFL, EIL and FCIL is likely to be commissioned by 2018-19 with a capacity of 2200 Metric Tone Per Day (MTPD) Ammonia unit and 3850 MTPD urea unit.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of the requirement and supply of urea manufacturing  
during the last three years*

(In '000 MTS)

States	Year	Urea	
		Requirement (Demand)	Availability (Supply)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2013-14	3250.00	3511.53
	2014-15	1827.00	1854.33
	2015-16	1735.00	1621.06
Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	1.00	0.23
	2014-15	2.34	0.46
	2015-16	1.93	0.00
Assam	2013-14	345.00	268.14
	2014-15	315.00	318.67
	2015-16	330.00	393.18
Bihar	2013-14	2150.00	1876.68
	2014-15	1900.00	1942.90
	2015-16	1925.00	2383.51
Chhattisgarh	2013-14	700.00	643.10
	2014-15	675.00	632.09
	2015-16	675.00	874.43
Goa	2013-14	4.70	4.40
	2014-15	4.82	3.57
	2015-16	4.82	3.64
Gujarat	2013-14	2225.00	2082.06
	2014-15	2200.00	2274.84
	2015-16	2050.00	2131.06

1	2	3	4
Harayana	2013-14	1950.00	1855.05
	2014-15	1860.00	2005.03
	2015-16	1860.00	2169.57
Himachal Pradesh	2013-14	63.00	63.93
	2014-15	70.00	67.43
	2015-16	71.00	73.31
Jammu and Kashmir	2013-14	145.50	135.41
	2014-15	138.00	116.70
	2015-16	132.17	158.65
Jharkhand	2013-14	260.00	167.54
	2014-15	225.00	180.17
	2015-16	225.00	239.31
Karnataka	2013-14	1550.00	1500.62
	2014-15	1400.00	1542.23
	2015-16	1370.75	1537.75
Kerala	2013-14	200.00	143.92
	2014-15	170.00	135.80
	2015-16	168.00	148.04
Madhya Pradesh	2013-14	1925.00	2300.66
	2014-15	2000.00	2072.97
	2015-16	2800.00	2483.66
Maharashtra	2013-14	2700.00	2654.38
	2014-15	2650.00	2577.51
	2015-16	2700.00	2401.21
Manipur	2013-14	39.60	17.83
	2014-15	29.00	22.94
	2015-16	33.00	19.35

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	2013-14	11.10	5.50
	2014-15	3.35	6.02
	2015-16	3.35	1.72
Mizoram	2013-14	9.00	6.05
	2014-15	9.00	3.75
	2015-16	8.73	3.50
Nagaland	2013-14	1.85	0.74
	2014-15	1.74	0.64
	2015-16	1.82	0.54
Odisha	2013-14	680.00	533.02
	2014-15	600.00	506.39
	2015-16	660.00	609.68
Punjab	2013-14	2640.00	2620.56
	2014-15	2480.00	2735.30
	2015-16	2650.00	3152.24
Rajasthan	2013-14	1800.00	1850.27
	2014-15	1850.00	1848.65
	2015-16	1925.00	2095.64
Sikkim	2013-14	0.00	0.00
	2014-15	0.00	0.00
	2015-16	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2013-14	1050.00	911.63
	2014-15	1000.00	990.32
	2015-16	1050.00	1140.78
Telangana	2013-14	0.00	0.00
	2014-15	1423.00	1246.70
	2015-16	1429.00	1334.78

1	2	3	4
Tripura	2013-14	53.00	21.74
	2014-15	35.00	21.80
	2015-16	35.00	25.74
Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	6200.00	5938.30
	2014-15	6200.00	6313.85
	2015-16	5947.00	6013.29
Uttarakhand	2013-14	250.00	280.41
	2014-15	250.00	281.71
	2015-16	245.00	371.50
West Bengal	2013-14	1450.00	1250.11
	2014-15	1320.00	1313.10
	2015-16	1264.90	1486.81

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of the production of the urea manufacturing  
during the last three years*

(Figures in LMT)

Name of Plants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>South-zone</b>			
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
NFCL-Kakinada-I	6.47	3.48	6.31
NFCL-Kakinada-II	7.80	5.83	7.11
STATE TOTAL	14.27	9.31	13.43
<b>Karnataka</b>			
MCF-Mangalore	3.79	2.51	3.80
STATE TOTAL	3.79	2.51	3.80
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
MFL-Chennai	4.87	3.29	4.09

Name of Plants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
SPIC-Tuticorin	2.86	4.92	6.20
STATE TOTAL	7.73	8.21	10.29
<b>South-zone Total</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>27.51</b>
<b>West Zone</b>			
<b>Goa</b>			
ZACL Goa	3.76	3.63	4.00
STATE TOTAL	3.76	3.63	4.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
NFL-Vijaipur	10.06	9.51	9.90
NFL-Vijaipur Expn.	11.62	11.38	11.46
STATE TOTAL	21.69	20.88	21.37
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
RCF-Trombay	3.53	4.24	4.52
RCF-Thal	19.93	21.78	20.98
STATE TOTAL	23.46	26.02	25.50
<b>Gujarat</b>			
IFFCO-Kalol	6.00	5.97	6.01
KRIBHCO-Hazira	22.10	22.25	22.68
GSFC-Vadodara	3.22	3.52	3.61
GNFC-Bharuch	6.96	7.04	6.91
STATE TOTAL	38.29	38.79	39.21
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
SFC-Kota	4.03	3.97	4.01
CFCL: Gadepan-I	9.91	9.76	10.91
CFCL:Gadepan-II	9.51	8.76	10.35
STATE TOTAL	23.44	22.49	25.26
<b>West-Zone Total</b>	<b>110.64</b>	<b>111.81</b>	<b>115.33</b>

Name of Plants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>East Zone</b>			
<b>Assam</b>			
BVFCL-Namrup-II	0.71	0.98	0.66
BVFCL-Namrup-III	2.35	2.61	2.56
STATE TOTAL	3.06	3.59	3.23
<b>East-Zone Total:</b>	3.06	3.59	3.23
<b>North-Zone</b>			
<b>Haryana</b>			
NFL-Panipat	5.11	5.12	5.67
STATE TOTAL:	5.11	5.12	5.67
<b>Punjab</b>			
NFL-Nangal-II	3.95	4.79	5.46
NFL-Bhatinda	5.60	5.61	5.48
STATE TOTAL	9.55	10.39	10.95
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
IFFCO- Phulpur	6.52	5.78	7.58
IFFCO- Phulpur Expn.	9.51	8.84	10.54
IFFCO-Aonla	11.03	10.47	11.33
IFFCO-Aonla Expn.	10.74	10.21	11.23
KFCL -Kanpur	3.13	6.41	7.17
IGF- Jagdishpur	10.36	10.22	12.08
TCL- Babrala	11.37	12.50	12.31
KSFL- Shahjahanpur	10.35	10.50	9.83
STATE TOTAL	73.00	74.92	82.06
<b>North-zone Total</b>	87.66	90.42	98.68
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	227.15	225.85	244.75



SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries in 2007 appointed by the then Congress Government, recommended for revival of Ramagundam Urea and Fertiliser plant in Telangana. Even after nine years, the foundation stone was not laid for reviving it. The second week of January, 2016 was set as *Muhurat* to lay the foundation stone by the hon. Prime Minister, but it has not been done.

They have said again on 7th of this month, the Prime Minister was going to lay the foundation stone. But I am not able to understand when it will be completed.

The second thing is ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I am putting. Sir, a total of 3,000 casual labour and 450 permanent employees can be absorbed in the unit once it is revived. The casual labour working earlier was removed as the plant was shut down. Now, there is a demand that the Government must re-appoint removed workers once the plant becomes operational. This is the demand of the workers' union also there. It is a genuine one.

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी: मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप भाषण मत करिए।

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी: सर, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the hon. Minister assure on the floor of this House that he would re-appoint all the workers who have been removed from the Ramagundam plant? If not, the reasons may be given.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, there is a good news for the hon. Member, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy garu, as well as, the entire people of Telangana. The decision was taken long back in 2007. But we have started the entire process in 2014 after our hon. Prime Minister gave a vision for making India self-reliant in the urea production. Therefore, we also decided that we should proceed with the revival of the Ramagundam Project. Actually, the NFL has 26 per cent of the equity share; the Engineers India Limited will have 26 per cent share. We are having talks with SBICAP to have 11 per cent of equity share and the Government of Telangana is also contemplating having 11 per cent of equity share. Because of this atmosphere and support, I think we would proceed with the foundation stone-laying ceremony of the Ramagundam project very soon. I assure

that within 36 months the fertilizer plant would be ready, with an investment of ₹ 6,000 crores, and it would be producing 13 lakh metric tons of urea, which would be a great bonanza for the people of Telangana and the southern parts of India.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I had asked a question about the labour to which the Minister has not said anything. Could you give any reply, Sir?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, the Joint Venture Partners, that has been formed would take all administrative decisions. Of course, it would generate a lot of employment, direct and indirect. Together, there would be employment for not less than 4,000 people at different levels in different places.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता।

**श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी:** सर, मेरा सेकेंड क्वेश्चन..

**श्री सभापति:** आपका प्रश्न हो गया। यही तो आपका सेकेंड क्वेश्चन था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दो बार वही सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, आप बैठ जाइए। इनका प्रश्न सुन लीजिए।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, my supplementary question relates to part (d) of the main question, which talks about the revival of the Ramagundam plant that produces urea and fertilizers.

Sir, the Government announced a reduction in the price of DAP, MOP and NPK. The farmers felt very happy and thought that they would get fertilizers at a cheaper rate, but when they went to the dealers, they found that there was no change in the price of fertilizers; rather, the prices had gone up a little.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Part (d) relates to expected capacity, not to the price.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, I want to answer this question, with your permission. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I have not asked him the full question yet. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप कितना समय लेंगे? आपने कहा पार्ट "डी"; part (d) relates to expected capacity. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Give me a chance, Sir. I have not yet asked the complete question.

Here, the problem is that the decision of the Government is applicable only to two PSUs, RCF and NFL, whose market share is less than five per cent; 95 per cent is controlled by private fertilizer companies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I am putting my question.

Hence, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would direct the private companies to reduce the prices of fertilizers as announced by the Government recently. If not, the reasons may be given.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, actually there is another good news for the farmers of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are encouraging the hon. Member to ask more unrelated questions!

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, I beg your indulgence. I am doing it only with your permission, because there should not be any apprehension in the minds of the farmers as well as the people of India. In 1977, Chaudhary Charan Singh *saheb* had reduced the price of urea by ₹ 30. Later, no Government could reduce the price of fertilizers. For the first time, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, recently, on the 5th of July, we have reduced the rates of DAP, MOP and NPK fertilizers to the tune of ₹ 2,500 per ton of DAP, that is, ₹ 125 for a 50 kg-bag; ₹ 5,000 for one ton of MOP, that is, ₹ 250 for a 50 kg-bag and for NPK, जिसको मिश्रित खाद कहते हैं, we have reduced ₹ 1,000, that is ₹ 50 per 50 kg-bag.

The thing is, Sir, ultimately, the Essential Commodities Act comes into operation and implementation at the level of the State Governments. Therefore, I have personally requested by sending letters to all the Chief Ministers of various States that they should enforce the Essential Commodities Act, they should also do seize, search and other activities so that every fertilizer dealer and retailer in the country follows this MRP only. Sir, not only the two Central Public Sector Undertakings but also all the manufacturing companies have given an undertaking to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India, that this is the reduction in MRP rate of DAP, MOP and NPK. Sir, because of this gift to the farmers - there is a good Monsoon also -- we only expect a super harvest, super *fasal* for the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, all companies... ..(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; please sit down. That is enough. आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, हमारी बढ़ती हुई पॉपुलेशन के लिए fertilizers की quantity की

आवश्यकता है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। अनंत कुमार जी हमारे अच्छे मित्र हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि इन्होंने prices भी कम किए हैं। चौधरी साहब के बाद केवल आप लोग ही महान लोग आए हैं, जो prices कम कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** वैसे में ये prices on record लाना चाहता हूं। ये आपकी वजह से कम नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया में petroleum products के जो prices कम हुए हैं, यह उसका outcome है। आप लोगों को जितना दाम कम करना चाहिए था, उतना कम नहीं किया। इसी तरह से petroleum products में किया है और इसी तरह से DAP वगैरह में किया है, any way.

श्रीमान् जी, जिस प्रकार से यूरिया और दूसरे fertilizers और chemicals का use agriculture में बढ़ता जा रहा है, it is hazardous to health. मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के नोटिस में लाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कोई भी agro produce western countries में या दूसरी advanced countries जैसे जापान वगैरह हैं, जब इनमें export किए जाते हैं, तो reject होते हैं, क्योंकि उनमें chemicals का excess use होता है।

श्रीमान जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से और सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह सबकी health का सवाल है। बच्चे भी fruits खाते हैं, अनाज खाते हैं, चावल खाते और सब्जियां खाते हैं, उनमें chemicals का इतना excess use हो रहा है, ये सब health hazards हैं। तो क्या आपने कोई alternative manure के ऊपर कोई काम किया है, जैसे कि organic खाद है। इस वक्त पूरी दुनिया में organic खाद का प्रयोग बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसलिए दुनिया में fertilizers की कीमतें घटती जा रही हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है, अब आप उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूं कि western countries में और advanced countries में Urea व DAP के इस तरह के plants बंद होते जा रहे हैं और आप 6 नए plants लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं। आप नए plants लगाइए, क्योंकि आवश्यकता है, लेकिन क्या आपने इसका कोई long-term solution निकाला है, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** हमारे मित्र सांसद प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। जैसा कि वे कह रहे हैं, हमारे देश में balanced fertilization के लिए हमें urea से बाकी DAP, MAP और MOP की तरफ फास्फेट, पोटॉश और बाकी जो गुणवत्ता वर्धक खादों की तरफ उसको लेकर जाना पड़ेगा। हमने उसके लिए पहले neem-quoting fortification of urea किया। Fortification of urea से नाइट्रोजन slowly release हो जाता है और यूरिया की खपत भी कम हो रही है। यह दस फीसदी कम हुई है और ज्यादा कम होने की संभावना है। हम एक साल में नहीं कह सकते, दो-तीन साल लगेगे और इस fortification के साथ हमने यह भी किया है कि दामों में जो कमी की है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में दाम कम हुए, यह सच बात है, लेकिन उसको सरकार mop-up करे या किसान को दे दे। इसके बारे में मोदी सरकार ने निर्णय लिया। यानी जो फ्लक्चुएशन्स इतने साल होते थे, तो सरकार खुद mop-up

कर लेती थी, लेकिन हमने पहली बार उसको किसानों को देने का काम किया। सर, हमारे शहरों में जो waste बनते हैं, उस waste को segregate कर के, प्रोसेस कर के उससे compost बनाने का काम भी हमने शुरू किया है और उस compost के लिए पहली बार यानी compost is an organic fertilizer. There was no subsidy on organic fertilizer in the last sixty-eight years. This is the first ever time the Modi Government has brought ₹ 1,500 per tonne subsidy on compost. This is the third one. We have brought the rates of compost per MT to less than urea. Urea rate is ₹ 5,360 and compost will be available in the range of ₹ 3,500 to ₹ 4,000. Therefore, it will be an additional supplement for farms.

**डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी आपने ब्राउन फील्ड और ग्रीन फील्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स में निवेश की जो नीति बनायी है, उसमें बताया है कि 6 लोगों ने नए प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाने की बात कही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इन 6 लोगों में से कोई भी इस पर काम नहीं कर रहा है, केवल आपके पीएसयूज के माध्यम से रामगुंडम में काम हो रहा है। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि अभी गोरखपुर में आपने शिलान्यास किया, लेकिन उसके लिए नेचुरल गैस की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन न गोरखपुर में नेचुरल गैस की कोई पाइप-लाइन है और न रामगुंडम में है। आपने कहा कि 36 महीनों में प्रोजेक्ट लगाकर प्रोडक्शन आ जाएगा। महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इन परिस्थितियों में जहां पाइप-लाइन का कोई अता-पता नहीं है, उनमें कैसे 35 महीनों में प्रोडक्शन आ जाएगा? दूसरी तरफ एक प्रोजेक्ट पर 6 हजार करोड़ की लागत आ रही है और गैस की कीमत 7 से 8 डॉलर के हिसाब से आ रही है, इसलिए उन परिस्थितियों में हिंदुस्तान में यूरिया की cost of production 350 टन प्रति डॉलर प्रति टन के हिसाब से आ रही है। दूसरी तरफ इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में आज वह 180 डॉलर प्रति टन के हिसाब से मिल रहा है। तो जब वह 180 डॉलर के हिसाब से मिल रहा है और हम यहां 350 डॉलर के हिसाब से तैयार करेंगे, तो नये निवेश के माध्यम से कोई प्रोजेक्ट viable होगा? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो नए प्रोजेक्ट्स लगेंगे, आपने शिलान्यास कर दिया, पीएसयूज के माध्यम से काम शुरू कर दिया क्योंकि कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट प्लेयर इस पर इनवेस्टमेंट के लिए तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन वहां पाइप लाइन कब तक पहुंच जाएगी क्योंकि आपको पता है कि कई प्रोजेक्ट्स बनकर तैयार हैं, लेकिन गैस न होने के कारण बंद पड़े हैं, उन्हें गैसें कैसे उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी? उसके लिए क्या नयी निवेश नीति में आप संशोधन करेंगे जिससे कि प्रोजेक्ट viable हो सके? साथ ही हमारे ऊपर जो सब्सिडी का भार पड़ने वाला है, जिससे यहां कॉस्ट ज्यादा आएगी, उस संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव जी कृषकों के मुखिया हैं और उन्हें फर्टिलाइजर manufacturing के बारे में अच्छी जानकारी भी है। महोदय, कानपुर में कानपुर फर्टिलाइजर सीमेंट लिमिटेड एक प्राइवेट कंपनी है, जोकि मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर में ग्रीन फील्ड प्रोजेक्ट लगाने के लिए आगे आयी है और इंडो गल्फ फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड भी एक निजी कंपनी है। यह जगदीशपुर में प्रोजेक्ट लगाना चाहती है। चंदर फर्टिलाइजर कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड ने गुरेपान में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। वैसे ही माटिक्स फर्टिलाइजर कॉर्पोरेशन पानागढ़, पश्चिमी बंगाल में यह बनकर तैयार हो गया है। वह बनकर तैयार हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव:** गैस नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** वह बात अलग है। वहां गैस है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मुझे पूरा सुनने का धैर्य रखिए। वह बन चुका है। हम अभी हाल ही में, तलचर में इसको कोल गैसीफिकेशन से बना रहे हैं। यह नई टेक्नोलॉजी है। इस टेक्नोलॉजी को केवल चीन यूज कर रहा है। हमारे पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोल है, इसलिए हम वहां पर, यानी तलचर में पहला कोल बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगा रहे हैं। रामगुंडम में भी बन रहा है। रामगुंडम में भी जो फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनने वाला है, उसमें हम मल्लावरम से भीलवाड़ा तक, गैस पाइपलाइन से गैस लाने वाले हैं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** कब लाने वाले हैं?

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** यह गैस पाइपलाइन लगाने के लिए दो साल चाहिए और फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने के लिए तीन से साढ़े तीन साल चाहिए। यह जस्टेशन पीरियड है। इसलिए हमें इन दोनों को comply करना पड़ता है। आपने पूछा है कि हम गोरखपुर, बरौनी और सिंदरी में जो तीन गैस फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स बनाने वाले हैं, उनके लिए गैस कहां से मिलेगी? उसके मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पहले बजट में, भारत सरकार ने, जगदीशपुर से हल्दिया तक एक बड़ी पाइपलाइन लगाने की बात तय की है। यानी पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ते हुए - मतलब चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो, झारखंड हो या बंगाल हो, यहां केवल मात्र फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट ही नहीं हो, बल्कि यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट भी हो, पावर प्लांट्स भी हों और उसके साथ-साथ सिटी गैस का भी प्रबंध हो। हम चाहते हैं कि लखनऊ, पटना, रायपुर, हर जगह के लिए सिटी गैस, यानी पाइपड गैस हो। जैसे दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद और मुंबई में है, वैसे ही वहां भी लागू हो। इसके लिए हम Act East Policy के तहत 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की एक पाइपलाइन लगाने वाले हैं, जिसका डीपीआर हो चुका है। इस पर काम भी शुरू हो चुका है। हम दो, ढाई साल में यह पाइपलाइन लगाएंगे और ये तीनों एंकर यूनिट्स भी बन जाएंगी। उस भीलवाड़ा की पाइपलाइन से रामगुंडम को भी गैस मिलेगी और मैटिक्स को, 1 MMF CMD, अभी तक मिलियन कोल बेस्ड मीथेन मिल रही है, बाकी के लिए नाफ्टा के जरिए कि उसको कैसे 50 परसेंट तक चलाएं, यह बात भी हमारे ध्यान में है। हम उसको भी फेसिलिटेट करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। देश में ऊर्जा और गैस की कोई कमी नहीं होगी। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे सभी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स चलेंगे और भारत यूरिया इम्पोर्टिंग कंट्री नहीं, बल्कि यूरिया एक्सपोर्टिंग कंट्री रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request for short questions and short answers from all sides of the House.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, at the time of UPA demitting office, the fertiliser units were producing 230 lakh metric tonnes of urea whereas now you are producing 244 lakh metric tons of urea, but at the time of demitting of office by UPA the import of urea was just 70 lakh metric tonnes, whereas, now it has reached 85 lakh metric tonnes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In the market, the indigenous urea production is not that attractive among the agrarian sector farmers, moreover they want to have imported urea because of better quality. Is the Minister expected to assess the quality of urea being produced in India so as to have our indigenous capacities enhanced technically?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, in the last one year, because of the new urea policy we have increased the production by 19 lakh metric tons without adding a single *naya paisa* of investment and putting a new plan. This year, as the hon. Member has rightly said, India has the highest ever urea production in the last 68 years, which is 244 lakh metric tons. Actually, the requirement of urea is slowly increasing. When we took over, it was around 307 lakh metric tons. Now it is hovering around 320 lakh metric tonnes and because of better monsoon there will be a spurt. With regard to import of Urea, out of 70 or 80 lakh metric tons that we import, 20 lakh metric tons is from Oman where we have an agreement with OMASCO. And, we have an off-take agreement for twenty years. Therefore, whatever is produced at an affordable cost will come to India. So, if you remove the import component of 20 lakh metric tons, which is done through our reverse SEZ there, I think, India's requirement or dependence on import will decrease. And, once we become self-reliant through indigenous production, we need not import Urea. Our production is the world-class production. I want to assure, through you, our farming community, because they should not have any confusion, that our Urea or Urea produced indigenously by our public sector undertakings and private companies is of global quality and is at par with other countries of the world.

**Policy to increase prices of urea by a fixed percentage**

\*139. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to increase prices of urea by a fixed percentage every year, if so, the details thereof and the timeline for its implementation;

(b) whether Government plans to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer for fertilizer subsidy to small, marginal and medium farmers in some States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Statement**

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) As per Government of India decision, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) will be conducting a pilot in 8 districts in the coming Rabi Season (2016-17) and another 8 Districts in Kharif Season (2017-18) to capture Authenticated Retailer Sales and Buyer's Details as a precursor to DBT in fertilizer sector. The pilot will capture retailers, sellers and buyer details. The identified 8 districts for the Pilot DBT in Rabi season are as below:

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Bihar	Kishanganj
2.	West Bengal	Maldah
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
4.	Haryana	Karnal
5.	Haryana	Kurukshetra
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
7.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
8.	Maharashtra	Nasik

The feasibility of DBT in fertilizer would be ascertained only after analyzing the result of the pilot. Once the pilot is completed by September, 2017, the department will evaluate technical and operational challenges and issues.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने ठीक कहा कि हम prices नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप हर जगह direct benefit transfer कर रहे हैं, चाहे वह गैस सब्सिडी है, चाहे मनरेगा है, चाहे पेंशन है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या बात है कि आप farmers को दी जाने वाली subsidies के लिए direct benefit transfer करने से hesitate कर रहे हैं? आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसका क्या reason है?

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** सर, माननीया सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। हम कोई हिचकिचा नहीं रहे हैं, भारत सरकार direct benefit transfer करना चाहती है। इसके लिए हमने इस बजट में ऐलान भी किया है। इस बजट में इसके ऐलान के बाद हमने इसका pilot project शुरू किया है, लेकिन इसमें कई challenges हैं। Sir, there are many challenges. इसमें एक challenge यह है कि पंजाब का किसान एक एकड़ के लिए कितनी यूरिया खपत करेगा, उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान कितनी खपत करेगा, ओडिशा का किसान कितनी खपत करेगा, तमिलनाडु और कर्णाटक का किसान कितनी खपत करेगा,



इसमें बहुत अंतर है। दूसरा, यदि हम DBT करना चाहें, तो जो हमारी 16 करोड़ farm holdings हैं, उनमें मालिक कौन हैं और बटाईदार कौन हैं, हमें इसका भी पूरा डाटा इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। तीसरा, हर एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी का उत्पादन खर्च भी अलग-अलग है, यानी उनका expenditure भी अलग-अलग है। ये सारे challenge हमारे सामने हैं। इसलिए हम 16 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में pilot project चलाना चाहते हैं। उस pilot project के नतीजे से हमें जो दिशा मिलेगी, उस दिशा से हम इसको आगे ले जाने का प्रयास करेंगे। जैसे हमने LPG और बाकी चीजों का DBT किया, उतनी आसानी से हम फर्टिलाइजर के लिए DBT नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि जो किसान हैं, उनके लिए आज के जो subsidized दाम हैं, यानी यूरिया के लिए हमने 5,360 रुपए MRP को lock कर दिया है, बाकी जो DAP, MOP and NPK fertilizers हैं, उनके लिए हम NPK ratio में प्रति टन 8 हजार से 9 हजार तक सब्सिडी देते हैं, यदि हम उसे टोटल कॉस्ट में मिला देंगे, तो वह बहुत बड़ी रकम हो जाएगी और किसान को भारी पड़ेगी। इसलिए इस सब्सिडी को continue करते हुए इस DBT को आसान करने और किसान को कोई त्रासदी न हो, इसके बारे में हम इस साल और अगले साल pilot project चलाएंगे। उस pilot project के नतीजों की दिशा के अनुसार हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, इन्होंने काफी लंबा जवाब दिया है और उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम 8 pilot projects ले रहे हैं, 8 ही खरीफ के और 8 ही रबी के। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने ये जिले किस आधार पर चुने हैं और फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी देने के लिए agriculture में किसान के पास कितनी हेक्टेयर जमीन होनी चाहिए? दूसरा, इन्होंने कहा है कि वैसा किसान, जो किसी की फसल बोता है, इसका उनके पास कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसको भी benefit देने के लिए इन्होंने जमीन का क्या पैमाना रखा है, agricultural land का क्या पैमाना रखा है?

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** देखिए, हम पायलट प्रोजेक्ट चलाने वाले हैं। पहली किश्त में बिहार के किशनगंज जिले को, पश्चिमी बंगाल के मालदा जिले को, मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले को, हरियाणा के करनाल जिले को ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन सब जिलों को चुना गया है। हमने कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ मंत्रणा करके देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों के जिलों को लिया है। इसमें भी अभी हम marginal farmers के बीच इस पायलेट को चलाने वाले हैं, जिनके पास एक हेक्टेयर, दो हेक्टेयर या अढ़ाई हेक्टेयर जमीन होगी। ऐसे किसानों का पूरा ब्योरा लेकर अभी हम इसको चलाने वाले हैं।

जैसा आपने कहा, हमारे सामने इसमें बहुत सारे challenges हैं। किसी के पास land holding है, कोई केवल मात्र बटाईदार है और किसी के पास land holding नहीं है। ऐसे सभी लोगों को लेकर हमें इसको चलाना पड़ता है, लेकिन यह एक प्रयास है। जब हम इस पायलेट को चलाएंगे, तभी हम इस विषय के संबंध में आगे बढ़ पाएंगे।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने इनसे पूछा है कि जो जिले चुने गए, उसका क्या क्राइटीरिया है? इसमें पंजाब को क्यों नहीं चुना गया, दूसरे क्षेत्रों को क्यों नहीं चुना गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हरियाणा के दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्यों चुने गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't start an argument now.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया।

**श्री सभापति:** अगर इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है, तो आप लिख कर दे दीजिए कि इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** ये क्यों जवाब नहीं देंगे? जब ये यहां मंत्री हैं, तो ये जवाब क्यों नहीं देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are others also who want to ask questions.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** ठीक है, हमारा जवाब नहीं आया है।

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** सर, मैंने बताया है कि कृषि मंत्रालय से मंत्रणा के बाद ही हमने इन जिलों को चुना है। अभी आगे हम पंजाब को भी लेने वाले हैं, हम किसी प्रदेश को छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रारम्भ के लिए सोच ऐसी रही कि हम इसमें 16 जिलों को ही लें। यह बात तो आप ही जानते हैं कि जब पायलट प्रोजेक्ट लेते हैं, तो 200 जिलों को नहीं लेते, 10-15 जिलों को ही लेते हैं।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, after the introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme and the policy to decontrol fertilizers, prices of fertilizer, particularly certain fertilizers, increased by manifold. In fact, it has resulted into excessive use of certain fertilizers like Urea which the hon. Minister himself was saying that the demand for Urea has increased by manifold. Sir, excessive use of fertilizers led to the destruction of soil health. It means, NBS Scheme affected the soil health. Considering these aspects, will the Government reconsider the NBS Scheme and also revert the policy of decontrol of fertilizers?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, there are two parts — Urea is controlled, MRP is controlled and there is full subsidy. On non-Urea fertilizers, it is partially controlled. We cannot say that it is totally decontrolled, because we also give NBS to non-Urea fertilizers like DAP, MOP and NPK. In that, we look at the reasonableness of MRP. Therefore, this time reduction has taken place. I agree with the hon. Member that there is a need to think afresh about the effectiveness of the NBS and non-Urea fertilizers.

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया:** सर, वैसे तो मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर थोड़ा-बहुत मिल गया है, मगर फिर भी आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जो Direct Benefit Transfer की योजना है, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या तैयारियां की हैं?

**रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया):** माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने अभी खरीफ में कुल आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को तय किया है। इन आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हम पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में प्रयोग करेंगे कि किसानों को कैसे हम डायरेक्ट बेनेफिट दे सकते हैं! उसके लिए हमें पहले से ही तैयारी करनी होती है, क्योंकि किसानों में भी किसी के पास लैंड होल्डिंग कम है, किसी के पास ज्यादा है, यह देखना होगा और वहां स्थानीय तकनीकी की भी तैयारी करनी होगी। वहां का सारा डेटा बेस करना

होगा, डेटा बेस के लिए ऊपर से नीचे तक कंप्यूटराइज्ड लिंकेज करना होगा, सेंटर से स्टेट, स्टेट से डिस्ट्रिक्ट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट से ब्लॉक और ब्लॉक से विलेज तक सारा डेटा एनालिसिस करना होगा। यह सभी तैयारियां, जैसा सरकार ने जवाब दिया कि अभी हम पायलट प्रोजेक्ट कर रहे हैं, वहां के लिए कर ली हैं।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यूरिया की प्रति बैग पर कितनी सब्सिडी देती है?

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया:** सभापति जी, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि सरकार प्रति बैग यूरिया पर कितनी सब्सिडी देती है, तो सरकार ने जो प्रति बैग सब्सिडी देने का तय किया है, उसमें यूरिया में हम एक मीट्रिक टन पर 6000/- रुपए सब्सिडी देते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** क्वेश्चन नंबर 140.

**डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव:** सभापति जी, एक मिनट।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I have allowed three supplementaries. अब नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनसे अलग से पूछ लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, प्लीज। तीन सप्लीमेंटरीज हो गईं।

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to add only one thing. ...**(Interruptions)**... The MRP of urea is fixed at ₹ 5,360/- per ton. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव:** सर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called the next question. प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।

#### अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या और कमरों की उपलब्धता

**\*140. श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश भर में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या के अनुरूप उनके बैठने के लिए आवश्यक संख्या में कमरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण वह भली-भांति काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं;

(ख) देश भर में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में क्रमशः न्यायाधीशों के पदों की स्वीकृत संख्या, रिक्त पदों की संख्या और उनके बैठने के लिए उपलब्ध कमरों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) अपेक्षित संख्या में कमरों का निर्माण शीघ्र कराने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) से (ग) अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के लिए अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के विकास का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों के संवर्धन के लिए न्यायपालिका हेतु अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 से एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम (सीएसएस) प्रचालन में है। स्कीम के प्रारंभ से, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अब तक उपरोक्त के अधीन 5350 करोड़ रु. की वित्तीय सहायता इस स्कीम के अधीन दी जा चुकी है।

उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार तारीख 31.12.15 को अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों/न्यायिक अधिकारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या और कार्यरत संख्या क्रमशः 20,502 और 16,070 है। 4432 रिक्तियां थी। इसके साथ-साथ अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के लिए 16,513 न्यायालय हाल/न्यायालय कमरे उपलब्ध थे और 2447 न्यायालय हाल/न्यायालय कमरे निर्माणाधीन थे।

राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों के 5 अप्रैल, 2015 को हुए संयुक्त सम्मेलन के दौरान, यह संकल्प किया गया था कि मुख्य न्यायामूर्ति और मुख्यमंत्री विशिष्टतया न्यायपालिका के लिए अवसंरचनाओं, मानव शक्ति संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और सुविधाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उनके बीच नियमित अन्योन्यक्रिया के लिए एक तत्र संस्थित करेंगे।

**Strength of judges and availability of rooms in Subordinate Courts**

†\*140. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of rooms available *vis-a-vis* the number of judges in the Subordinate Courts across the country are not adequate, as a result of which they are not able to work properly;

(b) the details of the sanctioned strength of judges at Subordinate Courts across the country, the vacant posts thereof and the number of rooms available to accommodate them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the desired number of rooms are constructed at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The primary responsibility for development of infrastructural facilities for Subordinate Courts rests with the State Governments. However, in order to augment the resources of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94. Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 5,350 crore has been provided under the above scheme to the States and Union Territories so far since inception of the scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per information made available by the High Courts, the sanctioned strength and working strength of judges/judicial officers in Subordinate Courts stood at 20,502 and 16,070 respectively as on 31.12.2015. There were 4,432 vacancies. At the same time 16,513 court halls/court rooms were available for Subordinate Courts and 2,447 court halls/court rooms were under construction.

During the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts held on April 5, 2015, it was resolved that the Chief Justices and the Chief Ministers shall institute a mechanism for regular interaction among themselves to resolve issues, particularly those relating to infrastructure and manpower needs and facilities for the Judiciary.

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, आपने जो जानकारी उच्च न्यायालयों से अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की प्राप्त की है, उसके अनुसार आपने बताया की स्वीकृत संख्या 20,502 है, कार्यरत संख्या 16,070 है और 4,432 रिक्तियां हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताया कि यह जवाबदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है और राज्य सरकारों को इन सारी सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए सन् 1993-94 से लेकर अब तक 5,350 करोड़ रुपए की राशि दी गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने कभी इन राज्य सरकारों को बुलाकर पूछा है कि यह जो राशि उन्हें दी गई है, उसका कहां तक उपयोग हुआ है? देश में जो अधीनस्थ न्यायालय हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी, जो विधि मंत्री हैं, शायद आप अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में तो नहीं जाते होंगे, उच्च न्यायालय में, उच्चतम न्यायालय में जाते होंगे, लेकिन अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की जो दशा है, अगर आप वहां की जानकारी लें, तो वहां न तो जजों के बैठने के लिए कमरे हैं, न किसी प्रकार की सुविधा है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कभी इस बात की जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से ली है कि इस धनराशि का कितना उपयोग हुआ है?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सभापति जी, वरिष्ठ सदस्य मोती लाल वोरा जी ने जो बात कही है, उसकी चिंता बहुत ही वाजिब है, जब तक सब-ऑर्डिनेट जुडिशियरी ठीक नहीं होगी, तब तक हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की चिंता हम न करें, उनकी करना जरूरी है। यह पॉलिटिकल कॉसेंसेस रही है कि 1993 से अब तक 5,350 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं और पिछले दो साल में हमारी सरकार ने 1900 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। अब जो आपने बात कही, तो अभी लगभग 2,447 कोर्ट हाउस बन रहे हैं। आप तो राज्यपाल भी रहे हैं, मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी रहे हैं, आप इस बात को भलीभांति जानते हैं कि हमारी भूमिका सीमित है। यह विषय हाई कोर्ट का है और प्रदेश सरकार उसको एग्जीक्यूट करती है। हमने बार-बार उनसे उत्तर मांगा है, कई जगह काम हो रहा है और जहां कमियां होंगी, तो मैं इस विभाग का मंत्री बनने के बाद इसको और देखूंगा कि काम में गति आए। इतना मैं अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि सब-ऑर्डिनेट जुडिशियरी की स्थिति सुधरे, इसमें हम सब की सर्वानुमति है और हमारा प्रयास जारी रहेगा।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों के 5 अप्रैल, 2015 को एक संयुक्त सम्मेलन में मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ चर्चा हुई थी। 2015 के बाद आज 2016 है, तो उन चर्चाओं के आधार पर क्या उन राज्यों में वे सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कोई काम किया है या नहीं? एक साल पूरा होने को आ रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. The Question Hour is over. ... (Interruptions)...

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Creation of Non-Fare Revenue Directorate by Railways**

\*141. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have created a separate Non-Fare Revenue Directorate to find ways for generating substantial revenue from sources other than passenger fares and freight;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are firming up a proposal to sell the garbage generated at stations across the country; and

(c) if so, whether the said Directorate has come out with any other plan for revenue generation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) A separate Non-Fare Revenue Directorate has been formed in Railway Board to focus on increasing revenue from non tariff revenue sources which include *inter-alia* station development, monetizing land along tracks, monetizing soft assets, advertising, overhaul of Parcel business and revenues from manufacturing activity.

(b) Railways have received proposals for purchase of garbage generated at stations. A pilot project for disposal of solid waste generated at stations in an environment friendly manner including conversion of waste-to-energy has been commissioned at Jaipur station.

**Independent High Courts for States**

\*142. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are yet to get their own High Court;

(b) the requests received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) A Statement showing the States having independent High Courts, the States having common High Courts and States which do not have their own High Court is given below.

Article 214 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State. Accordingly, every State is entitled to have their own High Court. However, the

States are required to create and provide all the necessary infrastructure facilities such as, Court buildings, quarters for the Judges, court officials and staff. The State also has to meet all the expenditure for setting up and running of the High Court.

The Government of Haryana has been requesting for establishment of a separate High Court for the State in Chandigarh. However, the Government of Punjab has not agreed to the proposal for setting up of separate High Court for Haryana at Chandigarh. In view of this position, no final decision has been taken.

The Central Government, on 09.02.1987, had approved establishment of separate High Courts in all the States in the North-Eastern Region. Accordingly, separate High Courts have been established w.e.f. 23.03.2013 in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. The remaining States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram have not completed creation of the necessary infrastructure facilities for setting up separate High Courts.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 bifurcated the State into two *i.e.* the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Act also provides for setting up of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh, whereas the existing High Court at Hyderabad to remain with the State of Telangana. Till separate High Court is set up for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad will serve as common High Court for both the States.

Separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh, as envisaged in the Act, has not yet been setup as the State Government has not provided/completed creation of the necessary infrastructure facilities for running separate High Court. Meanwhile, the State of Telangana is pressing for early setting up of separate High Court for the two States. Presently, the matter is *sub-judice* before the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad.

*Statement*

*List of States having independent High Courts, common High Court*

**States**

A. Out of the 29 States in India, 21 States have their own High Court. These States are:

1. Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad High Court)

2. Maharashtra (Bombay High Court)
3. Bihar (Patna High Court)
4. West Bengal (Calcutta High Court)
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Tamil Nadu (Madras High Court)
7. Rajasthan
8. Karnataka
9. Gujarat
10. Odisha (Orissa High Court)
11. Kerala
12. Jharkhand
13. Assam (Gauhati High Court)
14. Chhattisgarh
15. Jammu and Kashmir
16. Uttarakhand
17. Himachal Pradesh
18. Tripura
19. Meghalaya
20. Manipur
21. Sikkim

B. The following 4 States have Common High Court:

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of common High Court
1.	Punjab	High Court of Punjab and Haryana
2.	Haryana	
3.	Telangana	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad
4.	Andhra Pradesh	



C. The following 4 States are without their own High Court:

1. Goa
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Nagaland
4. Mizoram.

- (i) The jurisdiction of Bombay High Court extended to the State of Goa and the Bombay High Court Bench was set up at Panaji for the State of Goa.
- (ii) States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram are under the jurisdiction of Gauhati High Court. Gauhati High Court Bench was established in each of the three States.

D. National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi also has its own High Court at Delhi.

### **Union Territories**

High Court jurisdiction for the 6 Union Territories is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Union Territory	Jurisdiction of High Court
1.	Puducherry	Madras High Court
2.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana High Court
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta High Court
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay High Court
5.	Daman and Diu	Bombay High Court
6.	Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court

### **Implementation of stock limit on storage of pulses**

\*143. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pulses seized from illegal hoarders across the country, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat and the rate at which these commodities were imported by traders;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the States that have not implemented the stock limit on storage of pulses since 2012; and

(c) whether any action is being taken by Government against the State Governments which have not implemented the said stock limit, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) As per reports received from the States, a total of 1,38,233.18 MT of pulses have been seized since 19.10.2015. In Maharashtra 87167.37 MT and in Gujarat 54.39 MT pulses have been seized. The commodities are seized if they are found in excess of the prescribed stock limits in a particular State. However, no separate data is maintained for quantity or price of domestic or imported seized pulses;

(b) State Governments of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal and all North Eastern States have not implemented stock limits on storage of pulses; and

(c) The Central Government *vide* Gazette notification S.O. 2642(E) dated 28.09.2015 has enabled the State Governments to impose stock limits on pulses up to 30.09.2016. Enabled by the said order and in exercise of the delegated powers under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 States are free to assess the situation and impose stock limits with the concurrence of the Central Government as and when they deem it necessary. In addition, advisories are issued to States from time to time for taking action under the EC Act.

#### **Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani train**

\*144. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani train and run it daily;

(b) whether steps are being taken to improve the service of Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani train, including replacement of old coaches, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame within which improvements are proposed to be effected; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) At present, 12439/12440 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express, 12453/12454 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 12877/12878 Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath Express run on a common path.

With the increase in frequency of 12877/12878 Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly w.e.f. 29.06.2014, the path is occupied on all seven days of the week *i.e.* two days by 12439/12440 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express, two days by 12453/12454 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and remaining three days by 12877/12878 Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath Express. As such, increase in frequency of New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express trains is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

(b) to (d) Presently, 12439/12440 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 12453/12454 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express is already running with LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches which is fit in all respects and well within the codal life.

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 to address catering complaints.

Further, steps taken/are being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers include: (i) Introduction of station based E-Catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice, (ii) Introduction of pre-cooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available 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 @ IR Catering has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

#### **Rise in prices of food items despite their sufficient availability**

†\*145. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the current retail inflation, Government would rein in retail inflation by March, 2017;

(b) whether it is a fact that many a times, despite sufficient availability of food items, the retail inflation still remains high; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for not being able to contain wholesale and retail inflation as per estimates time and again?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) As per the latest Second Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement 2016-17 of the Reserve Bank of India issued on June 7, 2016, inflation is projected to remain around 5 per cent during 2016-17 with an upside bias.

(b) The retail inflation as captured by Consumer Price Index is based on basket of commodities and services broadly consists of food items, fuel and light, clothing and footwear, housing, services like health and education. The retail inflation is influenced by the change in prices of commodities other than food items in the basket as well.

(c) The wholesale inflation as measured by Wholesale Price Index was in the negative zone for 17 consecutive months since November, 2014 to March, 2016 and Retail inflation as measured by CPI was in the range of 3.63 % to 5.76 % from January, 2015 to May, 2016. However, rate of inflation may be affected by factors such as movement of international commodity prices, particularly of crude oil; the upturn in inflation expectations of households and of corporates; the stickiness in inflation excluding food and fuel; declining growth in agriculture due to two consecutive drought years; increased transportation costs; supply chain constraints; and artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing.

#### **Wastage of foodgrains**

\*146. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of wastage of foodgrains permitted in the supply chain from the source *i.e.* godown to the public distribution outlets;

(b) whether the actual wastage is within the permissible limits; and

(c) if not, details of the excess wastage of foodgrains occurring during the years 2012-15, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) There is no provision of percentage of wastage of foodgrains due to damage in the supply chain under Central pool. Foodgrains conforming to prescribed norms are procured for Central pool and stored in scientific manner in covered and CAP (cover and plinth) storage. All precautionary measures are taken for safe storage of foodgrains to avoid damage. In spite of all precautions, some

quantity may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons such as storage pests' attack, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. Foodgrains accrued as damaged with percentage against offtake quantity in FCI during 2012-13 to 2015-16 is at Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides damaged grains, some operational losses *i.e.* storage and transit losses may occur mainly due to loss of moisture, multiple handling, longer period of storage and long distance transportation of foodgrains. For proper monitoring of storage and transit losses, annual targets are fixed for FCI under MoU. Storage and transit losses reported during 2012-13 to 2015-16 *vis-a-vis* MoU targets in Food Corporation of India (FCI) are at Statement-II. (*See below*)

***Statement-I***

*List of foodgrains accrued as damaged in FCI during 2012-2016*

Year	Accrued Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in lakh tons)	Off take quantity (excluding DCP States) (In lakh tons)	% Damaged foodgrain against off take quantity
2012-13	0.031	552.6	0.006
2013-14	0.247	523.16	0.047
2014-15	0.188	501.75	0.037
2015-16	0.03	490.15	0.006

***Statement-II***

*Details of storage and transit losses from 2012-13 to 2015-16 against MoU targets in FCZ*

**Storage losses:**

Year	MoU Targets as a % of total stock received and issued during the year	% of loss
1	2	3
2012-13*	0.22	0.22

1	2	3
2013-14*	0.22	0.17
2014-15*	0.21	-0.01
2015-16**	0.15	-0.06

Note: 1. (\*) indicates Audited Figures (\*\*) indicates Provisional Figures (Commodity includes Wheat, Rice and Paddy).

2. (-) Minus indicates Gain.

#### Transit losses:

Year	MOU Targets (%)	% of loss
2012-13*	0.43	0.47
2013-14*	0.43	0.46
2014-15*	0.45	0.43
2015-16**	0.42	0.38

Note: (\*) indicates Audited Figures

(\*\*) indicates Provisional Figures (Commodity includes Wheat, Rice and Paddy).

#### Capping the prices of drugs

\*147. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently capped prices of some drugs used in treatment of various ailments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of impact thereof in terms of price reduction for each scheduled formulation; and

(c) the details of efforts made by Government to ensure that all essential drugs, including antibiotics, are made available to the general public at cheaper price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR):

(a) and (b) The Government had fixed the ceiling price of 530 scheduled formulations in accordance with Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) (including medicines for cardiovascular disease/heart disease, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, cancer and kidney disease) till 29.02.2016. The details of reduction in prices of these scheduled

formulations as compared to the highest price are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Thereafter, till June, 2016, the Government has further fixed the prices of 404 formulations (including 39 medicines for cardiovascular diseases, 9 anti-diabetic medicines, 18 anti-HIV medicines, 16 Anti-tuberculosis medicines, 39 anti-cancer medicines and 283 other medicines including antibiotics, anti-pyretics, gastrointestinal medicines, respiratory medicines etc.) as per the list given in Statement-II (*See below*). Details showing impact in terms of price reduction for these 404 formulation is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The details are uploaded on the official website of NPPA ([www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in)). The total saving to consumers as a result of price control under DPCO, 2013 is nearly ₹ 4988 crore.

(c) Prices of essential medicines included in the schedule - I of DPCO, 2013 are fixed/notified in compliance with the provisions contained in the said order to ensure that these medicines are available at reasonable prices. The Government has already fixed ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations and further 404 scheduled formulations. These scheduled formulations include a wide range of antibiotics also. Besides, Government has also opened 375 Jan Aushadhi Stores countrywide to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses.

***Statement-I***

*The details of reduction in price of Scheduled Medicines with respect to maximum price*

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	126
TOTAL	530

**Statement-II**

*The list of 404 medicines for which ceiling prices have been reduced by the NPPA after 02.03.2016*

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
1.	Abacavir (A) + Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 600 mg (A)+ 300 mg (B)	per tablet	84.55 1817(E)	18.5.2016
2.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/Enteric coated Tablet 150 mg	per tablet	1.12 1253(E)	29.3.2016
3.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Effervescent/Dispersible/Enteric coated Tablet 75 mg	per tablet	1.14 1253(E)	29.3.2016
4.	Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet 150 mg	per tablet	0.38 1253(E)	29.3.2016
5.	Acyclovir	Ointment 3%	Per GM	9.66 1561 (E)	27.4.2016
6.	Acyclovir	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	6.29 2193(E)	23.6.2016
7.	Acyclovir	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	11.42 2193(E)	23.6.2016
8.	Albendazole	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	7.15 2193(E)	23.6.2016
9.	Allopurinol	Tablet 100mg	Per Tablet	1.76 1351(E)	2.6.2016
10.	Allopurinol	Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	6.94 1253(E)	29.3.2016
11.	Alprostadiol	Injection 0.5 mg/ml	Per ML	5,254.55 1561 (E)	27.4.2016
12.	Amiodarone	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	5.30 2193(E)	23.6.2016
13.	Amiodarone	Tablet 200mg	Per Tablet	10.51 1816(E)	18.5.2016



Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
14.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 25 mg	Per Tablet	2193(E)	23.6.2016
15.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E)	12.4.2016
16.	Amitriptyline	Tablet 75 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E)	12.4.2016
17.	Amlodipine	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	1253(E)	29.3.2016
18.	Amlodipine	Tablet 2.5 mg	Per Tablet	2193(E)	23.6.2016
19.	Amlodipine	Tablet 5mg	Per Tablet	1686(E)	9.5.2016
20.	Amoxicillin	Oral liquid 250 mg/5 ml	Per ML	1561(E)	27.4.2016
21.	Amoxycillin(A)+ Clavulanic Acid (B)	Dry Syrup 125 mg (A) + 31.25 (B)/5 ml	Per ML	1561(E)	27.4.2016
22.	Amoxycillin(A)+ Clavulanic Acid (B)	Tablet 500 mg (A) + 125 mg(B)	Per Tablet	1816(E)	18.5.2016
23.	Amoxycillin	Capsule 250mg	Per Capsule	1351(E)	2.6.2016
24.	Amoxycillin	Capsule 500mg	Per Capsule	1816(E)	18.5.2016
25.	Amoxycillin(A)+ Clavulanic Acid (B)	Oral Liquid 200mg(A)+28.5mg(B)/5ml	Per ML	1351(E)	2.6.2016
26.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanic Acid	Powder for injection 1gm+200mg	Each Pack	1816(E)	18.5.2016
27.	Ampicillin	Powder for Injection 1g	Each pack	1405(E)	12.4.2016
28.	Rabies Vaccine	Injection	Each Pack	1686(E)	9.5.2016
29.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 20 mg (A) + 120mg (B)	Per Tablet	1253(E)	29.3.2016

30.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 40 mg (A) + 240 mg (B)	Per Tablet	14.97	1253(E)	29.3.2016
31.	Artemether (A) + Lumefantrine (B)	Tablet 80 mg (A) + 480 mg (B)	Per Tablet	21.50	1253(E)	29.3.2016
32.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 120 mg	Each Pack	370.29	1405(E)	12.4.2016
33.	Artesunate	Powder for Injection 60 mg	Each Pack	194.49	1405(E)	12.4.2016
34.	Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Tablet 500mg	Per Tablet	0.73	1351(E)	2.6.2016
35.	Atazanavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 100 mg (B)	Per Tablet	91.60	1253(E)	29.3.2016
36.	Atenolol	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	1.66	2193(E)	23.6.2016
37.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	5.09	1253(E)	29.3.2016
38.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	12.34	1253(E)	29.3.2016
39.	Atorvastatin	Tablet 40 mg	Per Tablet	17.91	1253(E)	29.3.2016
40.	Azathioprine	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	9.02	1351(E)	2.6.2016
41.	Azithromycin	Oral Liquid 200mg/5ml	Per ml	2.85	1687 (E)	9.5.2016
42.	Azithromycin	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	9.06	1686 (E)	9.5.2016
43.	Azithromycin	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	17.83	1686 (E)	9.5.2016
44.	Baclofen	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	9.56	1253(E)	29.3.2016
45.	Baclofen	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	13.17	1253(E)	29.3.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
46.	Baclofen	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	1253(E)	29.3.2016
47.	Benzoyl peroxide	Gel 2.5%	Per GM	1561 (E)	27.4.2016
48.	Bicalutamide	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E)	12.4.2016
49.	Bisacodyl	Tablet 5mg	Per Tablet	1351(E)	2.6.2016
50.	Bortezomib	Powder for Injection 2mg	Per Capsule	1405(E)	12.4.2016
51.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 meg/dose	Per MDI	1561(E)	27.4.2016
52.	Budesonide	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 meg/dose	Per MDI	1561(E)	27.4.2016
53.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution 0.5mg/ml	Per ML	1561(E)	27.4.2016
54.	Budesonide	Respiratory Solution 1mg/ml	Per ML	1561(E)	27.4.2016
55.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 100 meg (A) + 6 meg (B)	Per MDI	1561(E)	27.4.2016
56.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 200 meg (A) + 6 meg (B)	Per MDI	1561(E)	27.4.2016
57.	Budesonide (A)+ Formoterol (B)	Inhalation (MDI/DPI) 400 meg (A) + 6 meg (B)	Per MDI	1561(E)	27.4.2016
58.	Caffeine	Injection 20 mg/ml	Per ML	1561(E)	27.4.2016
59.	Caffeine	Oral Liquid 20mg/ml	Per ML	1687(E)	9.5.2016

60.	Calcium folinate	Tablet 15 mg	Per Tablet	36.30	1405(E)	12.4.2016
61.	Capecitabine	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	117.27	156(E)	27.4.2016
62.	Capreomycin	Powder for Injection 1g	Each Pack	321.38	1405(E)	12.4.2016
63.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	1.44	1253(E)	29.3.2016
64.	Carbamazepine	CR Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	3.07	1253(E)	29.3.2016
65.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	1.28	2193(E)	23.6.2016
66.	Carbamazepine	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	2.83	1253(E)	29.3.2016
67.	Carbamazole	Tablet 10mg	Per Tablet	3.42	1816(E)	18.5.2016
68.	Carbamazole	Tablet 5mg	Per Tablet	1.76	135(E)	2.6.2016
69.	Carboplatin	Injection 10 mg/ml	Per ML	49.38	1560(E)	27.4.2016
70.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 0.5%	Per ML	11.59	1561(E)	27.4.2016
71.	Carboxymethylcellulose	Drops 1 %	Per ML	13.03	1561(E)	27.4.2016
72.	Cefadroxil	Capsule 500mg	Per Capsule	6.64	1687(E)	9.5.2016
73.	Cefadroxil	Oral liquid 125 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.58	1561(E)	27.4.2016
74.	Cefadroxil	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	3.75	1253(E)	29.3.2016
75.	Cefazolin	Powder for Injection 1 g	Each Pack	22.78	1405(E)	12.4.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
76.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	Per ML	1.99 1687(E)	9.5.2016
77.	Cefixime	Oral liquid 50 mg/5 ml	Per ML	1.34 1687(E)	9.5.2016
78.	Cefixime	Tablet 200mg	Per Tablet	8.48 1816(E)	18.5.2016
79.	Cefixime	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	20.48 1253(E)	29.3.2016
80.	Cefotaxime	Powder for Injection 1 g	Each Pack	31.85 1817(E)	18.5.2016
81.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for injection 1gm	Each Pack	47.95 1686(E)	9.5.2016
82.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 2 g	Each Pack	118.90 1405(E)	12.4.2016
83.	Ceftriaxone	Powder For Injection 250mg	Each Pack	22.90 1351(E)	2.6.2016
84.	Ceftriaxone	Powder for Injection 500 mg	Each Pack	41.83 1405(E)	12.4.2016
85.	Cetirizine	Oral liquid 5 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.55 1687 (E)	9.5.2016
86.	Cetirizine	Tablet 10mg	Per Tablet	1.53 1351(E)	26.2016
87.	Chlorambucil	Tablet 5 mg	Each Pack	11,411.60 1405(E)	12.4.2016
88.	Cholecalciferol	Capsule 1000IU	Per Capsule	4.42 1687(E)	9.5.2016
89.	Cholecalciferol	Capsule 60000IU	Per Capsule	26.09 1687(E)	9.5.2016
90.	Cholecalciferol	Oral liquid 400 IU/ml	Per ML	2.19 1687(E)	9.5.2016
91.	Cholecalciferol	Tablet 1000 IU	Per Tablet	3.48 1253(E)	29.3.2016

92.	Cholecalciferol	Tablet 60000 IU	Per Tablet	23.22	1253(E)	29.3.2016
93.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	1.62	1686(E)	9.5.2016
94.	Ciprofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	3.30	1686(E)	9.5.2016
95.	Cisplatin	Injection 1mg / 1ml	Per ML	6.39	1560(E)	27.4.2016
96.	Clarithromycin	Oral liquid 125mg/5 ml	Per ML	4.01	1561(E)	27.4.2016
97.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	25.98	1253(E)	29.3.2016
98.	Clarithromycin	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	45.79	1253(E)	29.3.2016
99.	Clindamycin	Capsule 150 mg	Per Capsule	12.88	1253(E)	29.3.2016
100.	Clindamycin	Capsule 300 mg	Per Capsule	21.02	1253(E)	29.3.2016
101.	Clindamycin	Tablet 300mg	Per Tablet	13.56	1686 (E)	9.5.2016
102.	Clobazam	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	8.38	1253(E)	29.3.2016
103.	Clobazam	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	4.77	1253(E)	29.3.2016
104.	Clomipramine	Tablet 10mg	Per Tablet	2.33	1687(E)	9.5.2016
105.	Clomipramine	Tablet 25mg	Per Tablet	5.15	1687(E)	9.5.2016
106.	Clomipramine	Tablet 75mg	Per Tablet	13.32	1687(E)	9.5.2016
107.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.25 mg	Per Tablet	1.70	1405(E)	12.4.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
108.	Clonazepam	Tablet 0.5 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 2.88	12.4.2016
109.	Clonazepam	Tablet 1 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 3.92	12.4.2016
110.	Clopidogrel	Tablet 75 mg	Per Tablet	1686(E) 6.44	9.5.2016
111.	Clotrimazole	Cream 1%	Per GM	1687(E) 2.35	9.5.2016
112.	Clotrimazole	Drops 1%	Per ML	1687(E) 2.81	9.5.2016
113.	Clozapine	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 7.19	12.4.2016
114.	Clozapine	Tablet 25 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 2.33	12.4.2016
115.	Clozapine	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 4.46	12.4.2016
116.	Coagulation factor viii	Powder for Injection 250 IU	Each Pack	1405(E) 3,323.60	12.4.2016
117.	Cycloserine	Capsule 250 mg	Per Capsule	1253(E) 50.38	29.3.2016
118.	Cycloserine	Tablet 250mg	Per Tablet	1687(E) 43.31	9.5.2016
119.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 100 mg	Per Capsule	2193(E) 91.21	23.6.2016
120.	Cyclosporine	Capsule 50 mg	Per Capsule	2193(E) 46.85	23.6.2016
121.	Cyclosporine	Oral liquid 100 mg/ml	Per ML	1561(E) 79.43	27.4.2016
122.	Dacarbazine	Powder for Injection 200 mg	Per Tablet	1405(E) 73.80	12.4.2016
123.	Darunavir	Tablet 600 mg	Per Tablet	1253(E) 154.88	29.3.2016

124. Dexamethasone	Tablet 0.5mg	Per Tablet	0.18	1816(E)	18.5.2016
125. Diclofenac	Tablet 50mg	Per Tablet	1.77	1351(E)	02.6.2016
126. Diethylcarbamazine	Oral liquid 120 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.43	1561(E)	27.4.2016
127. Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	1.26	1253(E)	29.3.2016
128. Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	050	2193(E)	23.6.2016
129. Digoxin	Tablet 0.25mg	Per Tablet	1.11	1816(E)	18.5.2016
130. Diltiazem	Capsule 90mg	Per Capsule	8.91	1687(E)	9.5.2016
131. Diltiazem	SR Tablet 90 mg	Per Tablet	8.66	1253(E)	29.3.2016
132. Diltiazem	Tablet 30 mg	Per Tablet	2.23	2193(E)	23.6.2016
133. Diltiazem	Tablet 60 mg	Per Tablet	4.53	2193(E)	23.6.2016
134. Dinoprostone	Gel 0.5 mg	Per Gram	75.21	1561(E)	27.4.2016
135. Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 20 mg	Each Pack	407.61	1405(E)	12.4.2016
136. Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 80 mg	Each Pack	2 777.35	1405(E)	12.4.2016
137. Domperidone	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	2.24	2193(E)	23.6.2016
138. Donepezil	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	14.89	1253(E)	29.3.2016
139. Donepezil	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	10.43	1253(E)	29.3.2016



Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
140.	Doxorubicin	Injection 2mg pec ML	Per ML	33.31 1686(E)	9.5.2016
141.	Enalapril	Tablet 2.5 mg	Per Tablet	1.78 2193(E)	23.6.2016
142.	Enalapril	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	2.97 2193(E)	23.6.2016
143.	Entecavir	Tablet 0.5 mg	Per Tablet	71.00 1253(E)	29.3.2016
144.	Entecavir	Tablet 1 mg	Per Tablet	112.81 1253(E)	29.3.2016
145.	Erythropoietin	Injection 10000 IU/ml	Each Pack	2,349.76 1405(E)	12.4.2016
146.	Erythropoietin	Injection 2000 IU/ml	Each Pack	562.49 1405(E)	12.4.2016
147.	Escitalopram	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	7.52 1405(E)	12.4.2016
148.	Escitalopram	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	11.88 1405(E)	12.4.2016
149.	Escitalopram	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	4.25 1405(E)	12.4.2016
150.	Ethambutol	Tablet 800 mg	Per Tablet	3.77 2193(E)	23.6.2016
151.	Ethinylestradiol(A) + Levonorgestrel(B)	Tablet 0.03 mg(A) +0.15 mg(B)	Per Tablet	3.07 1351(E)	2.6.2016
152.	Ethionamide	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	14.65 1253(E)	29.3.2016
153.	Filgrastim	Injection 300 meg	Each Pack	1,273.28 1405(E)	12.4.2016
154.	Fluconazole	Injection 200 mg /100 ml	Each Pack	98.74 1405(E)	12.4.2016
155.	Fluconazole	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	17.43 2193(E)	23.6.2016

156. Fluconazole	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	28.99	1253(E)	29.3.2016
157. Fluconazole	Tablet 150 mg	Per Tablet	10.99	1351(E)	2.6.2016
158. Fluconazole	Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	43.76	1253(E)	29.3.2016
159. Flunarizine	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	4.38	1253(E)	29.3.2016
160. Flunarizine	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	2.56	1253(E)	29.3.2016
161. Fluoxetine	Capsule 10 mg	Per Capsule	2.77	1405(E)	12.4.2016
162. Fluoxetine	Capsule 20 mg	Per Capsule	3.38	2193(E)	23.6.2016
163. Fluoxetine	Capsule 40 mg	Per Capsule	5.14	1405(E)	12.4.2016
164. Fluoxetine	Capsule 60 mg	Per Capsule	9.08	1405(E)	12.4.2016
165. Fluoxetine	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	2.31	1687(E)	9.5.2016
166. Fluoxetine	Tablet 40 mg	Per Tablet	4.95	1687(E)	9.5.2016
167. Fluoxetine	Tablet 60 mg	Per Tablet	6.86	1687(E)	9.5.2016
168. Fluphenazine	Depot Injection 25 mg/ml	Per ML	46.42	1561(E)	27.4.2016
169. Folic Acid	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	1.28	1816(E)	18.5.2016
170. Fusidic acid	Cream 2%	PerGM	8.46	1561(E)	27.4.2016
171. Docetaxel	Powder for Injection 80mg	Each Pack	10,559.70	1405(E)	12.4.2016
172. Gefitinib	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	397.68	1405(E)	12.4.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
173.	Glimepiride	Tablet 1 mg	Per Tablet	1253(E)	29.3.2016
174.	Glimepiride	Tablet 2 mg	Per Tablet	1253(E)	29.3.2016
175.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ml Non Glass with special features	2210 (E)	24.6.2016
176.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ml Non Glass with special features	2210(E)	24.6.2016
177.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	100ml Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
178.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	250ml Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
179.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	500ml Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
180.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	1000ml Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
181.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	100ml Non-Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
182.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	250ml Non-Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016
183.	Glucose (A) + Sodium Chloride	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	500ml Non-Glass	2209(E)	24.6.2016

	Injection (B)					
184.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	1000ml Non-Glass	48.46	2209(E)	24.6.2016
185.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	500ml Non Glass with special features	55.95	2210(E)	24.6.2016
186.	Glucose (A) +Sodium Chloride Injection (B)	Injection 5% (A) +0.9% (B)	1000ml Non Glass with special features	74.49	2210(E)	24.6.2016
187.	Glucose	Injection 5%	100ml Glass	16.73	2209(E)	24.6.2016
188.	Glucose	Injection 5%	250ml Glass	23.11	2209(E)	24.6.2016
189.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ml Glass	32.80	2209(E)	24.6.2016
190.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ml Glass	59.60	2209(E)	24.6.2016
191.	Glucose	Injection 5%	100ml Non-Glass	15.14	2209(E)	24.6.2016
192.	Glucose	Injection 5%	250ml Non-Glass	20.88	2209(E)	24.6.2016
193.	Glucose	Injection 5%	500ml Non-Glass	28.31	2209(E)	24.6.2016
194.	Glucose	Injection 5%	1000ml Non-Glass	48.09	2209(E)	24.6.2016
195.	Glycopyrrolate	Injection 0.2 mg/ml	Per ML	11.41	1405(E)	12.4.2016
196.	Griseofulvin	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	1.48	2193(E)	23.6.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
197.	Haloperidol	Oral liquid 2 mg/ 5ml	Per ML	1.91 1687(E)	9.5.2016
198.	Haloperidol	Tablet 1.5 mg	Per Tablet	1.53 1405(E)	12.4.2016
199.	Haloperidol	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	4.09 1405(E)	12.4.2016
200.	Haloperidol	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	4.57 1405(E)	12.4.2016
201.	Haloperidol	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	3.19 1405(E)	12.4.2016
202.	Human chorionic gonadotropin	Injection 1000 IU	Each Pack	189.11 1561(E)	27.4.2016
203.	Human chorionic gonadotropin	Injection 5000 IU	Each Pack	371.39 1561(E)	27.4.2016
204.	Hydrocortisone	Injection 100 mg	Each Pack	34.63 1686(E)	9.5.2016
205.	Hydrocortisone	Powder for Injection 100mg	Each Pack	34.63 1687(E)	9.5.2016
206.	Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	5.50 1816(E)	18.5.2016
207.	Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	11.08 1253(E)	29.3.2016
208.	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	Injection 2%	Per ML	34.79 1561(E)	27.4.2016
209.	Hydroxyurea	Capsule 500 mg	Per Capsule	11.41 1253(E)	29.3.2016
210.	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	2.77 1351(E)	2.6.2016
211.	Imatinib	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	213.32 1351(E)	2.6.2016
212.	Insulin (Soluble)	Injection 40IU/ml	Per ML	13.40 2194(E)	23.6.2016

213. Intermediate Acting (NPH) Insulin	Injection 40IU/ml	Per ML	13.40	2194(E)	23.6.2016
214. Ipratropium	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 250 mcg/ml	Per ML	2.35	1561(E)	27.4.2016
215. Iron sucrose	Injection 20 mg/ml	Per ML	49.87	1405(E)	12.4.2016
216. Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	0.69	1253(E)	29.3.2016
217. Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	0.71	1253(E)	29.3.2016
218. Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 30 mg	Per Tablet	4.54	1253(E)	29.3.2016
219. Isosorbide-5-mononitrate	SR Tablet 60 mg	Per Tablet	5.92	1253(E)	29.3.2016
220. Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 1 g	Each Pack	36.27	1405(E)	12.4.2016
221. Kanamycin	Powder for Injection 750 mg	Each Pack	33.81	1405(E)	12.4.2016
222. Labetalol	Injection 5 mg/ml	Per ML	47.03	1561(E)	27.4.2016
223. Lactulose	Oral liquid 10g/15ml	Per ML	0.98	1561(E)	27.4.2016
224. L-Asparaginase	Powder for Injection 10000 IU	Each Pack	4,922.43	1405(E)	12.4.2016
225. Leflunomide	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	9.30	2193(E)	23.6.2016
226. Leflunomide	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	18.13	2193(E)	23.6.2016
227. Letrozole	Tablet 2.5 mg	Per Tablet	36.28	1405(E)	12.4.2016
228. Levetiracetam	ER Tablet 750 mg	Per Tablet	16.13	1253(E)	29.3.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
229.	Levetiracetam	Injection 100mg/ml	Per ml	20.25 1687(E)	9.5.2016
230.	Levetiracetam	Oral liquid 100 mg/ml	Per ML	3.53 1561(E)	27.4.2016
231.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	5.43 1253(E)	29.3.2016
232.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	10.97 1253(E)	29.3.2016
233.	Levetiracetam	Tablet 750 mg	Per Tablet	16.86 1253(E)	29.3.2016
234.	Levodopa (A) + Carbidopa (B)	CR Tablet 100 mg (A) + 25 mg (B)	Per Tablet	3.10 1253(E)	29.3.2016
235.	Levodopa (A) + Carbidopa (B)	Tablet 100mg(A)+10mg (B)	Per Tablet	1.44 1816(E)	18.5.2016
236.	Levodopa (A) + Carbidopa (B)	Tablet 100mg (A) +25mg (B)	Per Tablet	2.10 1816(E)	18.5.2016
237.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	4.09 1253(E)	29.3.2016
238.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	6.23 1253(E)	29.3.2016
239.	Levofloxacin	Tablet 750 mg	Per Tablet	10.14 1253(E)	29.3.2016
240.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 100 mcg	Per Tablet	1.11 1253(E)	29.3.2016
241.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 12.5 mcg	Per Tablet	1.26 1253(E)	29.3.2016
242.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 125 mcg	Per Tablet	1.46 1253(E)	29.3.2016
243.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 150mcg	Per Tablet	1.43 1253(E)	29.3.2016
244.	Levothyroxine	Tablet 25 mcg	Per Tablet	1.22 1253(E)	29.3.2016

245. Levothyroxine	Tablet 50 mcg	Per Tablet	0.91	1253(E)	29.3.2016
246. Levothyroxine	Tablet 75 mcg	Per Tablet	1.21	1253(E)	29.3.2016
247. Levothyroxine	Tablet 88 mcg	Per Tablet	1.42	1253(E)	29.3.2016
248. Linezolid	Tablet 600 mg	Per Tablet	30.66	1253(E)	29.3.2016
249. Loperamide	Capsule 2mg	Per Capsule	3.32	1687(E)	9.5.2016
250. Loperamide	Tablet 2 mg	Per Tablet	1.83	1405(E)	12.4.2016
251. Lopinavir (A) + Ritonavir (B)	Tablet 200 mg (A) + 50 mg (B)	Per Tablet	42.29	1253(E)	29.3.2016
252. Lorazepam	Tablet 1 mg	Per Tablet	1.92	1253(E)	29.3.2016
253. Lorazepam	Tablet 2 mg	Per Tablet	2.33	1253(E)	29.3.2016
254. Mebendazole	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.73	1561(E)	27.4.2016
255. Mebendazole	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	2.72	1253(E)	29.3.2016
256. Medroxyprogesteroneacetate	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	4.99	2193(E)	23.6.2016
257. Mefenamic acid	Oral liquid 100 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.48	1561(E)	27.4.2016
258. Mefloquine	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	47.31	2193(E)	23.6.2016
259. Mesna	Injection 100 mg/ml	Per ML	14.93	1561(E)	27.4.2016
260. Metformin	Tablet 1000 mg (controlled release)	Per Tablet	3.38	1253(E)	29.3.2016
261. Metformin	Tablet 1000 mg (immediate release)	Per Tablet	3.34	1253(E)	29.3.2016



Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
262.	Metformin	Tablet 500 mg (controlled release)	Per Tablet	1.77 1253(E)	29.3.2016
263.	Metformin	Tablet 500 mg (Immediate Release)	Per Tablet	1.39 1351(E)	2.6.2016
264.	Methotrexate	Injection 25 mg/ ml	Per ML	42.80 1405(E)	12.4.2016
265.	Methotrexate	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	10.81 2193(E)	23.6.2016
266.	Methotrexate	Tablet 2.5 mg	Per Tablet	4.26 2193(E)	23.6.2016
267.	Methotrexate	Tablet 7.5 mg	Per Tablet	1,032.00 2193(E)	23.6.2016
268.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 16 mg	Per Tablet	8.28 1253(E)	29.3.2016
269.	Methylprednisolone	Tablet 8 mg	Per Tablet	4.74 1253(E)	29.3.2016
270.	Metoprolol	Capsule 25 mg	Per Capsule	3.92 1687(E)	9.5.2016
271.	Metoprolol	Capsule 50 mg	Per Capsule	5.98 1687(E)	9.5.2016
272.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 25 mg	Per Tablet	3.75 1253(E)	29.3.2016
273.	Metoprolol	SR Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	5.35 1253(E)	29.3.2016
274.	Metoprolol	Tablet 25 mg	Per Table	2.88 1351(E)	2.6.2016
275.	Metoprolol	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	4.36 1351(E)	2.6.2016
276.	Metronidazole	Oral liquid 200 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.25 1561(E)	27.4.2016
277.	Metronidazole	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	0.40 2193(E)	23.6.2016

278. Metronidazole	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	0.75	1816(E)	18.5.2016
279. Mifepistone	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	298.49	1816(E)	18.5.2016
280. Misoprostol	Tablet 200 mcg	Per Tablet	15.49	1253(E)	29.3.2016
281. Moxifloxacin	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	23.51	1253(E)	29.3.2016
282. Mycophenolate mofetil	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	36.94	1405(E)	12.4.2016
283. Mycophenolate mofetil	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	73.09	1405(E)	12.4.2016
284. Natamycin	Drops 5%	Per ML	21.16	1561 (E)	27.4.2016
285. Nevirapine	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	13.28	1253(E)	29.3.2016
286. Nifedipine	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	1.15	2193(E)	23.6.2016
287. Nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid 25 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.76	1561 (E)	27.4.2016
288. Norethisterone	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	4.75	1351(E)	2.6.2016
289. Omeprazole	Capsule 20 mg	Per Capsule	2.31	1816(E)	18.5.2016
290. Ondansetron	Injection 2mg/ml	Per ML	5.43	1351(E)	2.6.2016
291. Ondansetron	Tablet 4 mg	Per Tablet	4.35	1351(E)	2.6.2016
292. Ondansetron	Tablet 8 mg	Per Tablet	9.06	2193(E)	23.6.2016
293. Oral Rehydration Salts	(Liquid form)	Per ML	0.13	1818(E)	18.5.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price	S.O. Number	S.O. Date
294.	Oral Rehydration Salts	(powder form)	PerGM	0.71	1816(E)	18.5.2016
295.	Paclitaxel	Injection 100 mg/16.7 ml	Per ML	207.08	1561(E)	27.4.2016
296.	Paclitaxel	Injection 30 mg / 5ml	Per ML	207.08	1560(E)	27.4.2016
297.	Pantoprazole	Injection 40 mg	Each Pack	41.32	1351(E)	2.6.2016
298.	Paracetamol	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	0.83	1351(E)	02.6.2016
299.	Paracetamol	Tablet 650 mg	Per Tablet	1.71	1253(E)	29.3.2016
300.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 100 mcg	Each Pack	14,515.90	1687(E)	9.5.2016
301.	Pegylated interferon alfa 2b	Injection 80 mcg	Each Pack	11,605.00	1687(E)	9.5.2016
302.	Penicillamine	Capsule 250 mg	Per Capsule	13.23	1686(E)	9.5.2016
303.	Phenobarbitone	Tablet 30 mg	Per Tablet	1.12	2193(E)	23.6.2016
304.	Phenobarbitone	Tablet 60 mg	Per Tablet	1.64	1351(E)	2.6.2016
305.	Phenytoin	ER Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	5.39	1253(E)	29.3.2016
306.	Phenytoin	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	1.27	1816(E)	18.5.2016
307.	Phenytoin	Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	4.39	1253(E)	29.3.2016
308.	Phenytoin	Tablet 50 mg	Per Tablet	0.70	1686(E)	9.5.2016
309.	Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 1 g (A) + 125 mg (B)	Each Pack	82.02	1405(E)	12.4.2016
310.	Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 2 g (A) + 250 mg (B)	Each Pack	194.03	1405(E)	12.4.2016

311. Piperacillin (A) + Tazobactam (B)	Powder for Injection 4 g (A) + 500 mg (B) Each Pack	407.99	1405(E)	12.4.2016
312. Potassium chloride	Injection 150 mg/ml	2.25	1561(E)	27.4.2016
313. Potassium chloride	Oral liquid 500 mg/5 ml	0.26	1687(E)	9.5.2016
314. Povidone iodine	Solution 7.5%	0.73	1687(E)	9.5.2016
315. Prednisolone	Drops 1%	3.12	1560(E)	27.4.2016
316. Prednisolone	Oral liquid 5mg / 5ml	0.40	1561(E)	27.4.2016
317. Prednisolone	Tablet 10 mg	0.90	1816(E)	18.5.2016
318. Prednisolone	Tablet 20 mg	1.81	2193(E)	23.6.2016
319. Prednisolone	Tablet 5 mg	0.52	1816(E)	18.5.2016
320. Prednisolone	Oral liquid 15 mg / 5ML	0.71	1561(E)	27.4.2016
321. Premix Insulin	Injection 30:70 40IU /ml	13.40	2194(E)	23.6.2016
322. Prilocaine (A) + Lignocaine (B)	Cream 2.5% (A) + 2.5% (B)	18.97	1687(E)	09.5.2016
323. Proparacaine	Drops 0.5%	9.26	1561(E)	27.4.2016
324. Propranolol	Capsule 80 mg	5.35	1687(E)	9.5.2016
325. Propranolol	Tablet 10 mg	1.07	2193(E)	23.6.2016
326. Propranolol	Tablet 40 mg	2.59	1351(E)	2.6.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
327.	Propranolol	Tablet 80 mg	Per Tablet	4.63 1253(E)	29.3.2016
328.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 1000 mg	Per Tablet	8.39 2193(E)	23.6.2016
329.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	3.77 2193(E)	23.6.2016
330.	Pyrazinamide	Tablet 750 mg	Per Tablet	5.73 2193(E)	23.6.2016
331.	Pyridoxine	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	5.20 1405(E)	12.4.2016
332.	Quinine	Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	5.09 2193(E)	23.6.2016
333.	Raltegravir	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	139.25 1253(E)	29.3.2016
334.	Ramipril	Capsule 2.5mg	Per Capsule	4.38 1687(E)	9.5.2016
335.	Ramipril	Capsule 5 mg	Per Capsule	6.85 1687(E)	9.5.2016
336.	Ramipril	Tablet 2.5 mg	Per Tablet	4.61 1253(E)	29.3.2016
337.	Ramipril	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	7.28 1253(E)	29.3.2016
338.	Ranitidine	Oral liquid 75 mg/5 ml	Per ML	0.54 1561(E)	27.4.2016
339.	Ranitidine	Tablet 150 mg	Per Tablet	0.69 1253(E)	29.3.2016
340.	Ribavirin	Capsule 200 mg	Per Capsule	74.43 1253(E)	29.3.2016
341.	Rifampicin	Capsule 600 mg	Per Capsule	10.77 1253(E)	29.3.2016
342.	Risperidone	Oral liquid 1 mg/ml	Per ML	1.78 1561(E)	27.4.2016

343. Risperidone	Tablet 1 mg	Per Tablet	2.85	1405(E)	12.4.2016
344. Risperidone	Tablet 2 mg	Per Tablet	4.57	1405(E)	12.4.2016
345. Risperidone	Tablet 4 mg	Per Tablet	9.29	1405(E)	12.4.2016
346. Rituximab	Injection 10 mg/ml	Each Pack	1,489.49	1405(E)	12.4.2016
347. Salbutamol	Respirator solution for use in nebulizer 5mg/ml	Per ML	0.66	1687(E)	9.5.2016
348. Salbutamol	Tablet 4 mg	Per Tablet	0.17	2193(E)	23.6.2016
349. Salicylic acid	Ointment 6%	Per GM	1.67	1561 (E)	27.4.2016
350. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ml Non Glass with special features	22.23	2210(E)	24.6.2016
351. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ml Non Glass with special features	46.28	2210(E)	24.6.2016
352. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ml Non Glass with special features	59.93	2210(E)	24.6.2016
353. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000ml Non Glass with special features	69.33	2210(E)	24.6.2016
354. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ml Glass	16.29	2209(E)	24.6.2016
355. Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ml Glass	21.96	2209(E)	24.6.2016

Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price	S.O. Number	S.O. Date
356.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ml Glass	30.52	2209(E)	24.6.2016
357.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000ml Glass	55.06	2209(E)	24.6.2016
358.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	100ml Non-Glass	14.67	2209(E)	24.6.2016
359.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	250ml Non-Glass	19.72	2209(E)	24.6.2016
360.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	500ml Non-Glass	26.00	2209(E)	24.6.2016
361.	Sodium Chloride	Injection 0.9%	1000ml Non-Glass	43.43	2209(E)	24.6.2016
362.	Sodium Nitroprusside	Injection 10 mg/ml	Per ML	23.95	1816(E)	18.5.2016
363.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 200 mg	Per Tablet	2.75	2193(E)	23.6.2016
364.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 800 mg	Per Tablet	3.69	1253(E)	29.3.2016
365.	Sodium valproate	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	6.43	2193(E)	23.6.2016
366.	Sofosbuvir	Tablet 400 mg	Per Tablet	619.31	1253(E)	29.3.2016
367.	Somatostatin	Powder for Injection 3 mg	Each Pack	1,410.23	1405(E)	12.4.2016
368.	Sucralfate	Oral liquid 1 g	Per ML	0.66	1561(E)	27.4.2016
369.	Sulfasalazine	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	3.70	1816(E)	18.5.2016
370.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 0.5 mg	Per Capsule	16.76	1405(E)	12.4.2016
371.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 1 mg	Per Capsule	32.18	1405(E)	12.4.2016
372.	Tacrolimus	Capsule 2 mg	Per Capsule	71.00	1405(E)	12.4.2016

373. Telmisartan	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	3.38	1253(E)	29.3.2016
374. Telmisartan	Tablet 40 mg	Per Tablet	612	1253(E)	29.3.2016
375. Telmisartan	Tablet 80 mg	Per Tablet	9.33	1253(E)	29.3.2016
376. Temozolomide	Capsule 100 mg	Per ML	703.75	1405(E)	12.4.2016
377. Temozolomide	Capsule 20 mg	Per Capsule	1,933.28	1405(E)	12.4.2016
378. Temozolomide	Capsule 250 mg	Per Capsule	553.39	1405(E)	12.4.2016
379. Temozolomide	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	1,435.03	1687(E)	9.5.2016
380. Temozolomide	Tablet 20 mg	Per Tablet	347.68	1687(E)	9.5.2016
381. Temozolomide	Tablet 250 mg	Per Tablet	3,551.86	1687(E)	9.5.2016
382. Tenofovir	Tablet 300 mg	Per Tablet	43.79	1253(E)	29.3.2016
383. Tenofovir (A) + Lamivudine (B)	Tablet 300 mg (A) +300 mg (B)	Per Tablet	39.94	1253(E)	29.3.2016
384. Tenofovir (A) + Lamivudine (B) + Efavirenz (C)	Tablet 300 mg (A) + 300 mg (B) + 600 mg (C)	Per Tablet	91.71	1253(E)	29.3.2016
385. Thalidomide	Capsule 100 mg	Per Capsule	4,348.28	1405(E)	12.4.2016
386. Thalidomide	Capsule 50 mg	per capsule	56.68	1405(E)	12.4.2016
387. Thiamine	Injection 100 mg/ml	Per ML	23.02	156(E)	27.04.2016
388. Tiotropium	Inhalation (MDI) 18 meg/dose	Per MDI	2.29	1687(E)	9.5.2016



Sl. No.	Medicines	Dosage form and Strength	Ceiling Price (unit)	Ceiling Price S.O. Number	S.O. Date
389.	Tiotropium	Inhalation (MDI) 9 meg/dose	Per MDI	2.16 1687(E)	9.5.2016
390.	Tramadol	Capsule 50 mg	Per Capsule	4.20 2193(E)	23.6.2016
391.	Tramadol	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	2.13 1405(E)	12.4.2016
392.	Tramadol	Tablet 100 mg	Per Tablet	18.25 1687(E)	9.5.2016
393.	Tranexamic acid	Injection 100 mg/ml	Per ML	13.29 1405(E)	12.4.2016
394.	Tranexamic acid	Tablet 500 mg	Per Tablet	15.46 1253(E)	29.3.2016
395.	Trastuzumab	Injection 440 mg/50 ml	Each Pack	55,812.30 1687(E)	9.5.2016
396.	Trihexyphenidyl	Tablet 2 mg	Per Tablet	1.13 1351(E)	2.6.2016
397.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 10 mg	Each Pack	168.24 1561(E)	27.4.2016
398.	Vecuronium	Powder for Injection 4 mg	Each Pack	81.20 1561(E)	27.4.2016
399.	Warfarin	Tablet 1mg	Per Tablet	2.24 1253(E)	29.3.2016
400.	Warfarin	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	2.20 2193(E)	23.6.2016
401.	Xylometazoline	Nasal drops 0.05 %	Per ML	3.65 1561(E)	27.4.2016
402.	Xylometazoline	Nasal drops 0.1 %	Per ML	4.82 1561(E)	27.4.2016
403.	Zolpidem	Tablet 10 mg	Per Tablet	7.84 1405(E)	12.4.2016
404.	Zolpidem	Tablet 5 mg	Per Tablet	4.99 1405(E)	12.4.2016

**Statement-III**

*The details of impact in terms of price reduction of scheduled medicines under NLEM-2015*

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price of scheduled medicines brought under price control	No. of formulations
0<= 5%	75
5<=10%	47
10<=15%	50
15<=20%	51
20<=25%	53
25<=30%	36
30<=35%	29
35<=40%	17
Above 40%	46
TOTAL	404

**Identification of fake ration cards**

\*148. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the digitization of ration cards has helped the Government to weed out crores of fake ration cards, thereby plugging the leakage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the number of ration cards in the country and fake ration cards identified during the last two years; and

(c) by when will the National Food Security scheme become fully technology-driven, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The total number of ration cards in

the country is 24,01,61,531 and the ration cards deleted in year 2014 were 1,01,63,498 and in year 2015 60,88,974.

(c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 provides use of ICT tools including end-to-end computerization in order to ensure transparent recording of transactions at all levels, and to prevent diversion. Ration cards have been completely digitized in 36 States/UTs and a transparency portal/online grievance redressal facility and/or toll-free helpline numbers has been implemented in all States/UTs. Online allocation methods has been implemented in 25 States/UTs and food supply-chains has been computerized in 15 States/UTs. About 60.49% Ration Cards have been seeded with Aadhaar numbers. Cash transfer of food subsidy has been implemented in 3 UTs on pilot basis namely Chandigarh and Puducherry and partially in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Further, out of 5.32 Fair Price Shops across the country, about 1.24 lakh FPSs have been automated with electronic point of sale devices.

#### **Import of pulses**

\*149. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to import pulses in coming months to contain their rising prices in domestic market;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating quantity of each pulse to be imported and its import price, per tonne;

(c) the total estimated landing cost of these imported pulses and the approximate selling price of these pulses in retail market;

(d) whether Government has any plan to boost cultivation of Dalhan in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal to increase the Minimum Support Price of pulses at par with landing cost of these imported pulses?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved creation of a buffer stock of pulses to contain the rising prices of pulses. The buffer stock is being built both through domestic procurement and imports. While domestic procurement of pulses has been completed, import of pulses for building the buffer stock is under progress through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC).

Till date, MMTC has contracted for import of 56,000 MT of pulses viz. 23,500 MT of Tur; 17,500 MT of Urad; and 15,000 MT of Masur. The requisite details regarding quantity imported and landed cost is given in Statement (*See* below). As of now, the Government has released pulses to the States/UTs/Central Agencies based on specific demand at the rate of ₹ 66/- per kg for unmilled Tur and ₹ 82/- per kg for unmilled Urad for retailing at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg.

(d) For enhancing domestic production of pulses, Government is implementing a number of plan schemes/programmes like National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). In addition, Government has also increased the Minimum Support Price (inclusive of Bonus) for Kharif Pulses for 2016-17 by ₹ 425 per quintal for Tur and ₹ 375 per quintal for Urad and Moong.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration at present. The Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) recommends MSP for 23 agricultural commodities taking into consideration the cost of production (CoP), overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy and rational utilization of natural resources like land and water.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of bids floated by MMTC for buffer stock of pulses*

Tender invitation date	Tender opening date	Landed Cost (₹/PMT)	Price in USD	Quantity in MT
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I-Tur Whole</b>				
14.12.15	29.12.15	80291	1170	1000
25.01.16	10.02.16	82452	1165	5000
18.02.16	02.03.16	76506	1093	5000
09.03.16	29.03.16	87435	1274.6	2500
18.04.16	10.05.16	99347	1442.0	5000
1.07.16	12.07.16	82827	1187.5	5000

1	2	3	4	5
<b>II-Urad Whole</b>				
25.1.16	09.02.16	85876	1214.75	2500
18.02.16	01.03.16	78273	1119	5000
09.03.16	30.03.16	89617	1307.25	5000
18.04.16	11.05.16	108909	1584	5000
26.05.16	10.06.16	107899	1569	2500
<b>III-Red Lentils (Masur)</b>				
06.05.16	27.05.16	50327	714	5000
30.05.16	07.06.16	48644	689	5000
15.6.16	23.6.16	49336	689	2500
01.07.16	13.07.16	49248	692.8	2500

#### Railway track from Jaisalmer to Kandla

†\*150. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the survey for railway line from Jaisalmer in Rajasthan to Kandla in Gujarat *via* Banner was conducted and the current status of the survey;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to lay the tracks on this railway line, if so, by when; and

(c) the total amount spent on this project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) For assessing the viability and feasibility of Railway line from Jaisalmer to Kandla *via* Banner, surveys for Jaisalmer-Barmer-Bhabhar has been conducted as Bhabhar is already connected to Kandla by a Broad Gauge rail line. Details of the survey are as under:

- (i) Jaisalmer-Barmer new line (145 Kms): The survey was completed in the year 2012-13. As per the survey report, cost of the project was assessed at ₹ 516.305 crore with a rate of return of (-) 7.74%.
- (ii) Barmer-Bhabhar new line (193.940 Kms): The survey was completed in the year 2012-13. As per the survey report, cost of the project was assessed at ₹ 785.66 crore with a rate of return of (-) 7.38%.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The above two proposals could not be taken forward in view of huge throwforward of ongoing projects, limited availability of resources for new line projects and other competing demands. However, Ministry of Defence (MoD) were requested in August, 2013 to convey their views for fully financing the construction of Jaisalmer-Barmer new line project on strategic grounds due to its proximity to international border. MoD have not included this project in the list of 14 strategically important projects identified by them.

Jaisalmer-Bhabhar (338.94 kms) new line project has been proposed in Railway Capital Investment Programme 2016-17 in anticipation of State Governments coming forward to take the project through Joint Venture with State Governments.

Since the project is not sanctioned, no amount has been spent.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### **Bonus in addition to MSP to food items**

1342. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted any bonus in addition to Minimum Support Price (MSP) to any food items like onion and other similar crops, whose prices are highly fluctuating in the same way as it has granted to pulses like tur, moong and urad dal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government does not announce Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and bonus for onion and other similar perishable crops.

Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of major commercial crops and agricultural produce which generally have fairly long shelf life and are necessary for food/nutrition security.

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop

when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).

### **Milk yielding capacity of cows**

1343. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the milk yield of Indian cows has decreased because of climate change;
- (b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to improve the milk yielding capacity of Indian cows;
- (c) whether National Dairy Research and Development Board has sought more aid for Research and Development in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) there is no conclusive evidence that the milk yield of Indian cows has decreased because of Climate change.

(b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to increase milk production and productivity of Indian cows Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)
- (ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission part of NPBBDD
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I

(c) and (d) As informed by ICAR the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) has already received assistance and institute is working on this line.

### **Assistance to Myanmar in agriculture**

†1344. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating upon providing assistance to Myanmar in the field of agriculture;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 25.4.1998 between the two countries for cooperation in Agriculture and allied sectors.

**Concession to farmers through rural credit co-operative institutions**

1345. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of co-operative institutions in the country and the number out of them working under profit, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has given any concessions to farmers through rural credit co-operative institutions during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the concessions and waivers have helped the farmers and co-operatives, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The rural cooperative credit structure comprises short term and long term cooperative credit structures.

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) comprise the short term cooperative credit structure. Out of the 370 DCCBs, 362 DCCBs have reported data for the year ended 31st March 2015. Of these, 304 have reported profit. Out of 32 StCBs in the country, 28 reported profit.

State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) comprise the long term cooperative credit structure. As on 31.03.2015, out of 20 SCARDBs, 13 were fully functional (as reported by banks). Out of these, 9 have reported profit.

The State/Union Territory-wise number of Multi-State Cooperative Societies registered under Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, the Act administered by the Government of India, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of Societies registered in States under their respective Cooperative societies Acts are not maintained by the Government of India.

- (b) The Government of India had launched Interest Subvention Scheme in the year 2006-07 under which Interest Subvention of 2% per annum is provided to Public



Sector Banks (PSBs), Cooperative Banks (CBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto ₹ 3,00,000/- per farmer provided the lending institutions make available short-term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. In addition to above, a scheme was introduced from 2009-10 for providing additional interest subvention to the prompt paying farmers wherein presently 3% Interest Subvention as an incentive to prompt payee farmers is given. This subvention is available to farmers on the short term production credit upto maximum amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh availed during the year. Thus the prompt paying farmers are getting short term crop loans @4% per annum from various banks.

The details of Interest Subvention released by Cooperative Banks during the last three years is furnished as Statement-II (*See below*).

Furthermore, the Cooperative Banks of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) get short term refinance from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) at the concessional rate of 4.5% under the provisions made by the Government through Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) Fund.

(c) The concessions and waivers have helped enhancing production and ensuring availability of adequate credit to the farmers.

The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines for ADWDRS, 2008 were issued on 28.05.2008. The Scheme covered 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.06.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended till 31.12.2009 and further upto 30.06.2010. Further, NABARD has conducted study on Interest Subvention Scheme, *inter-alia* indicating the positive impact of scheme for farmers.

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

*List of Registered Societies from 1986 onwards under MSCS, 2002 (as on 25.7.2016)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Societies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Societies
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	34
10.	Haryana	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2
12.	Jharkhand	9
13.	Karnataka	24
14.	Kerala	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26
16.	Maharashtra	554
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	New Delhi	130
20.	Odisha	19
21.	Puducherry	5
22.	Punjab	23
23.	Rajasthan	71
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	84
26.	Telangana	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	132
28.	Uttarakhand	4
29.	West Bengal	47
	TOTAL	1252
	No. of registered societies under MSCS, 2002 before 1986	167*
	GRAND TOTAL	1419

\* Note: 167 No. of registered societies under MISCS, 2002 before 1986 and 9 Societies had been deregistered after 1986

**Statement-II**

*Details of interest subvention released to Co-operative Banks under IS Scheme 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Name of the SCB	Amount in ₹									
	IS Scheme 2012-13		IS Scheme 2013-14		IS Scheme 2014-15		Total		Total	
	IS to Banks	Incentive to farmers	IS to Banks	Incentive to farmers	IS to Banks	Incentive to farmers	IS to Banks	Incentive to farmers	IS to Banks	Incentive to farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andaman and Nicobar SCB	480664	0	480664	318583	129130	447713	0	0	0	0
2. Andhra Pradesh SCB	250108655	1457740393	1707849048	175972387	632473664	808446051	0	0	0	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh SCB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Assam SCB	-1348989	100954	-1248035	855330	180045	1035375	547804	46911	594715	594715
5. Bihar SCB	14807543	34688959	49496502	28687854	37548000	66235854	0	0	0	0
6. Chhattisgarh SCB	132609301	335642000	468251301	113423211	391065000	504488211	0	0	0	0
7. Goa SCB	622716	665917	1288633	1317382	1321044	2638426	0	0	0	0
8. Gujarat SCB	743018908	1668884304	2411903212	806201351	1820312344	2626513695	494372998	0	494372998	494372998
9. Haryana SCB	189470750	746931364	936402114	405908568	720662422	1126570990	0	0	0	0
10. Himachal Pradesh SCB	49905190	80813630	130718820	56688133	94918797	151606930	0	0	0	0
11. Jammu and Kashmir SCB	526514	0	526514	1303166	32087	1335253	0	0	0	0
12. Jharkhand	674919	60309	735228	280970	345633	626603	0	0	0	0
13. Karnataka SCB	545251858	1429380000	1974631858	697244553	1878825000	2576069553	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Kerala SCB	327494293	295006985	622501278	465460883	348863143	814324026	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh SCB	343915348	1241122063	1585037411	433388617	1534174590	1967563207	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra SCB	1287495036	2257102864	3544597900	1169886724	2439434802	3609321526	0	0	0
17.	Manipur SCB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya SCB	526980	196895	723875	1004855	573543	1578398	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram SCB	340300	350667	690967	307953	398865	706818	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland SCB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	New Delhi SCB	156955	0	156955	175223	06028	18.1251	0		
22.	Odisha SCB	401871881	543956000	945827881	516497205	739865000	1256362205	0	0	0
23.	Pondicherry SCB	812977	548581	1361558	531469	549892	1081361	0	0	0
24.	Punjab SCB	157495851	1348055000	1505550851	216947632	1469309000	1686256632	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan SCB	363155052	1693703816	2056858868	557588294	2575300865	3132889159	0	0	0
26.	Sikkim SCB	660764	620958	1281722	639386	733175	1372561	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu SCB	285153864	884449000	1169602864	359277680	1079467000	1438744680	0	0	0
28.	Tripura SCB	2526520	404190	2930710	2229165	969660	3198825	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh SCB	79312614	584042842	6633355456	335302768	813747926	1149050694	184690840	2844027	187534867
30.	Uttarakhand SCB	99457496	76320000	175777496	79890348	88511000	168401348	0	0	0
31.	West Bengal SCB	172285590.3	262710007	434995597.3	176425263	335527368	511952631	0	0	0
TOTAL		5448789550	14943497698	20392287248	6603754953	17005245023	23608999976	679611642	2890938	682502580

Abbreviation used: SCB: State Cooperative Bank

**Failure of National Bamboo Mission**

†1346. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Bamboo Mission scheme is far from achieving its target due to less publicity, weak, demand and less production of bamboo in the country, including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total amount fixed for this scheme in the last three years and the amount of grant given, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) the plan formulated by Government for providing market for the bamboo crop of farmers; and
- (d) whether the reasons for failure of this mission have been reviewed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Implementation of the National Agroforestry and Bamboo Mission in the country including Maharashtra is in the line of targeted action plan set for the Mission. As per available reports 3,61,048 ha. area have been covered in forest and non-forest land, 91,232 ha. area taken up for improvement of existing stock for higher productivity (forest & non-forest areas) against targets of 3,62,848 ha., 69,410 ha. respectively.

(b) State-wise details of allocation and release made in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under the Mission, 107 nos. of markets (Bamboo Wholesale and retail markets near villages, etc.) have been established for promotion of bamboo products. Besides, efforts to popularize bamboo products through participation in domestic/national/international trade fairs have also been made.

(d) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise allocation and release during 2013-14 to 2015-16 under National Agroforestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.28	0.00	83.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	163.10	0.00	76.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	571.47	514.54	512.40	380.00	514.95	513.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	396.04	303.28	439.06	291.16	476.00	476.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	141.11	95.12	135.71	81.08	116.72	116.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.83	108.25	203.31	77.41	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	54.70	35.00	198.45	40.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	965.90	965.90	616.09	464.62	400.00	400.00
10.	Kerala	100.75	96.23	112.53	109.54	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	824.71	792.94	684.34	681.1C	1030.00	1029.25
12.	Maharashtra	152.40	50.00	268.80	58.61	245.70	175.00
13.	Odisha	571.73	547.24	564.43	388.14	498.00	498.00
14.	Punjab	54.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	206.20	123.08	219.84	31.24	68.42	68.42
16.	Tamil Nadu	104.04	0.00	120.72	15.00	35.00	35.00
17.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	50.00	50.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	185.17	85.38	257.67	50.00	126.55	126.55
19.	Uttarakhand	146.09	86.79	99.25	28.58	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	91.12	0.00	93.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	4902.84	3803.75	4686.23	2696.48	3561.34	3487.94
<b>NE States</b>							
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1672.28	1667.14	1376.29	1281.90	350.00	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Assam	1518.99	1517.62	1065.23	296.64	70.00	70.00
23.	Manipur	1434.94	1212.53	1023.22	861.57	695.97	695.97
24.	Meghalaya	267.01	0.00	308.85	96.62	0.00	0.00
25.	Mizoram	2016.21	2009.36	1396.00	1230.00	830.21	830.21
26.	Nagaland	2029.43	2029.43	1136.66	1135.91	872.50	872.50
27.	Sikkim	301.24	280.32	301.46	56.76	256.99	245.60
28.	Tripura	109.82	57.75	198.73	80.60	124.33	124.33
	SUB-TOTAL (NE.)	9349.92	8774.15	6806.44	5040.00	3200.00	3188.61
	GRAND TOTAL	14252.76	12577.90	11492.67	7736.48	6761.34	6676.55

#### **Impact of climate change on agriculture**

1347. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the climate change, if so, its effect on agriculture;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to check the impact of climate change on agriculture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of increasing risk and uncertainties on agriculture due to changing climate. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) started National Network Project on Climate Change (2004-13) to study the changing climate and its impact on Indian agriculture. The project estimated average reduction in yield of wheat (-6%), rice (-4 to -6%), maize (-8%), mustard (-2%), potato (-25%) and sorghum (-2.5%) by 2020; however, a regional variation in impact of climate change on different crops was predicted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is addressing the issues of climate change through National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The NMSA as pragmatic intervention

aims at adopting location specific, integrated/composite farming system; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management, efficient water management practices and mainstream rainfed technologies. Besides, climate resilient interventions have been embedded and mainstreamed into Missions/Programmes/Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) through a process of restructuring and convergence.

Further, ICAR initiated a network project called "National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)" to enhance resilience of Indian agriculture through strategic research, capacity building and technology demonstrations. Under Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of NICRA, the climate resilient interventions are implemented by taking one representative village each in 151 vulnerable districts. Major interventions implemented under the scheme include efficient management of natural resources, adoption of resilient agronomic practices, adoption of stress tolerant varieties, efficient management of livestock, poultry and fisheries and strengthening local institutions. In addition, the ICAR has developed district contingency plans including crop advisories to tackle any eventuality due to change in weather pattern affecting agriculture. So far, contingency plans for 614 districts of the country have been prepared and uploaded at [www.farmer.gov.in](http://www.farmer.gov.in), [www.agricoop.nic.in](http://www.agricoop.nic.in) and [www.crida.in](http://www.crida.in). The contingency plans are also being constantly updated to meet the emerging situations.

#### **Encouraging farmers to move out of water intensive crops**

1348. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the present crop pattern and intensive agriculture practices have created 'thirsty crops' that are dependent on rain-dependent irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider encouraging farmers to move out of water intensive crops, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) advocates crop diversification with low water consuming crops in place of high water consuming crops like rice, sugarcane and banana for rain dependent areas and areas having lack of assured irrigation.



Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is promoting cultivation of pulses and coarse cereals under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and oilseeds under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) in the country, as these crops need less water. Crop Diversification Programme is also being implemented in Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to diversify cropping pattern from water guzzling paddy to pulses, oilseeds, maize, and agro-forestry with the objective of tackling the problem of declining soil fertility and depleting water table in these States. To reduce utilization of water in paddy, water conservation techniques like Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), alternate wetting and drying method, laser land levelling, adoption of short duration and drought tolerant varieties, etc. are promoted through various crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), etc.

In order to enhance water use efficiency in water intensive crops, assistance is given for promotion of water saving tools/technologies like sprinkler and drip irrigation, creation of farm ponds, efficient delivery and distribution systems and adoption of agronomic practices like alternate row/furrow irrigation, mulching, etc. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana also focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan' to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'.

#### **Climate resilient variety of paddy**

1349. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any report on climate resilient variety of paddy;
- (b) if so, details of the paddy variety and the production yield of clean rice therefrom;
- (c) the action plan of Government for the marketing of seeds of such variety; and
- (d) the research results of ICAR, Manipur centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes namely Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR) and the National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) along with the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on rice and in association of the International Rice Research

Institute (IRRI) have developed climate resilient (flood/submergence and drought tolerant) varieties of paddy. Important climate resilient rice varieties under cultivation are Swarna Sub-1, Sambha Mahsuri Sub-1, CR Dhan 505, Savitri Sub-1 for flood prone areas and Sahbhagi Dhan, Jaldi Dhan, CR Dhan 101, Birsa Vikas Dhan-111, IR 64-dart 1, etc. for drought prone upland conditions. The average a/ yield range of these varieties is 25 to 30 quintals/ha.

(c) Sufficient quantity of breeder seed is produced by ICAR institutes and AICRP centres for sustaining the seed chain and making available quality seed to the farmers. More than 1150 quintals of breeder seed of these varieties have been produced during last three years (2013 to 2015). In order to popularize these varieties, frontline demonstrations were also conducted in 18 States.

Besides, the Government of India has launched central sector crop development schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to promote improved technologies including climate resilient varieties.

(d) The AICRP on rice centre at Manipur in collaboration with IIRR, Hyderabad has developed 7 rice varieties namely, RCM-8, Leimaphou, Senaphou, Tamphaphou, RC Maniphou 1, Pariphou, Ginphou for different ecologies of North East States including Manipur.

#### **Assistance to backward States for promoting dairy business**

†1350. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring in a promotion scheme to make dairy business meaningful and profitable;

(b) whether in order to promote dairy business, Government is considering to provide special assistance to backward States, especially calamity affected States like Jharkhand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing three Central Sector Dairy Development Schemes

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*i.e.* National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD), National Dairy Plan Phase-I and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) with a budget provision of ₹ 1800 crore, ₹ 2242 crore and ₹ 1400 crore respectively for implementation of above schemes during Twelfth Plan, to make dairy business meaningful and profitable.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD) is implemented by this Department and DEDS implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are applicable to all States including Jharkhand as per guidelines of the schemes. Whereas National Dairy Plan / Phase -I implemented through National Dairy Development Board covers 18 major milk producing States including Jharkhand.

#### **Protection of agricultural land**

1351. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural land which was available in year 2000 in Delhi;

(b) whether the total available land is decreasing day by day, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether more unauthorized colonies are still coming up through illegal sale of agricultural lands by land grabbers; and

(d) whether Government is taking appropriate measures to protect the agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), the total agricultural land in year 2000 in Delhi was 57 thousand hectare. The total area of agricultural land in Delhi has marginally declined from 57 thousand hectare in 2000-01 to 53 thousand hectare in 2012-13. The decline in area of agricultural land has been mainly due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanisation, roads, industries, housing etc.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected.

**Tapping agricultural potential of Eastern India**

1352. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that vast agricultural potential of Eastern India including West Bengal remains untapped, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to promote agriculture in this region;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether it will have one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that vast agricultural potential of Eastern India including West Bengal remains untapped because of less use of improved varieties, low mechanization, small size of holdings, lack of marketing support etc.

(b) to (d) From 2010-11, Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented to address the constraints limiting productivity of rice based cropping systems in Eastern States including West Bengal. Various interventions namely, cluster demonstrations of rice and wheat, seed production and distribution, need-based inputs, cropping system-based training, asset-building includes farm, machinery and implements, irrigation devices and marketing support, etc. are being promoted under BGREI.

**Decline in production of pulses**

†1353. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of all types of pulses has declined;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to tackle this decline;
- (c) the quantum of decline registered in the production of all types of pulses during the past three years; and
- (d) the way in which the shortage of pulses can be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) After achieving record production of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

19.25 million tonnes in 2013-14, overall production of pulses in 2014-15 and 2015-16 declined to 17.15 million tonnes and 17.07 million tonnes (3rd Advance Estimates) respectively. Details of production of different types of pulses along with annual increase(+)/decline(-) in their production during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:

(Production: Million tonnes)

Crop	Production			Increase(+)/decline(-) over the production of previous year		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Tur	3.17	2.81	2.60	0.15	-0.37	-0.21
Gram	9.53	7.33	7.48	0.70	-2.19	0.14
Urad	1.70	1.96	1.88	-0.20	0.26	-0.08
Moong	1.61	1.50	1.59	0.42	-0.10	0.08
Other Kharif Pulses	0.71	0.77	0.71	0.09	0.06	-0.06
Other Rabi Pulses	2.53	2.77	2.80	-0.20	0.24	0.03
TOTAL	19.25	17.15	17.06	0.91	-2.10	-0.09

\*As per 3rd Advance Estimates

(d) In order to increase the production of the pulses in the country and meet their demand, the Government of India has been implementing through State Governments, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses since 2007-08. From 2016-17, NFSM-Pulses has been extended to 638 districts of 29 States. From 2015-16, pulses have also been included under the scheme "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" as part of demonstrations under cropping systems based approach to target rice fallow areas.

To encourage farmers to grow more pulses by ensuring remunerative prices, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of pulses have been increased over the years. To incentivize cultivation of pulses in the country, over and above the MSPs, during 2016-17, the Government has also announced a bonus of ₹ 425/- per quintal for Kharif pulses, namely Arhar (Tur), Urad and Moong.

#### **Suicide by farmers**

†1354. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of suicides by farmers in the country is on the rise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have committed suicide during the past five years, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the planning of Government to prevent suicides by farmers;

(d) whether it is a fact that farmers do not get suitable price of their produce despite its production cost being on higher side; and

(e) whether Government plans to increase the Minimum Support Price of the produce of farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. It may be seen that during the years 2011 to 2013 there has been a decrease in suicides of self employed persons in agriculture. In 2014, it was for the first time, that the suicides were delineated as that of farmers and labourers for a proper perspective. It may be seen that the total number of suicides of farmers and labourers is higher in 2014 as compared to 2013. The State/UT wise details of suicides from 2011 to 2014 may be seen at Statement-I (*See* below). In so far as the year 2015 is concerned, the data, as furnished by the State Governments in respect of farmer suicides, due to agrarian reasons, has been compiled and placed in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce.

The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.

- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) was approved on 1.7.2015 with a budget allocation of ₹ 200 crore to be implemented during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The releases of grants under the scheme are made on the basis of completion of 3 reform pre-requisites *i.e.* Single Trading License, Single License Fee and Creation of e-Platform for Trading. The scheme was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States *viz.* Gujarat, Telengana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 23 markets have been integrated.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- (viii) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development

of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. The Government has also declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government offered bonus over and above the MSP in case of pulses.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level cost of production.

#### *Statement-I*

##### *State-wise details of the cases of farmers' suicide from 2011 to 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014	
					Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2206	2572	2014	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	37	0	3
3.	Assam	312	344	305	21	38
4.	Bihar	83	68	127	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	0	443	312
6.	Goa	1	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	578	564	582	45	555
8.	Haryana	384	276	374	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	29	33	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	10	18	12	25



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	94	119	142	0	4
12.	Karnataka	2100	1875	1403	321	447
13.	Kerala	830	1081	972	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1326	1172	1090	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	3337	3786	3146	2568	1436
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	22	10	5	0	2
18.	Mizoram	14	10	6	0	5
19.	Nagaland	2	9	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	144	146	150	5	97
21.	Punjab	98	75	83	24	40
22.	Rajasthan	268	270	292	0	373
23.	Sikkim	12	19	35	35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	623	499	105	68	827
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	898	449
26.	Tripura	20	18	56	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	645	745	750	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	25	14	15	0	0
29.	West Bengal	807	NR	0	0	230
	TOTAL (STATES)	14004	13727	11744	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	6	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	10	21	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL (UTs)		23	27	28	8	16
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		14027	13754	11772	5650	6710
						12360

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

### Statement-II

State-wise number of cases of farmers' suicide during the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	107
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	1841

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	#139
21.	Punjab	46
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1
25.	Telangana	*342
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	GRAND TOTAL	2548

Source: Reported by States Government and UTs.

\* including 2014

# Due to various reasons

**Steps to increase farmers' income**

†1355. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to increase the income of farmers in the last two years and the outcome thereof;
- (b) the amount spent on agriculture related schemes announced in the last two years and the results thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for people's declining inclination towards agriculture despite Government schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government believes, that farmers welfare will improve if there is increase in net income from the farms. With this end in view, the approach is to reduce cost of cultivation, enable higher yield per unit and realize remunerative prices of farm produce. Some of the important new initiatives in this context and the targets achieved are as follows:

**Scheme to rationalize input management:**

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers. Against a target of 253 lakh samples, 184.75 lakh soil samples collected, 87.90 lakh soil samples tested and against target of 1400 lakh Soil Health Cards, 226.99 lac Soil Health Cards distributed as on 28.06.2016.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is also being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promoting organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices. The target is to cover 2 lakh ha in 3 years. Each cluster will be 20 ha each

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and total clusters 10,000. In 2015-16, 7186 clusters were sanctioned and ₹ 226.19 crore released to State Governments out of approved outlay of ₹ 511.67 crore. (GOI share is 335.05 crore). In 2016-17, remaining 2814 clusters have been sanctioned.

- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. In 2015-16, against a target of 5 lac ha., 5.6 lac ha has been brought under micro-irrigation.

**Scheme to cover nature related risks:**

- (v) Government has also recently approved a new Crop Insurance Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to replace National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS) from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and would be available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. The farmers will get full insurance cover as there will be no capping of sum insured and consequently the claim amount will not be cut or reduced. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. The area coverage would be increased from 23% presently to 50% in two years.

**Scheme to transfer remunerative prices to farmers:**

- (vi) A Market Intervention Scheme, namely e-NAM was approved on 1.7.2015 with a budget allocation of ₹ 200 crore to be implemented during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The releases of grants under the scheme are made on the basis of completion of 3 reform pre-requisites *i.e.* Single Trading License, Single License Fee and Creation of e-Platform for Trading. The scheme was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States *viz.* Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 23 markets integrated.

**Scheme to increase productivity:**

- (vii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) pulses: Out of a total allocation ₹ 1700 crore, an amount of ₹ 1100 crore is allocated for pulses as Centre share. The target set for pulses production during the year 2016-17 is 20.75 million tons and the area coverage target is 26 million hectares during this year.

In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission

on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

(b) The amount spent on agriculture related schemes for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 and actual expenditure is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The number of large holdings and their operated areas have declined from the year 1970-71 to 2010-11, whereas those of small and marginal holdings have increased. As per 2011 Census, number of farmers in the country stand at 11.8 crore, while it was 12.7 crore in the year 2001. One of the reasons could be shift of people to non-agricultural jobs in the service and manufacturing sectors.

#### **Statement**

*Details of the amount spent on agricultural schemes along with actual expenditure during 2014-16*

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2014-15			2015-16		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp. (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Food Security Mission	2030.00	1830.00	1872.74	1300.00	1136.61	1162.34
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	2263.00	1990.07	1956.45	2000.00	1769.59	1696.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm	433.00	333.00	319.07	353.00	272.03	305.81
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	1684.00	1456.37	1391.77	835.00	747.47	701.38
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	1316.00	1229.14	1241.86	1170.35	1079.95	1033.10
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	257.00	225.90	216.56	257.00	210.00	218.58
7.	National Crop Insurance Programme	2823.00	2784.93	2598.35	2823.00	3185.09	2983.04
8.	Debentures of land Development Banks	25.00	10.00	10.89	12.00	12.30	12.30
9.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	800.00	1035.00	979.80	900.00	750.36	570.30
10.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	111.00	98.99	99.41	111.00	126.00	121.70
11.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	9954.00	8444.00	8443.20	4500.00	3900.00	3940.01
12.	Price Stabilisation Fund *	500.00	50.00	50.00	450.00	660.00	660.00
13.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure	100.00	0.10	0.00	100.00	80.00	51.19
14.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	0.00	30.00	0.00	1800.00	1550.01	1555.94
15.	National Rainfed Area Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	6.75	3.08

\* Scheme transferred to Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

**Promotion of production of pulses in the country**

1356. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to increase the production of pulses in the country under National Food Security Mission (NFSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof, the details of funds earmarked and being released to States; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to increase the awareness among the farming community with regard to cultivation of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India is giving emphasis to increase production of pulses in the country. An allocation of ₹ 1100 crores out of ₹1700 crores has been allocated for pulses component of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 2016-17. 638 districts of 29 States are included under NFSM-Pulses from 2016-17 onwards. Besides, from 2015-16, cropping system approach under rice demonstrations of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) has been promoted to cultivate pulses as second crop after rice in rice fallow areas. The details of the funds allocated and released to the States under NFSM in 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Awareness among farmers is created through radio, television, awareness meetings, trainings etc. in each crop season.

**Statement**

*National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Allocation and Release of funds under NFSM to the States during 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.04	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.05	5.15
3.	Assam	4.10	0.00
4.	Bihar	61.06	0.00



Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release*
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.29	32.14
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	48.21	0.00
8.	Haryana	19.04	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.26	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	36.12	0.00
12.	Karnataka	133.55	69.28
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	276.98	0.06
15.	Maharashtra	198.01	97.18
16.	Manipur	14.79	7.40
17.	Meghalaya	6.31	0.00
18.	Mizoram	2.26	1.13
19.	Nagaland	21.80	10.90
20.	Odisha	68.21	0.00
21.	Punjab	19.09	0.00
22.	Sikkim	7.67	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	207.29	103.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.82	25.40
25.	Telangana	40.09	0.00
26.	Tripura	10.48	0.84
27.	Uttar Pradesh	186.28	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	21.54	9.75
29.	West Bengal	54.78	25.80
TOTAL		1670.12	388.47

\*As on 25.07.2016, it is under process for other States.

**Compensation for drought affected farmers**

1357. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of compensation disbursed to farmers affected by drought in the country in the Financial Year 2015-16; and

(b) the total number of farmers and their families to which the said compensation has been disbursed during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) 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.

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.

The details regarding assistance approved from NDRF during the Financial Year 2015-16 for drought affected States on the basis of the Memoranda received is given in the Statement (*See below*). 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 of the beneficiary.

**Statement**

*Details of assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought during 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K Drought-R	1540.20 723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought-K	1276.25

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought-K	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K Drought- K (Supplementary) Drought-R	3049.36# #
5.	Odisha	Drought-K	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought-K	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-K Drought-R	1304.52#
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-K	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought-K	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought-K	1193.41
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	#
TOTAL			13496.57

K: Kharif

R: Rabi

#: Proposals are at various stages of processing.

### **Implementation of NFSM in Telangana**

1358. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts in Telangana included in the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and the targets fixed and achievements made in each district since implementation of the scheme, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance given to these districts and results of the same so far;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to monitor progress of the scheme in these districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how farmers are involved in implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, National Food Security Mission

(NFSM) is under implementation in nine (9) districts of Telangana State. The details of districts covered under crop components of NFSM is given below:

Sl. No.	Crop Component	District covered	Number of districts
1.	NFSM-Rice	Adilabad, Khammam, Mahboobnagar and Warangal	4
2.	NFSM-Coarse Cereals	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Warangal	6
3.	NFSM-Pulses	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddy and Warangal	9

The targets and achievement of NFSM is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Assistance is provided for various interventions like cluster demonstration, seed distribution, Integrated Nutrients Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm machinery & implements, irrigation devices and capacity building of farmers. The details of allocation and release of NFSM for Telangana is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release
2014-15	84.43	66.03
2015-16*	50.04	38.79
2016-17*	40.09	-

\* Central share

(c) and (d) At district level, the monitoring of NFSM is undertaken by Districts level Food Security Mission Executive Committee (DFSMEC) supported by Project Management Team. The progressive farmers, representatives from Self Help Groups of farmers and reputed Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are member of DFSMEC.

**Statement**

*Physical targets and achievements under NFSM of Telangana State for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl. No. Interventions	Unit	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets
1. Cluster Demonstrations	Ha	46401	33029	41413	17478	32601
2. Seed Distribution	Qtls	112925	87831	99705	23132	81045
3. Farm Machinery & implements	Nos	4798	8814	5891	1196	2896
4. Pumpset	Nos	3794	5788	3790	719	2117
5. Sprinkler	Nos	925	3128	2610	447	1131
6. Water Carrying pipe	Meters	1799592	1072843	2340408	0	497500
7. Integrated Nutrient Management	Ha	84761	57431	84480	10789	66585
8. Integrated Pest Management	Ha	70485	34431	134135	33405	97795
9. Cropping system based Training	Nos	282	282	575	232	397

*Note:* Achievements may be revised after receipt of final progress report from State Government.

**Farmers' suicides**

1359. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicides committed by farmers in the country in the years 2014, 2015 and till June, 2016; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to rehabilitate the families in which farmers have committed suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates

information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports for the year 2014, the State/ UT wise details of suicides have been compiled and may be seen in the Statement-I (*See* below). In so far as the year 2015 is concerned, the data, as furnished by the State Governments in respect of farmer suicides, due to agrarian reasons, have been compiled and placed in Statemet-II (*See* below).

Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) was approved on 1.7.2015 with a budget allocation of ₹ 200 crore to be implemented during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The releases

of grants under the scheme are made on the basis of completion of 3 reform pre-requisites i.e. Single Trading License, Single License Fee and Creation of e-Platform for Trading. The scheme was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States viz. Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 23 markets have been integrated.

- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- (viii) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

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**Statement-I***State-wise number of farmer's suicides in 2014 as per ADSI Reports*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	
		Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3
3.	Assam	21	38
4.	Bihar	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	312
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	555
8.	Haryana	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	25
11.	Jharkhand	0	4
12.	Karnataka	321	447
13.	Kerala	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	2568	1436
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	5
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	97
21.	Punjab	24	40



1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	0	373
23.	Sikkim	35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	827
25.	Telangana	898	449
26.	Tripura	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	230
	TOTAL (STATES)	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	16
	TOTAL (UTs)	8	16
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5650	6710
			12360

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

***Statement-II***

*State-wise number of farmers' suicides in 2015 due to Agrarian reasons*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	Reported on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	NR	28-01-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	Reported on
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	06-08-2016
3.	Assam	0	0	20-06-2016
4.	Bihar	1	NR	13-08-2015
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	NR	05-01-2016
6.	Goa	0	0	16-05-2016
7.	Gujarat	3	0	02-04-2016
8.	Haryana	3	0	28-03-2016
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	03-10-2016
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	14-03-2016
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	27-05-2016
12.	Karnataka	107	&241	10-5-2016
13.	Kerala	1	0	14-06-2016
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	NR	03-06-2015
15.	Maharashtra	1841	57	29-02-2016
16.	Manipur	0	0	13-07-2016
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	01-06-2016
18.	Mizoram	0	0	11-03-2016
19.	Nagaland	0	0	20-4-2016
20.	Odisha	#139	6	13-05-2016
21.	Punjab	46	56	18-05-2016
22.	Rajasthan	3	NR	10-02-2016
23.	Sikkim	0	NR	17-02-1016
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	NR	05-09-2016
25.	Telangana	*342	3	14-03-2016
26.	Tripura	0	0	22-06-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	Reported on
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	23-07-2015
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	03-05-2016
29.	West Bengal	0	0	05-06-2016
	TOTAL (STATES)	2548	363	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	05-11-2016
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	02-03-2016
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	14-06-2016
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	03-08-2015
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	26-02-2016
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	21-06-2016
36.	Puducherry	0	0	08-03-2016
	TOTAL	2548	363	

*Source:* Reported by State Governments and UTs.

NR = Not reported

# = Due to various reasons

\* including 2014

& from 01.01.2016 to 07.05.2016

### **Bonus for paddy growing farmers in Chhattisgarh**

1360. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government is planning to give bonus to paddy growing farmers in Chhattisgarh, which has been discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): Central Government does not announce State specific bonus for any crops including paddy.

Government has fixed Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy for 2016-17 season at ₹1470 per quintal for common variety and ₹1510 per quintal for Grade 'A' variety as against ₹ 1410 per quintal for common variety and ₹1450 per quintal for Grade 'A' variety for 2015-16.

**Import of pulses from Mozambique**

1361. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to increase production of pulses, Government has earmarked ₹ 1100 crore in 2016-17 towards its share of a total of ₹ 1700 crore allocated under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) scheme;

(b) whether Government has also firmed up plans to import around 1 lakh tonnes of Tur and other pulses from Mozambique in the current year 2016-17 to meet the shortfall in domestic production;

(c) whether such imports from Mozambique will be through Government to Government channels or through private traders; and

(d) whether any MoU has been signed with Mozambique in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Republic of Mozambique and designated Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) Limited as agency for import of pulses from Mozambique.

**Protection of arecanut growing farmers**

1362. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of arecanut in the country during last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether crash in the arecanut price has come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for the crash in price; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard arecanut growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The details of the production of arecanut in the country during the last three years and current year, State/UT wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The prices of Arecanut have been stable during the year 2015-16. However, in the past few months, there has been a marginal decrease in Arecanut price. This may be due to slight increase in arrivals of Arecanut in major markets centres like Sirsi, Sagar in the year 2015-16.

(d) The Government of India has been taking several measures to curb the excessive import of Arecanut in to the country which might affect domestic market prices. Some of these are as under:-

- The import of Arecanut in the country is restricted through imposing an import duty of 100%.
- A Minimum Price for Import (MIP) of Arecanut is also fixed for restricting the unabated import. In June 2015, Government has increased the MIP from ₹ 110/kg to ₹ 162/kg to safeguard the interest of domestic farmers, which is applicable to import from SAARC Countries also.
- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has advised its field offices to stringently adhere to the quality standards of arecanut before clearing the import consignments.
- The Bureau of Indian Standards has been asked to formulate standards for Arecanut. This has been done with a view to prevent inferior quality Arecanut from entering Indian market and destabilizing the domestic prices.
- Customs authorities have been advised to check the rules of origin with utmost care so as to ensure that Arecanut grown in countries other than SAARC is not imported through our neighboring countries taking advantage of low import duty under SAFTA.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of State-wise Production of Arecanut Crop in the country*

(Production in '000 MT)

States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman Nicobar and Islands	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.27	0.26	0.34	1.80
Assam	72.58	74.04	74.04	74.78
Goa	2.87	2.90	2.90	2.90
Karnataka	358.61	348.77	457.56	436.29
Kerala	96.30	113.36	125.93	102.20
Maharashtra	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.48
Meghalaya	19.83	24.68	24.68	25.73
Mizoram	4.32	4.32	7.27	7.27
Nagaland	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Puducherry	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Tamil Nadu	13.20	13.20	13.20	9.79
Tripura	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92
West Bengal	21.16	21.16	21.16	22.66
TOTAL	608.72	622.27	746.66	702.90

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, DAC&FW

#### Special bonus for yield of cotton and soyabean in Maharashtra

1363. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Maharashtra has announced special bonus for the yield of cotton and soyabean in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide Central grants to Maharashtra to supplement its efforts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have not announced any special bonus for cotton and soyabean in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**MSP for different crops**

1364. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of different crops after each of the revisions in the last three years;

(b) the increase effected this year; and

(c) whether Government proposes to change the formula for determining MSP, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of different crops fixed by the Government for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) MSPs have been fixed for kharif 2016-17 season and increase effected this year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Methodology for estimating the cost of production is reviewed from time to time. Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Director, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy (NCAP) in 2013, to examine the methodological issues in fixing Minimum Support Prices. One of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee was to examine the cost concepts for the purpose of fixing Minimum Support Prices and suggest various factors for improvement so as to make its more realistic. The report has been submitted and is under consideration of the Government.

***Statement-I******List of Minimum Support Prices of different crops fixed by Government***

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Kharif Crops</b>				
Paddy	Common	1310	1360	1410
	Grade A	1345	1400	1450
Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1530	1570
	Maldandi	1520	1550	1590
Bajra		1250	1250	1275

Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Maize		1310	1310	1325
Ragi		1500	1550	1650
Arhar (Tur)		4300	4350	4625^
Moong		4500	4600	4850^
Urad		4300	4350	4625^
Cotton	Medium Staple	3700	3750	3800
	Long Staple	4000	4050	4100
Groundnut in shell		4000	4000	4030
Sunflower seed		3700	3750	3800
Soyabean	Black	2500	2500	-
	Yellow\$\$	2560	2560	2600
Sesamum		4500	4600	4700
Nigerseed		3500	3600	3650
<b>Rabi Crops</b>				
Wheat		1400	1450	1525
Barley		1100	1150	1225
Gram		3100	3175	3500**
Masur (Lentil)		2950	3075	3400**
Rapeseed/Mustard		3050	3100	3350
Safflower		3000	3050	3300
<b>Other Crops</b>				
Copra	Milling	5250	5250	5550
	Ball	5500	5500	5830
De-Husked Coconut		1425	1425	1500
Jute		2300	2400	2700
Sugarcane\$		210	220	230

\$\$: MSP for soyabean yellow is applicable to black variety during 2015-16.

\$: Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP).

\*\* : Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal.

^: Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.



**Statement-II**

*List of Minimum Support Prices of Kharif crops 2016-17 and  
increase over previous year*

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2015-16	2016-17	increase in 2016-17 over 2015-16
<b>Kharif Crops</b>				
Paddy	Common	1410	1470	60
	Grade A	1450	1510	60
Jowar	Hybrid	1570	1625	55
	Maldandi	1590	1650	60
Bajra		1275	1330	55
Maize		1325	1365	40
Ragi		1650	1725	75
Arhar (Tur)		4625^	5050^^	425
Moong		4850^	5225^^	375
Urad		4625^	5000^^	375
Cotton	Medium Staple	3800	3860	60
	Long Staple	4100	4160	60
Groundnut in shell		4030	4220*	190
Sunflower seed		3800	3950*	150
Soyabean	Yellow\$	-	2775*	175
Sesamum		2600	5000^	300
Nigerseed		4700	3825*	175

\$: MSP for soyabean yellow is applicable to black variety during 2016-17.

\*: Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal.

^: Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.

^^: Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.

**Cultivable land left uncultivated**

1365. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large area of cultivable land has been left uncultivated in various parts of the country during last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), the details of area of cultivable land and the uncultivated land (Culturable waste land including fallow land) in the country are given as under:

(Thousand Hectare)

Year	Cultivable land	Uncultivable land
2012-13	181950	38871

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to bring uncultivated land under cultivation. However, in order to extend irrigation facilities to bring more and more land under agriculture, the Government of India launched in July, 2015 the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which aims at providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. It 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. Under the above scheme micro irrigation is also popularized to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'.

Besides, Ministry of Rural Development had also been 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.

**Stagnation in agricultural production**

1366. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that per hectare production of agricultural crops has almost stagnated now;

(b) if so, the details of production, crop-wise and State-wise, during last five years; and

(c) whether Government has anything new as a change in agricultural technology to increase the per acre production to meet the demand of our growing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Except in the years of adverse weather, rainfall, temperature conditions, natural calamities etc., the production and productivity (per hectare production) of agricultural crops in the country has been generally increasing.

State-wise details of production and productivity of major agricultural crops in the country during the last five years *i.e.* 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) lays greater emphasis on crop yield, quality and tolerance/resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, weather extremities etc.

Efforts of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have resulted in the release of 450 high yielding crop varieties/ hybrids during the last five years. The structured science and development programmes of ICAR led to production of 4.30 lakh quintal breeder seeds of different crops during 2010-11 to 2014-15. Thus, quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids were made available to farmers to boost productivity and production of major agricultural crops.

In order to promote farm mechanization in the country, the Government has been implementing through State Governments a Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) under the aegis of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET). The objective of the above Sub-Mission is to (i) increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers; (ii) promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding; (iii) create hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments; and (iv) create awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, etc.

**Statement***State-wise production of major crops during 2011-12 to 2015-16*

States	Rice							Wheat				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	(Production ' 000 Tonnes)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Andhra Pradesh	7746.2	6862.4	6969.7	7233.9	7250.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.3		
Assam	4516.3	5128.5	4927.1	5222.7	5144.0	60.3	44.2	40.4	28.8	38.0		
Bihar	7162.6	7529.3	5505.8	6356.7	6438.1	4725.0	5357.2	4738.0	3987.0	5251.1		
Chhattisgarh	6028.4	6608.8	6716.4	6322.1	5484.7	133.1	141.3	134.0	135.3	136.4		
Gujarat	1790.0	1541.0	1636.0	1830.9	1666.0	4072.0	2944.0	4694.0	3059.0	2630.0		
Haryana	3759.0	3976.0	3998.0	4006.0	4145.0	12685.7	11117.0	11800.0	10354.0	11489.0		
Himachal Pradesh	131.6	125.3	120.8	125.2	99.0	595.8	608.6	670.7	646.5	494.1		
Jammu and Kashmir	544.7	818.1	610.9	517.2	416.2	500.3	462.4	601.9	314.3	497.4		
Jharkhand	3130.6	3164.9	2810.6	3361.9	3051.6	302.6	319.5	370.4	330.4	274.4		
Karnataka	3955.0	3364.0	3572.6	3541.0	2907.0	193.0	179.0	210.0	261.0	163.0		
Kerala	569.0	508.3	509.2	562.1	558.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Madhya Pradesh	2227.3	2775.0	2844.8	36253	3408.4	11538.5	13133.4	12937.0	17103.9	15644.1		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	2841.0	3057.0	3120.0	2946.0	2596.0	1313.0	1181.0	1602.0	1308.0	718.0
Odisha	5807.0	7295.5	7613.4	8298.2	5625.9	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.0
Punjab	10542.0	11374.0	11267.0	11107.0	11703.0	17280.1	16591.0	17620.0	15050.0	16512.0
Rajasthan	253.4	222.5	312.6	366.7	369.8	9319.6	9275.5	8663.2	9823.9	10002.7
Tamil Nadu	7458.7	4049.9	5349.8	5727.8	7509.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana	5148.8	4647.6	5755.0	4440.8	3439.6	11.0	9.0	0.0	7.0	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	14022.0	14416.0	14636.0	12167.9	12509.0	30292.6	30301.9	29890.9	22417.4	28365.0
Uttarakhand	594.0	579.8	578.6	603.7	630.0	878.0	858.2	842.4	654.2	755.0
West Bengal	14605.8	15023.7	15370.7	14677.2	15923.7	872.9	895.9	927.8	939.3	945.0
Others	2467.6	2173.8	2420.5	2441.8	2485.6	106.2	84.4	102.0	105.9	115.3
ALL INDIA	105301.0	105241.4	106645.5	105482.1	103360.0	94882.1	93506.5	95849.8	86526.6	94035.8

States	Coarse Cereals										Pulses		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Andhra Pradesh	2188.3	2433.6	2486.8	2310.2	1907.0	933.6	1132.7	1061.8	950.0	1182.0			

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Assam	18.2	23.5	25.0	96.4	67.0	68.6	84.4	104.3	111.0	107.0
Bihar	1648.3	2510.3	2139.9	2371.0	1728.1	511.3	542.8	522.0	493.9	487.0
Chhattisgarh	209.9	244.7	263.1	267.2	216.8	499.1	648.7	484.5	738.5	560.0
Gujarat	2232.3	1999.0	2120.6	1644.9	1589.8	780.0	572.2	729.0	574.5	519.5
Haryana	1387.0	1003.0	1051.0	819.0	781.0	127.0	130.4	125.1	56.1	63.1
Himachal Pradesh	752.1	700.8	685.9	622.1	587.7	30.8	46.1	51.0	38.3	56.7
Jammu and Kashmir	528.1	537.3	551.3	379.5	499.1	13.2	14.2	13.8	9.2	10.3
Jharkhand	330.1	463.8	526.1	487.7	384.4	412.0	609.3	578.6	597.1	552.2
Karnataka	6813.0	6061.0	6825.8	6946.0	5999.2	1134.1	1259.3	1600.5	1390.0	1305.1
Kerala	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	2467.1	2616.2	2551.8	3129.5	3658.8	4161.9	5165.9	4644.3	4828.3	5165.4
Maharashtra	6122.0	4429.3	5955.2	5004.9	3508.8	2268.0	2306.0	3169.0	2053.0	1517.5
Odisha	259.4	287.0	325.7	242.3	160.8	343.4	424.4	419.3	439.3	399.9
Punjab	552.0	525.0	553.8	499.4	483.9	15.0	53.0	39.6	41.6	52.6
Rajasthan	7464.7	6912.9	6432.9	7479.5	6460.7	2432.1	1956.8	2490.9	1951.8	2160.2
Tamil Nadu	2323.8	1333.0	2819.7	3142.6	3091.5	369.3	209.9	613.8	753.2	615.7
Telangana	2038.8	3085.9	2898.7	2404.0	1701.0	296.4	490.3	489.2	263.0	227.6

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Uttar Pradesh	3566.0	3695.5	3803.2	3570.0	3508.0	2403.0	2332.0	1697.4	1438.7	1573.2
Uttarakhand	331.0	338.4	298.9	313.6	287.0	49.0	51.3	56.5	54.6	51.8
West Bengal	376.4	434.6	538.6	678.9	737.6	130.6	192.3	241.7	236.5	321.8
Others	404.9	409.1	440.7	453.1	416.7	108.0	117.3	120.3	132.3	133.1
ALL INDIA	42014.0	40044.2	43294.9	42861.9	37775.2	17088.9	18342.5	19255.0	17152.3	17063.6

  

States	Foodgrains					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	
1	22	23	24	25	26	
Andhra Pradesh	10868.1	10429.8	10522.3	10494.1	10339.3	
Assam	4663.3	5280.6	5096.8	5458.8	5356.0	
Bihar	14047.2	15939.6	12905.8	13208.6	13904.2	
Chhattisgarh	6870.5	7643.6	7598.0	7463.1	6397.9	
Gujarat	8874.3	7056.2	9179.6	7109.3	6405.3	
Haryana	17958.7	16226.4	16974.1	15235.1	16478.1	
Himachal Pradesh	1510.3	1480.7	1528.4	1432.0	1237.6	

1	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu and Kashmir	1586.3	1831.9	1777.9	1220.3	1423.0
Jharkhand	4175.3	4557.5	4285.7	4777.0	4262.6
Karnataka	12095.1	10863.3	12208.9	12138.0	10374.2
Kerala	572.1	511.8	512.0	563.8	560.2
Madhya Pradesh	20394.8	23690.4	22978.0	28687.0	27876.6
Maharashtra	12544.0	10973.3	13846.2	11311.9	8340.2
Odisha	6412.3	8008.8	8359.4	8980.5	6188.7
Punjab	28389.1	28543.0	29480.4	26698.0	28751.5
Rajasthan	19469.7	18367.7	17899.6	19621.9	18993.3
Tamil Nadu	10151.8	5592.8	8783.2	9623.7	11216.6
Telangana	7495.0	8232.7	9142.9	7114.8	5371.2
Uttar Pradesh	50283.6	50745.4	50027.5	39594.0	45955.2
Uttarakhand	1852.0	1827.7	1776.5	1626.0	1723.8
West Bengal	15985.7	16546.5	17078.9	16531.8	17928.1
Others	3086.8	2784.9	3083.2	3133.4	3151.1
ALL INDIA	259286.0	257134.6	265045.2	252022.9	252234.7

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates



NA: Not available

## State-wise production of major crops during 2011-12 to 2015-16

States	Oilseeds						Cotton#					(Production '000 Tonnes)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Andhra Pradesh	723.8	928.3	1414.3	597.2	874.0	1367.4	2025.2	1411.1	2841.0	2400.0				
Assam	149.5	186.8	186.3	205.7	194.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Bihar	139.5	143.3	146.2	127.0	142.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Chhattisgarh	169.5	215.0	185.4	174.2	152.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Gujarat	5035.0	2705.0	6870.4	4886.9	4373.6	12000.0	6850.0	10150.0	10500.0	9700.0				
Haryana	771.0	993.1	899.0	743.4	849.2	2650.0	2500.0	2302.0	2300.0	1350.0				
Himachal Pradesh	8.6	6.9	6.1	6.6	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Jammu and Kashmir	53.3	51.1	58.8	40.4	40.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Jharkhand	155.5	197.2	182.9	177.6	177.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Karnataka	942.0	919.6	1162.0	959.0	802.0	1200.0	1255.0	1875.0	2311.0	1700.0				
Kerala	2 3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Madhya Pradesh	7727.8	9276.0	6634.9	7724.2	6253.5	2000.0	2200.0	1730.0	1750.0	1600.0				

Maharashtra	4485.0	5086.8	5293.9	2850.2	2503.7	7200.0	7655.0	8834.0	7000.0	6500.0
Odisha	165.8	170.3	168.8	141.5	133.2	325.0	400.0	299.0	400.0	450.0
Punjab	68.0	69.4	64.2	57.7	77.2	2300.0	2000.0	1968.0	1600.0	736.0
Rajasthan	5744.5	6364.6	6033.8	5314.3	5798.1	1335.0	1400.0	1287.0	1527.0	1500.0
Tamil Nadu	1113.7	816.9	964.2	985.3	990.6	450.0	500.0	408.0	686.0	488.0
Telangana	540.9	722.8	471.4	630.0	455.0	3532.6	5324.8	5544.9	3800.0	4000.0
Uttar Pradesh	935.0	1030.5	895.8	787.2	944.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	32.5	39.7	34.1	29.6	33.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	672.4	850.7	909.9	901.4	928.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	163.0	164.7	166.0	170.6	169.1	840.0	110.0	93.0	90.0	100.0
ALL INDIA	29798.6	30939.8	32749.4	27510.8	25899.0	35200.0	34220.0	35902.0	34805.0	30524.0

States	Sugarcane					Jute & Mesta®				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	12842.5	11993.0	12008.8	9987.0	9312.0	202.0	127.0	83.0	50.0	41.0

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Assam	993.5	1028.2	1075.2	1099.1	1067.0	638.8	583.1	746.6	793.2	891.0
Bihar	11288.6	12741.4	12881.8	14034.1	13966.2	1738.8	1717.7	1745.1	1637.1	1584.0
Chhattisgarh	24.4	37.3	22.1	49.3	29.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3
Gujarat	12750.0	12690.0	12550.0	14330.0	12960.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haryana	6959.0	7437.0	7499.0	7169.0	6801.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Himachal Pradesh	28.3	42.0	35.7	37.6	20.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	457.3	461.9	462.8	469.8	708.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	38808.0	35732.0	37905.0	43776.0	38475.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	NA
Kerala	263.0	165.7	221.5	148.5	138.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	2677.0	2641.9	3173.7	4567.0	5030.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	8.6	6.0
Maharashtra	86733.1	69648.1	76901.0	84699.0	73790.0	19.0	31.0	35.0	NA	NA
Odisha	884.7	952.4	936.5	722.9	745.9	101.2	83.8	82.3	68.4	56.8
Punjab	5653.0	5919.0	6675.0	7039.0	6928.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Rajasthan	451.3	401.8	362.9	408.9	369.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	38575.7	33919.2	32454.1	28092.8	25723.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	3843.5	3574.0	3376.2	3343.0	2793.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	NA
Uttar Pradesh	128819.0	132427.7	134688.6	133061.4	138816.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	6311.0	6784.8	5939.8	6165.1	5976.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	1681.4	1617.0	1945.0	2105.5	2075.0	8623.0	8310.8	8882.4	8453.7	7772.8	
Others	992.2	985.3	1027.1	1025.8	994.8	69.7	71.3	110.1	111.0	105.6	
ALL INDIA	361036.5	341199.7	352141.8	362332.8	346723.6	11398.6	10930.1	11590.2	11126.1	10459.5	

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates.

# Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs each.

@ Production in '000 bales of 180 kgs each.

NA: Not available.

State-wise productivity of major crops during 2011-12 to 2015-16

States	(Productivity kg/hectare)									
	Rice					Wheat				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	3302	3106	2852	3022	3383	NA	NA	500	NA	1000
Assam	1780	2061	2012	2093	2084	1147	1304	1292	1216	1267
Bihar	2155	2282	1759	1948	2003	2206	2427	2358	1851	2436
Chhattisgarh	1597	1746	1766	1660	1437	1227	1396	1304	1388	1337
Gujarat	2141	2198	2076	2329	2186	3014	2875	3255	2751	2919
Haryana	3044	3272	3256	3113	3061	5030	4452	4722	3981	4402
Himachal Pradesh	1705	1629	1625	1728	1318	1671	1671	1873	1957	1432
Jammu and Kashmir	2078	3126	2250	1871	1553	1689	1595	2061	979	1550
Jharkhand	2131	2238	2238	2238	1921	1908	1944	2123	1931	1703
Karnataka	2793	2632	2666	2670	2652	858	796	1005	1318	959
Kerala	2733	2577	2551	2836	2874	NA	NA	NA	NA	1440
Madhya Pradesh	1340	1474	1474	1684	1684	2360	2478	2405	2850	2647
Maharashtra	1841	1963	1934	1899	1709	1558	1528	1460	1226	1141
Odisha	1450	1814	1821	1992	1410	1644	1894	1574	1650	1566

Punjab	3741	3998	3952	3838	4005	4898	4724	5017	4294	4722
Rajasthan	1886	1771	2147	2186	2022	3175	3028	3083	2961	3288
Tamil Nadu	3918	2712	3100	3191	3721	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	2942	3277	3009	3138	2935	1375	NA	NA	1167	750
Uttar Pradesh	2358	2460	2447	2072	2132	3113	3113	3038	2277	3000
Uttarakhand	2121	2206	2289	2307	2386	2379	2396	2422	1881	2208
West Bengal	2688	2760	2788	2730	2898	2765	2786	2791	2807	2821
Others	2360	2375	2313	2327	2398	3337	3361	3586	3598	4233
ALL INDIA	2393	2462	2416	2391	2378	3177	3117	3145	2750	3130

States	Coarse Cereals										Pulses			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*				
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Andhra Pradesh	4192	4011	4422	4392	3639	711	847	958	911	820				
Assam	675	834	846	2895	2233	573	598	695	748	682				
Bihar	2336	3517	2830	3236	3093	975	1052	1044	859	962				
Chhattisgarh	781	928	1105	1046	967	613	700	573	818	685				
Gujarat	1402	1670	1588	1585	1602	815	867	897	972	857				
Haryana	2001	1914	2006	1728	1724	706	800	820	674	835				

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Himachal Pradesh	2318	2144	2160	1936	1823	954	1413	1763	1232	1907
Jammu and Kashmir	1490	1513	1626	1131	1455	508	530	535	381	444
Jharkhand	1443	1755	1952	1714	1268	885	1038	1021	1004	906
Karnataka	1957	1718	1955	2074	1884	492	555	641	601	465
Kerala	831	539	1040	824	929	747	1029	952	1131	1240
Madhya Pradesh	1397	1596	1568	1744	2025	803	972	861	876	891
Maharashtra	1178	891	1239	923	766	693	704	802	602	452
Odisha	1389	1597	1794	1401	1168	471	513	537	532	526
Punjab	3915	3621	3878	3645	3568	789	823	872	846	872
Rajasthan	1080	1157	1027	1249	1099	546	603	593	580	545
Tamil Nadu	3642	2135	3140	3657	3441	552	413	752	852	663
Telangana	2785	3866	3662	3066	2633	479	802	869	644	486
Uttar Pradesh	1753	1850	1887	1776	1787	993	985	736	612	821
Uttarakhand	1335	1355	1329	1415	1380	891	841	869	821	822
West Bengal	3432	3585	3769	4081	4305	706	952	843	941	945
Others	1576	1611	1692	1710	1690	967	980	1015	1044	1049
ALL INDIA	1590	1617	1717	1703	1600	699	789	764	728	687

States	Foodgrains					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	
1	22	23	24	25	26	
Andhra Pradesh	2600	2511	2552	2648	2516	
Assam	1704	1962	1916	2021	1995	
Bihar	2098	2366	2018	1964	2161	
Chhattisgarh	1384	1506	1523	1474	1290	
Gujarat	1874	1970	2097	2016	1964	
Haryana	3879	3689	3855	3427	3668	
Himachal Pradesh	1911	1849	1962	1896	1602	
Jammu and Kashmir	1690	1962	1915	1275	1490	
Jharkhand	1798	1876	1891	1871	1601	
Karnataka	1629	1488	1620	1689	1430	
Kerala	2695	2547	2528	2823	2858	
Madhya Pradesh	1510	1676	1603	1856	1794	
Maharashtra	1155	1038	1207	988	827	
Odisha	1303	1592	1525	1738	1266	



1	22	23	24	25	26
Punjab	4364	4347	4500	4054	4346
Rajasthan	1348	1480	1334	1529	1454
Tamil Nadu	3162	2131	2554	2720	2917
Telangana	2411	2911	2798	2723	2345
Uttar Pradesh	2498	2542	2484	1972	2393
Uttarakhand	1945	1962	1995	1811	1966
West Bengal	2645	2717	2721	2698	2827
Others	2135	2119	2121	2130	2192
ALL INDIA	2078	2129	2120	2028	2068

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates

NA: Not available.

## State-wise productivity of major crops during 2011-12 to 2015-16

States	Oilseeds										Cotton#				(Productivity Kg/hectare)
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Andhra Pradesh	482	645	861	557	955	537	585	355	588	615					
	557	610	613	670	634	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Bihar	1046	1120	1182	1093	1263	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Chhattisgarh	550	723	640	599	504	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Gujarat	1608	1103	2231	1920	1673	689	603	685	644	606					
Haryana	1394	1712	1637	1456	1608	703	692	730	603	373					
Himachal Pradesh	579	514	490	542	615	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Jammu & Kashmir	826	789	895	682	677	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Jharkhand	680	787	663	664	682	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Karnataka	665	647	824	698	631	368	440	481	449	473					
Kerala	1226	1045	980	1054	1167	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Madhya Pradesh	1073	1231	858	1093	852	482	615	572	544	497					
Maharashtra	1223	1337	1276	672	600	297	314	358	284	289					
Odisha	661	700	755	667	674	542	571	410	535	612					
Punjab	1360	1350	1335	1265	1341	698	708	750	648	314					

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rajasthan	1243	1296	1144	1192	1188	483	529	557	533	569
Tamil Nadu	2479	2103	2362	2374	2396	575	664	456	624	643
Telangana	1216	1430	1215	1270	1041	415	500	550	377	382
Uttar Pradesh	828	898	810	698	721	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	1082	1235	1070	938	1016	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	994	1162	1181	1161	1182	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	979	934	992	990	970	3104	374	479	494	340
ALL INDIA	1133	1168	1168	1075	989	491	486	510	462	436

States	Sugarcane					Jute & Mesta@				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	80770	77374	78509	71849	76328	1398	1524	1660	1286	1476
Assam	38611	35613	36973	36760	36793	1605	1509	1810	1904	2110
Bihar	51714	50896	49916	55179	54120	2099	2198	2594	2651	2494
Chhattisgarh	2681	2763	2600	2665	2438	386	334	330	344	345
Gujarat	63119	72102	72126	68894	70820	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haryana	73253	73634	73520	73907	73138	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Himachal Pradesh	13714	22346	23175	23049	13401	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	1579		1000	1496	1436	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	69216	69042	69215	69500	69500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	90251	84076	90250	91200	85500	180	NA	NA	180	NA
Kerala	101165	95241	100235	97717	101165	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	38685	44401	43415	41144	48841	86	112	132	193	135
Maharashtra	84866	74650	82072	82232	74762	228	279	286	NA	NA
Odisha	61014	65545	65905	71929	71929	1003	976	1008	958	1033
Punjab	70663	71313	75000	74883	72926	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	70293	73056	68989	73404	60202	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	111378	97688	103575	106788	103002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	85410	87171	86481	87974	58188	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	59583	59868	60453	62155	64000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	58435	61736	56971	60608	61608	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	104567	100437	114273	118754	119232	2568	2564	2781	2641	2665
Others	56067	57375	56901	60773	60372	1243	1230	1493	1503	1201
ALL INDIA	71668	68254	70522	71511	69893	2268	2281	2512	2473	2493

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates. # Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs each.

@ Production in '000 bales of 180 kgs each. NA: Not available

**Decrease in area of cultivable land**

1367. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant decrease in the percentage of area of land under cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the decreasing trend since last ten years to till date;

(c) whether the Ministry considers seriously reviewing the agriculture policy in order to float more lucrative schemes so that more and more farmers are attracted to their traditional profession of agriculture, farming in the interest of the country and its population;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Depending upon the rainfall situation, availability of water in reservoirs, irrigation facilities etc, over the years there have been minor fluctuations in the total cultivated land in the country. As per Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), yearwise details of cultivated land in the country during 2003-04 to 2012-13 are as under:

	(Million Hectare)
Year	Cultivated Land
2003-04	155.20
2004-05	155.43
2005-06	155.37
2006-07	155.33
2007-08	155.66
2008-09	155.09
2009-10	155.18

Year	Cultivated Land
2010-11	155.84
2011-12	155.49
2012-13	155.21

(c) to (e) In consonance with the Government's declaration to double the income of the farmers over the next six (6) years, the Government has constituted an inter-ministerial committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary of the Department to recommend appropriate strategy.

#### **Marketing facilities to onion growers**

1368. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that onion growing farmers were compelled to sell their produce at price lower than the cost of production or to leave their onions openly on roads to rot in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during current year in absence of proper marketing facility and remunerative price, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for failure of Government to provide marketing facility to onion growers in the country during last two years; and

(c) the measures Government would take to provide marketing facility and remunerative price to farmers during next onion and potato season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) As per reports available from State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, in current season, no such incidence of farmers leaving their onions openly on the roads to rot has come up. States have reportedly provided better marketing facilities for sale of fruits and vegetables including onions.

(c) In order to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce including onion and potato, the Government has launched National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) on 14th April, 2016. The scheme aims to facilitate onion and potato growers to sell their produce online, thus accessing to large number of markets and

buyers. Under the scheme, a national level electronic trading portal has been developed by the Government to initially connect 585 regulated wholesale markets across the country by March, 2018. This would facilitate them in getting the remunerative prices in competitive and transparent manner.

Further, under mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), assistance is provided for development of Post-harvest Management (PHM) and marketing infrastructure also. The component of market infrastructure includes rural primary markets, wholesale markets and terminal market complexes. Under PHM component of the scheme, credit linked back ended subsidy @35-50% is available for creation of various types of post-harvest infrastructure.

For rural primary markets, credit linked back ended subsidy @40% in general areas and @55% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of ₹ 25.00 lakh is available.

For wholesale markets, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 25% in general areas and @ 33.33% in hilly and tribal areas of the maximum project cost of 100.00 crore/project is available.

For terminal market complex, under PPP mode, assistance @ 25% to 40% (limited to ₹ 50.00 crore) of project cost of 150.00 crore/project, which includes 25% as floor subsidy plus 15% as subsidy on bidding is available.

### **Production of apple**

1369. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether production of apple has dropped ten to fifteen per cent in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production of apple during each of last three years and the estimated production during the current year in major apple producing States, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide assistance to the affected farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. According to the information received from the states so far, there is likely to be an increase of about 36% in apple production in the country during the year, 2015-16 as compared to the previous year, 2014-15.

(b) The details of the production of apple during each of last three years and the estimated production during the current year in major apple producing States, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As the production of apples has been higher in 2015-16, no request has been received from the states in this regard.

**Statement**

*Production of apple in major apple producing States*

States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(Production in '000 MT)
				2015-16 (Provisional)
Jammu and Kashmir	1348.15	1647.69	1368.63	2003.07
Himachal Pradesh	412.40	738.72	625.20	753.35
Uttarakhand	123.23	77.45	106.10	106.14
Others	31.60	33.82	33.91	34.03
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>1915.38</b>	<b>2497.68</b>	<b>2133.84</b>	<b>2896.59</b>

*Source:* Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coopn & FW

**Contingency plans for farmers to tackle with natural calamities**

†1370. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated agriculture contingency plans for farmers to tackle natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers benefited, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACP) to tackle any eventuality in agriculture sector including horticulture, livestock, poultry, and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



fisheries. These plans provide suitable technological interventions to minimize the losses due to weather aberrations *viz.* droughts, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, heat and cold waves etc. So far, contingency plans for 614 districts of the country have been prepared. State-wise/UT-wise details of contingency plan is available the Statement. (*See below*) The contingency plans are also constantly updated to meet the emerging situations.

(c) The DACP have also been circulated to all State Agricultural Departments. In addition, to bring awareness among the stakeholders and to assess the preparedness, State level inter-face meetings have been organized in the States.

***Statement***

*Details of district level agricultural contingency plans in the States*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of districts for which contingency plan has been prepared
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Gujarat	29
7.	Haryana	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
10.	Jharkhand	24
11.	Karnataka	29
12.	Kerala	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51

1	2
14. Maharashtra	34
15. Manipur	06
16. Meghalaya	11
17. Nagaland	08
18. Odisha	30
19. Punjab	22
20. Rajasthan	33
21. Sikkim	04
22. Tamil Nadu	31
23. Telangana	09
24. Tripura	01
25. Uttarakhand	13
26. Uttar Pradesh	75
27. West Bengal	18
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
TOTAL	614

#### Plantation of Eucalyptus trees under crop diversification

†1371. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as part of crop diversification under actual green revolution in Western Uttar Pradesh, Eucalyptus was included in the Annual Plan 2015-16 without approval of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare;

(b) if so, Government's response thereon;

(c) the amount spent on the plantation of Eucalyptus and areas where they were planted;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is aware that water table in these areas which are already reeling under severe drought condition, will go down further with planting of Eucalyptus trees; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures Government would take in this regard, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Annual Action Plan of Crop Diversification in Original Green Revolution States, as a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Western Uttar Pradesh during 2015-16 including Eucalyptus plantation for utilization of unspent balance of previous years was approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Uttar Pradesh Diversified Agriculture Support Project (UPDASP), Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported to have spent an amount of ₹ 34.433 lakh on plantation of Eucalyptus in the districts of Aligarh, Amroha, Badaun, Bareilly, Bulandsahar, Hapur, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur and Shamli.

(d) and (e) Plantation of Eucalyptus under the scheme as alternate crop to water guzzling paddy is for water logged conditions only.

#### **Mission for co-ordinated growth of horticulture**

†1372. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the mission for co-ordinated growth of horticulture, the details of the facilities provided under this scheme;

(b) whether any specific norms have been fixed in order to include districts/blocks under this mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the total number of districts included under this mission, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-15 for the integrated and holistic development of horticulture sector in the country covering fruits, vegetables,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo through various interventions.

Mission has six component schemes/missions - National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Agro-forestry Bamboo Mission (NABM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. All States including Himalayan States and Union Territories (UTs) are covered under MIDH.

Under MIDH, financial assistance is provided for following major interventions/activities:

- Setting up of nurseries, tissue culture units for production of quality seed and planting material.
- Area expansion *i.e.* Establishment of new orchards and gardens for fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
- Rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards.
- Protected cultivation, *i.e.* poly-house, green-house, etc, to improve the productivity and grow off season high value vegetables and flowers.
- Organic farming and certification.
- Creation of water resources structures and watershed management.
- Bee-keeping for pollination.
- Horticulture Mechanization.
- Creation of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

(b) On this issue consistent view of the department is that while finalizing/identifying districts for inclusion under NHM, a cluster approach for developing potential horticultural crops for ensuring backward and forwarded linkages was adopted. The selection of the district was decided on the comparative advantage of crops based on agro climatic conditions, potential for developing marketing opportunities were taken into consideration. No new districts are being added as this may result in thinning out of already limited resources.

However, there is a provision under NHM scheme for setting up of infrastructure units relating to post harvest management, marketing and other project based activities

in non-NHM districts, provided there is a clear linkage of the units with the horticulture produce. Apart from this, activities for development of horticulture in non-NHM districts can be carried out under other Government schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

(c) State-wise details of the total number of districts included under this mission is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise districts covered under MIDH*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Two (2)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Eleven (11)
3.	Bihar	Twenty Three (23)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nineteen (19)
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	One (1)
6.	Delhi	One (1)
7.	Goa	Two (2)
8.	Gujarat	Fifteen (15)
9.	Haryana	Eighteen (18)
10.	Jharkhand	Seventeen (17)
11.	Karnataka	Thirty (30)
12.	Kerala	Fourteen (14)
13.	Lakshadweep	One (1)
14.	Maharashtra	Thirty Three (33)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Thirty Nine (39)
16.	Odisha	Twenty Four (24)
17.	Punjab	Eighteen (18)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Districts*
18.	Puducherry	Four (4)
19.	Rajasthan	Twenty Four (24)
20.	Tamil Nadu	Twenty (20)
21.	Telangana	Nine (9)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Forty Five (45)
23.	West Bengal	Fourteen (14)
TOTAL		384

\* Subsequent to identification of districts for NHM implementation, some of the NHM districts were bifurcated/merged.

*Note:* Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH): All the districts of North-Eastern and three Himalayan States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir are covered under HMNEH scheme.

### Production of milk

1373. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the details of demand and supply of milk in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- the special emphasis the Ministry is giving to top five-six milk producing States in the country;
- to what extent the Rashtriya Gokul Mission is helping in pushing up milk production in the country; and
- how India is placed in the milk production in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Year-wise details of demand and supply of milk in the country is not available with the Department. However, the State-wise details of milk production in India during last three years is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

- The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing

following dairy development schemes in the country including top five-six milk producing States:

- (i) National Dairy Plan (Phase I)
- (ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (iv) Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations.

(c) "Rashtriya Goukul Mission", a new initiative under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development has been launched for the first time in the country, with a view to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds.

(d) India is the largest milk producing nation since 1998 with milk production of 146 million metric tonnes in 2014-15 contributing to about 18% to the Global Milk Production.

***Statement***

*State-wise milk production during 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13007.08	9656.15	10816.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	43.35	46.07	50.13
3.	Assam	814.52	829.47	843.46
4.	Bihar	7197.06	7774.89	8288.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	1208.61	1231.57	1277.32
6.	Goa	67.81	66.6	54.34
7.	Gujarat	11112.18	11690.57	12262.35
8.	Haryana	7441.67	7901.35	8381.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1150.81	1172.16	1282.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1614.67	1950.93	2273.35
11.	Jharkhand	1699.83	1733.72	1812.38
12.	Karnataka	5997.03	6120.93	6344.01
13.	Kerala	2654.70	2711.13	2649.82

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9599.20	10779.07	12148.37
15.	Maharashtra	9089.03	9542.29	10152.61
16.	Manipur	81.70	82.17	78.97
17.	Meghalaya	82.16	82.96	83.95
18.	Mizoram	15.30	20.49	22.00
19.	Nagaland	80.61	75.69	77.00
20.	Odisha	1861.19	1903.14	1930.47
21.	Punjab	10011.10	10351.41	10774.20
22.	Rajasthan	14573.05	16934.31	18500.08
23.	Sikkim	45.99	49.99	66.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	7049.19	7132.47	7243.53
25.	Telangana	-	4207.26	4442.45
26.	Tripura	129.70	141.23	152.23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24193.90	25198.36	26386.81
28.	Uttarakhand	1550.15	1565.35	1655.81
29.	West Bengal	4906.21	4961	5038.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.21	15.56	15.43
31.	Chandigarh	44.43	44.00	43.18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.00	8.52	8.52
33.	Daman and Diu	0.82	0.82	0.80
34.	Delhi	284.31	280.06	280.83
35.	Lakshadweep	6.07	4.19	3.25
36.	Puducherry	47.25	47.64	48.04
ALL INDIA		137685.89	146313.55	155490.51

\*Include Telangana for the year 2013-14

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments; AHS Unit- Department of AHDF



**Promotion of horticulture**

1374. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by the National Horticulture Board for promotion of horticulture; and

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided by Central Government to various States to promote horticulture in the country during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) National Horticulture Board is implementing following schemes for promotion of horticulture:

- (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops.
- (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce.
- (iii) Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture.
- (iv) Market Information Service for Horticulture Crops.

(b) The State-wise details of the financial assistance provided by Central Government to various States to promote horticulture in the country during the last two years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of the financial assistance provided by Central Government to various States to promote horticulture in the country during 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Amount of funds released under National Horticulture Mission</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.68	55.75
2.	Bihar	17.00	4.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
3.	Chhattisgarh	111.88	77.55
4.	Goa	0.00	2.30
5.	Gujarat	109.47	47.82
6.	Haryana	65.45	50.75
7.	Jharkhand	49.69	25.786
8.	Karnataka	96.08	67.6929
9.	Kerala	40.00	25.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42.22	40.50
11.	Maharashtra	140.00	96.25
12.	Odisha	71.75	54.45
13.	Punjab	58.50	30.35
14.	Rajasthan	42.66	45.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	55.36	58.73
16.	Telangana	45.00	35.25
17.	Uttar Pradesh	37.32	22.00
18.	West Bengal	18.74	28.00
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
20.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
21.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.41	2.50
23.	Puducherry	0.8563	0.50
TOTAL		1068.07	770.1781

**Amount of funds released under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States**

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.77	35.50
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Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
2.	Sikkim	44.50	33.25
3.	Manipur	44.17	35.75
4.	Uttarakhand	32.73	22.50
5.	Tripura	37.00	32.75
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.00	52.00
7.	Nagaland	34.76	17.25
8.	Mizoram	41.00	34.50
9.	Assam	29.09	20.00
10.	Meghalaya	27.60	18.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	42.42	24.494
TOTAL		402.02	325.9940

#### **National Horticulture Mission**

1375. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified only 22 districts in Tamil Nadu for implementation of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the Mission in the remaining nine districts of the State;

(c) whether Government will come forward to implement the Mission in the remaining 9 districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. List of the districts of Tamil Nadu in which NHM is currently being implemented is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) On this issue consistent view of the department is that while finalizing/ identifying districts for inclusion under NHM, a cluster approach for developing potential horticultural crops for ensuring backward and forwarded linkages was adopted. The selection of the district was decided on the comparative advantage of crops based on agro climatic conditions, potential for developing marketing opportunities were taken into consideration. No new districts are being added as this may result in thinning out of already limited resources.

However, there is a provision under NHM scheme for setting up of infrastructure units relating to post harvest management, marketing and other project based activities in non NHM districts, provided there is a clear linkage of the units with the horticulture produce. Apart from this, activities for development of horticulture in non-NHM districts can be carried out under other Government schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RXVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

**Statement**

*List of district of Tamil Nadu under National Horticulture Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sl. No.	Name of District
1.	Coimbatore	12.	Vellore
2.	Dharmapuri	13.	Villupuram
3.	Dindigul	14.	Virudhunagar
4.	Kanyakumari	15.	Thanjavur
5.	Krishnagiri	16.	Perambalur
6.	Madurai	17.	Cuddalore
7.	Pudukottai	18.	Erode
8.	Salem	19.	The Nilgiris
9.	Theni	20.	Ramanathapuram
10.	Tiruchirapalli	21.	Tiruppur
11.	Thirunelveli	22.	Ariyalur

**Decline in sugarcane sowing area**

†1376. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less area was covered under sugarcane sowing in the country in 2015-16 and in 2016-17 too, it has come down approximately by 5.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the expected shortage in sugar production due to declining sowing acreage and whether the prices of sugar is likely to increase in the country, as per the experts; and

(c) the area under sugarcane in the country during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons for decline in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) From 50.67 lakh ha. in 2014-15, area coverage under Sugarcane declined to 49.61 lakh ha. during 2015-16 (3rd Advance Estimates) *i.e.* a decline of 1.06 lakh ha. (2.1%). During the current year *i.e.* 2016-17, sowing of sugarcane is still in progress. However, as per latest trend on the progress of sowing received from State Governments so far, area coverage under sugarcane in 2016-17 (as on 22.07.2016) is lower by about 4.2% as compared to its area coverage during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Sugar production during sugar season 2015-16 (October-September) is estimated at about 250 lakh tonnes. Taking into account the carry over stock of the last season, and expected production during the current sugar season 2015-16, total availability of sugar in the country would be around 340 lakh tonnes which is sufficient to meet the expected demand of sugar for the current sugar season. Further, to prevent holding of sugar stocks and check any artificial price rise, Government has imposed stock holding limit on sugar. In order to conserve the sugar stocks in the country and discourage sugar exports, the Government has imposed 20% basic customs duty on export of sugar. Currently, sugar price is stable.

As per the reports from the State Cane Commissioners, production of sugar in the country during the ensuing sugar season 2016-17 may decline. However, taking into account the current year's production and anticipated carry over stock at the end of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the sugar season 2015-16, total availability sugar in the country is expected to be sufficient to meet domestic requirement for the next sugar season 2016-17.

(c) Details of area coverage under sugarcane in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:

Crop	Area (in lakh ha.)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Sugarcane	49.93	50.67	49.61

\*3rd Advance Estimates.

It is observed that depending upon the rainfall/weather conditions, availability of water in reservoirs, irrigation facilities, resource availability, shift of area to other competing crops etc., there are minor fluctuations in the total area under sugarcane in the country. However, at all India level the overall area under the crop during the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16 has been hovering at around 50 lakh ha.

#### **Protection of fertility and health of soil**

1377. SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regular use of fertilizers and pesticides affects fertility and health of soil, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for protection of fertility and health of soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) studies show that there is no harmful effect of fertilizers and pesticides with recommended doses and judicious use. However, studies point out that imbalance in the use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies in soil. The limiting nutrients do not allow the full expression of other nutrients, thereby, lowering the fertilizer responses and crop productivity.

(b) The Government is promoting adoption of soil test based site specific Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic source

(like, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures like Farm Yard Manure, compost, Vermi-Compost and Green manure) of plant nutrients to ensure judicious use of fertilizers preventing deterioration of soil health.

The Government is implementing following schemes to increase soil fertility and productivity:

(i) Soil Health Management (SHM)

(ii) Soil Health Card (SHC)

Under the Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, soil health cards will be provided to all farm holdings in the country at the interval of two years so as to enable farmers to apply appropriate recommended dosages of nutrients for crop production and improving the soil health and its fertility.

Under Soil Health Management (SHM), assistance is provided to States for setting up/strengthening soil testing labs, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

In addition, the Government is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India' through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. CIPMCs *inter alia*, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. A 'Grow Safe Food' campaign has been initiated to carry the message of safe and judicious use of pesticide.

### **Implementation of NFSM in Rajasthan**

†1378. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan at present which have been selected to be covered under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) for coarse foodgrains; and

(b) whether Central Government plans to cover those districts of Rajasthan under this scheme having more than 66 per cent of sowing area and production of coarse foodgrains (maize), if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) From 2014-15, Coarse cereals component has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been included under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). 12 districts namely Ajmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Jalore, Barmer, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Nagaur, Churu, Sikar are covered under coarse cereals component of NFSM.

(b) As per operational guidelines of NFSM, districts covering 70% of the total coarse cereals area including maize of state have been included under coarse cereals component of NFSM.

#### **MSP for Rajasthan specific crops**

†1379. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to announce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the specific crops of the State of Rajasthan viz. Gwar, Moth, Cuminseeds, Garlic, Isabgol, Castonseeds, Aloe Vera and Heena;

(b) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria being followed to determine the Minimum Support Price and the basis for outlining the criteria, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government does not fix separate MSP for State specific crops.

(c) While determining the MSP, various factors are taken into consideration, such as; cost of production, overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, likely effect of price policy on rest of the economy and rational utilization of natural resources like land and water, so as to evolve in a balanced and integrated price structure in keeping with the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of producers and consumers.

#### **Shrinking of agriculture land**

1380. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land is shrinking in the urban and semi-urban areas across the country due to diversion of such land for non-agricultural purposes, if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc., the agricultural land in the country is gradually declining. As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), total area of agricultural land in the country has marginally declined from 181.96 million hectares in 2011-12 to 181.95 million hectares in 2012-13.

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under the National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural developmental activities, including industrial and construction activities. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible.

To bring additional area under agricultural land, Ministry of Rural Development had been 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 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Government of India is also implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this Mission, all type of land including wastelands/barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and partly such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural practices.

#### **Compensation of farmers affected by drought or unseasonal rains**

†1381. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to make up for the loss of crops to farmers due to unseasonal rains or drought;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the plans of Government to deal with such sudden natural calamities and the present status thereof; and

(c) the new programmes of Government for upliftment of farmers community and the number of persons benefited from it, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) 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.

Financial Assistance to farmers is provided as per the revised norms of assistance for SDRF/NDRF issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, *vide* letter dated 8th April, 2015. In the revised norms, farmers having suffered crop loss of 33% and above are now entitled to receive financial assistance in place of a minimum threshold of crop loss of 50% and above earlier. Further, norms of assistance has been increased by 1.5 times.

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.

During Financial Year 2015-16, memoranda have been received from States seeking financial assistance from NDRF for drought and hailstorm. Financial Assistance approved from NDRF to these States is available in the Statement (*See* below).

Unseasonal Rain is not a calamity notified by the Central Government. However, as per the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) instructions dated 20th March 2015, State-specific disasters within the local context, which are not included in the Government of India notified list of disasters, are eligible for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) subject to a ceiling of 10 per cent of the funds available under the SDRF. This flexibility would be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines.

Important measures taken by the Government to tackle the drought situation include:

- (i) Preparation of contingency plans for 614 districts in the country by Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA).

- (ii) Launching of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani'.
- (iii) Relaxation of 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.
- (iv) Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016.
- (v) Issue of relevant Standing Guidelines by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought. The benchmark for restructuring of loans had been revised by RBI from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management framework.

***Statement***

*Details of assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Drought and Hailstorm in the States*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
<b>During - 2015-16</b>			
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	1540.20
		Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought-K	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought-K	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	3049.36
		Drought -K (Supplementary)	#
		Drought-R	#
5.	Odisha	Drought-K	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought-K	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-K	1304.52
		Drought-R	#

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-K	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought-K	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought-K	1193.41
		Hailstorm	#
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	#
TOTAL			13496.57

K: Kharif

R: Rabi

#: Proposals are at various stages of processing.

#### **Drought in Jharkhand**

1382. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry in the light of the drought condition in Jharkhand for over two years;

(b) whether any special employment generation schemes are proposed for the drought affected areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to waive loans of farmers in such drought affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) 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.

No memorandum on drought was received from Government of Jharkhand during 2014-15. A Memorandum for Drought Kharif was received during 2015-16 seeking

financial assistance from NDRF. Government of India has approved ₹ 336.94 crore to Jharkhand in the wake of Drought Kharif 2015-16. Further, the first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 143.25 crore has been released in advance to the State.

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for all 24 districts in Jharkhand for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic event.

(b) Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to provide additional employment of 50 days, over and above the normal 100 days per household, in the drought affected States. The relaxed norms have been implemented in all the 24 districts of Jharkhand during Financial Year 2015-16.

(c) The 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 including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, etc. The Guidelines have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for restructuring of loans have been revised by RBI from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management framework.

#### **Implementation of recommendations of the Katoch Committee**

1383. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to create a separate Ministry for Pharmaceuticals and Medical devices;

(b) whether Government has implemented any of the recommendations of the Katoch Committee report on the bulk drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) At present, there is no concrete proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, does not arise.

#### **Reduction in prices of fertilizers**

†1384. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of fertilizers have been reduced given the drought situation in the country;

(b) the details of production and demand of fertilizers in the country in the last two years; and

(c) whether the fertilizers subsidy in the country has been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Under NBS Scheme, the subsidy for each P&K fertilizer grade is fixed based on international and domestic prices of Urea, DAP, MOP and Sulphur and the fertilizer companies are required to fix MRPs of these fertilizers reasonably. In line with fall in international prices after notification of NBS rates for the year 2016-17, the Government has decided not to reduce the subsidy rates further and to pass on the benefits to farmers. Accordingly, the prices of P&K fertilizers have come down by ₹ 125/-, ₹ 250/- and ₹ 50/- per 50 Kg. bag of DAP, MOP and Complex Fertilizers respectively.

(b) Production and demand of fertilizers in the country during the last two years are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) As the prices of P&K fertilizers have come down in the International market, the subsidy rates for P&K fertilizers have been reduced for the year 2016-17. The MRP of Urea is statutorily fixed by the Government and the difference of production cost and delivered cost is provided as subsidy.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Production and requirement of Urea, DAP, SSP and Complex Fertilizers during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 in the Country*

(In lakh MT)

Fertilizer Name	2014-15		Fertilizer Name	2015-16	
	Production	Requirement		Production	Requirement
Urea	225.85	306.7057	Urea	244.7500	313.3525
DAP	34.4331	95.9352	DAP	38.2156	102.3420
SSP	42.1600	42.22	SSP	43.3873	46.72
Complex Fertilizers	82.9050	99.8121	Complex Fertilizers	88.0561	105.8851

**Reduction in prices of life saving drugs**

1385. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of life saving drugs the prices of which have been reduced by Government in the recent past;

(b) the percentage of reduction of their prices; and

(c) whether Government is planning to reduce the prices of more life saving drugs in the near future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) "Life Saving drugs" are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) nor in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP, 2012).

However, the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) was adopted as the First Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 for the purpose of price regulation. NPPA fixed the ceiling price of 530 scheduled formulations listed in NLEM-2011 (including medicines for cardiovascular disease/ heart disease, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, cancer and kidney disease) as on 29.02.2016 under NLEM 2011. The details are uploaded on the official website of NPPA ([www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in)). The details of reduction in prices of these scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 (Original Schedule) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

National List of Essential Medicines-2015 was notified as the First Schedule of DPCO, 2013 *vide* notification of Department of Pharmaceuticals dated 10th March, 2016.

The Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 404 scheduled formulations of revised Schedule-I. The details of reduction in prices of these scheduled formulations as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 for formulation of NLEM 2015 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government also capped the MRP of 106 non-scheduled formulations (84 cardiovascular formulations and 22 antidiabetics) under Para 19 of DPCO, 2013. The reduction in prices effected as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to price capping is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The Government has also fixed the retail price of 324 'new drugs' (which fall within the purview of Para 2(u) of DPCO, 2013) under Para 5 of DPCO, 2013, (as on 13-07-2016) since the promulgation of DPCO 2013.

(c) The Government is also engaged in the exercise of fixing the ceiling prices of the remaining scheduled formulations in revised Schedule-I for which market data is available.

**Statement-I**

*Details of reduction in price of Scheduled Medicines with respect to maximum price*

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	126
TOTAL	530



***Statement-II****Details of reduction in price with respect maximum price under NLEM 2015*

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	67
5<=10%	49
10<=15%	51
15<=20%	51
20<=25%	53
25<=30%	38
30<=35%	29
35<=40%	18
Above 40%	48
TOTAL	404

***Statement-III****The % reduction with respect to Highest prevailing MRP under para 19 of DPCO, 2013*

% reduction with respect to highest prevailing MRP	Diabetic	Cardiovascular	Total
1	2	3	4
0 <= 5%	7	10	17
5<= 10%	2	10	12
10<= 15%	1	11	12
15 <= 20%	1	8	9
20 <= 25%	2	12	14
25 <= 30%	2	7	9
30 <= 35%	2	7	9

1	2	3	4
35 <= 40%	1	4	5
Above 40%	4	15	19
TOTAL	22	84	106

### High production cost of fertilizers

1386. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and actual production of fertilizers during the last five years, year-wise, sector-wise and component-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the long standing problems of high production cost of fertilizers especially with regard to the customs duty on import of raw materials;

(c) whether Government is aware that several joint ventures entered into with foreign countries have not been completed; and

(d) the details of the joint venture projects entered into by India during last ten years along with their current status and expected time period for completion, project-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of target and actual production of major fertilizers during last five years, sector-wise and product-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Department of Fertilizers had taken up the matter of reduction of custom duty on import of fertilizer raw materials with the Department of Revenue. However, the same has not been considered by the Department of Revenue.

(c) Before any Joint Venture is established, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is normally signed between two parties. After signing of MoU, due diligence is carried out by both parties to ascertain the feasibility, pricing, supply of raw materials, gas pricing etc. Based on the feasibility study and market dynamics, both parties take decision whether to go ahead with the project or not. Signing of MoU alone is not a confirmation of establishment of a Joint Venture project.

(d) Department of Fertilizers has undertaken Joint Ventures abroad with five countries as given below:

Sl. No.	JV Project - Country	JV participants with equity %	Product and the Project status
1.	Oman India Fertilizer Co. (OMIFCO), Oman	Oman Oil. (OOC-50%), IFFCO (25%) & KRIBHCO (25%)	16.52 Lakh MT of Urea and 2.48 Lakh MT Ammonia. Production started in the year 2006.
2.	ICS Senegal, Senegal	ICS Senegal and IFFCO consortium	5.5 Lakh MT of Phosphoric acid. Production started in 1984 and the offtake agreement is valid till 2033.
3.	JPMC-IFFCO JV, Jordan	JPMC and IFFCO	4.8 Lakh MT of Phosphoric Acid. Commercial production started in December 2014.
4.	IMACID, Morocco	OCP-Morocco, Chambal and TCL-33% each	4.25 Lakh MT of Phosphoric Acid. Production started in 1997-98.
5.	Tunisia-India Fertilizer Company (TIFERT), Tunisia	GCT (Tunisia), CFL (Now CIL) and GSFC (India)	3.60 Lakh MT of Phosphoric Acid. Commercial production started in April 2014.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of the Target and Actual Production of Urea from 2011-12 to 2015-16*

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Plants	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Public Sector:	62.14	62.74	64.44	63.73	68.71	67.74	68.51	69.29	71.43	70.80
Coop. Sector:	60.06	59.19	64.89	66.42	65.26	65.90	65.40	63.51	65.81	69.36
Private Sector:	100.98	97.91	96.43	95.59	100.15	93.52	105.37	93.05	107.20	104.60
TOTAL (Pub. + Coop. + Pvt.):	223.17	219.84	225.75	225.75	234.12	227.15	239.28	225.85	244.44	244.75

*Target and Actual production of DAP from 2011-12 to 2015-16*

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Plants	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Coop. Sector:	9.80	14.92	8.50	19.43	18.60	14.32	17.11	14.05	12.14	16.73
Private Sector:	36.21	24.71	34.62	17.04	35.21	21.79	31.74	20.40	29.57	21.14
TOTAL (Coop. + Pvt.):	46.01	39.63	43.12	36.47	53.81	36.11	48.85	34.45	41.71	37.87

*Target and actual production of complex fertilizers from 2011-12 to 2015-16*

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Plants	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Public Sector:	16.00	13.02	17.00	12.48	14.82	12.20	13.28	13.34	14.97	12.00
Coop. Sector:	33.00	24.58	31.50	14.34	19.40	17.61	23.40	19.28	27.86	22.94
Private Sector:	48.60	40.11	51.37	34.98	46.42	39.32	56.18	45.70	56.86	48.07
TOTAL (Pub +Coop.+ Pvt.):	97.60	77.71	99.87	61.80	80.64	69.13	92.85	78.32	99.69	83.01

**Subsidy benefit on fertilizers not reaching to farmers**

‡1387. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Economic Survey 2015-16, only about one third subsidy given on urea/fertilizers reaches the farmers and two thirds thereof vanishes mid-way, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether benefit of subsidy given on fertilizers which was more than ₹ 72400 crores last year is being taken by fertilizer companies instead of farmers;

(c) if so, the total amount of subsidy given on urea and other fertilizers during last three years;

(d) the details thereof, company-wise, State-wise; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure the benefit of subsidy reaches maximum number of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the Economic Survey 2015-16, Volume I, Chapter 9 only 35% of the urea subsidy percolates down to the intended beneficiaries, small and marginal farmers due to three type of leakages. These leakages include (i) 24% spent on inefficient urea producers (ii) of the remaining, 41% is diverted to non-agricultural uses and abroad (iii) of the remaining, 24% is consumed by larger farmers.

(b) to (e) The MRP of Urea is statutorily controlled by the Government and at present it is ₹ 5360 per tonne (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) *w.e.f* 1st November, 2012. The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and MRP payable by the farmer is given as subsidy to the fertilizer manufacturer/importer by the Government of India. In respect of P and K fertilizers, the subsidy is being paid at a fixed rate based on nutrient content of each grade of subsidized P and K fertilizers. P and K fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix MRP at reasonable level. The companies are also mandatorily required to print MRP and the applicable subsidy of the fertilizer grade on each bag. The MRP printed on the bag does not include the subsidy. Thus, any farmer, who purchases these fertilizers, gets the subsidy automatically. Thus the subsidy is passed on to farmers through the fertilizer companies on account of sale of fertilizers at subsidized rates.

The total amount of subsidy given on urea and other fertilizers during the last three years, company-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise subsidy figures are not available as the fertilizer subsidy is paid directly to manufacturer/importer of fertilizer.

**Statement**

*Details of Company-wise Subsidy on urea and fertilizers released during 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹in crores)						
Sl. No. Sector		Company Name	Imp	Ind	Ind	Total
			P and K	P and K	Urea	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14						
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	16.88	760.70	0.00	777.58
2.	Public	GSFC	368.51	1215.25	200.33	1784.09
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	60.30	1492.63	1552.93
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	0.00	5754.32	5754.32
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	362.95	559.55	1786.14	2708.6
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	189.86	189.86
Total - Public Sector.			748.34	2595.80	9423.28	12767.42
7.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd	342.40	4974.80	4667.33	9984.53
8.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	387.47	0.00	1216.62	1604.09
Total - Co-op			729.87	4974.80	5883.95	11588.62
9.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	1316.82	0.00	2349.65	3666.47
10.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd.	553.26	2546.56	0.00	3099.82
11.	Pvt.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp.	154.65	282.29	0.00	436.94
12.	Pvt.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	4.40	197.48	1119.54	1321.42
13.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Limited	5319.30	0.20	0.00	5319.50
14.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	875.83	0.00	994.75	1870.58
15.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	826.80	1279.18	0.00	2105.9
16.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	307.54	0.00	314.19	621.73
17.	Pvt.	SPIC	0.00	0.00	791.90	791.90
18.	Pvt.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	591.04	813.56	937.77	2342.37
19.	Pvt.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	1086.09	432.91	1263.14	2782.14
20.	Pvt.	HPM Fertilizers	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.40
21.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	625.38	0.00	0.00	625.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Pvt. INDO GULF		296.76	0.00	1388.03	1684.79
23.	Pvt. Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.		282.96	204.44	1221.53	1708.93
24.	Pvt. Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.		41.01	272.90	0.00	313.91
25.	Pvt. KPR Fertilizers Ltd.		52.98	0.00	0.00	52.98
26.	Pvt. SUNFERT		87.73	0.00	0.00	87.73
27.	Pvt. TRANS AGRO		0.67	0.00	0.00	0.67
28.	Pvt. HINDALCO IND LTD.		0.00	351.66	0.00	351.66
29.	Pvt. Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.		0.00	0.00	609.91	609.91
30.	Pvt. Kanpur Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd.		0.00	0.00	202.36	202.36
31.	Pvt. Agrigold Orgasis		4.90	0.00	0.00	4.90
32.	Pvt. SSP UNITS		0.00	1548.22	0.00	1548.22
	<b>Total-Pvt.</b>		12429.52	7929.40	11192.77	31551.69
33.	<b>Intt. On SBA</b>		19.13	0.00	0.00	19.13
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		13926.86	15500.00	26500.00	55926.86
<b>2014-15</b>						
1.	Public Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.		49.83	691.93	0.00	741.76
2.	Public GSFC		63.87	665.76	318.53	1048.16
3.	Public Madras Fertilisers Ltd.		0.00	40.64	1675.85	1716.49
4.	Public National Fertilizers Ltd.		0.00	0.00	6738.94	6738.94
5.	Public Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.		174.48	349.29	2799.18	3322.95
6.	Public Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem Ltd.		0.00	0.00	252.37	252.37
	<b>Total - Public Sector</b>		288.18	1747.62	11784.87	13820.67
7.	Co-op. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.		488.16	3778.86	6980.27	11247.29
8.	Co-op. Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.		305.77	0.00	2336.81	2642.58
	<b>Total - Co-op</b>		3778.86	9317.08	13889.87	793.93
9.	Pvt. Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.		1179.50		3604.79	4784.29
10.	Pvt. Coromandel International Ltd.		275.08	2141.21	0.00	2416.29

1	2	3	8	9	10	11
11.	Pvt. Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp.		28.22	42.31	0.00	70.53
12.	Pvt. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.		0.00	148.72	1285.97	1434.69
13.	Pvt. Indian Potash Limited		3515.31		0.00	3515.31
14.	Pvt. Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.		50.91		1098.19	1149.10
15.	Pvt. Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.		329.68	1080.95	0.00	1410.63
16.	Pvt. Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals		185.08		508.06	693.14
17.	Pvt. SPIC		0.00		1814.82	1814.82
18.	Pvt. Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)		500.56	560.43	1567.91	2628.90
19.	Pvt. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.		516.93	756.57	1533.95	2807.45
20.	Pvt. HPM Fertilizers		26.39		0.00	26.39
21.	Pvt. Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.		504.09		0.00	504.09
22.	Pvt. INDO GULF		0.10		1613.43	1613.53
23.	Pvt. Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.		183.74	149.03	1463.99	1796.76
24.	Pvt. Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.		0.00	353.29	0.00	353.29
25.	Pvt. KPR Fertilizers Ltd.		0.00		0.00	0.00
26.	Pvt. SUNFERT		139.87		0.00	139.87
27.	Pvt. TRANS AGRO		122.96		0.00	122.96
28.	Pvt. HINDALCO IND LTD		0.00	225.90	0.00	225.90
29.	Pvt. Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.		0.00		1052.57	1052.57
30.	Pvt. Kanpur Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd.		0.00		1554.38	1554.38
31.	Pvt. Agrigold Orgasis		26.53		0.00	26.53
32.	Pvt. SSP UNITS		0.00	1015.11	0.00	1015.11
	<b>Total-Pvt.</b>		7584.95	6473.52	17098.06	31156.53
33.	<b>Intt. On SBA</b>		0.24			0.24
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			8667.30	12000.00	38200.01	58867.31



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.			581.28	581.28
2.	Public	GSFC	76.46	549.59	311.13	937.18
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.		49.38	933.28	982.66
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd.			7483.03	7483.03
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	79.04	494.59	3209.01	3782.64
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers & Chem. Ltd.			369.68	369.68
	<b>Total - Public Sector</b>		155.50	1674.84	12306.13	14136.47
7.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	1455.41	3622.46	7080.58	12158.45
8.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	463.13		2935.68	3398.81
	<b>Total - Co-op.</b>		1918.54	3622.46	10016.26	15557.26
9.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	1265.89		2996.01	4261.90
10.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd.	557.10	2047.40		2604.50
11.	Pvt.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp.	35.16	0.00		35.16
12.	Pvt.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.		141.81	1558.47	1700.28
13.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Limited	3422.08			3422.08
14.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	20.21		1016.60	1036.81
15.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	271.25	1032.51	1303.76	
16.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer & Chemicals	225.01		536.34	761.35
17.	Pvt.	SPIC			1137.22	1137.22
18.	Pvt.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	726.40	610.33	1619.97	2956.70
19.	Pvt.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	562.62	591.69	1439.63	2593.94
20.	Pvt.	HPM Fertilizers	0.03			0.03
21.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	454.02			454.02
22.	Pvt.	INDO GULF	2.17		1623.85	1626.02
23.	Pvt.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	234.85	204.14	760.19	1199.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Pvt. Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.				386.54	386.54
25.	Pvt. KPR Fertilizers Ltd.					0.00
26.	Pvt. SUNFERT		41.60			41.60
27.	Pvt. TRANS AGRO		72.60			72.60
28.	Pvt. HINDALCO IND LTD.				430.36	430.36
29.	Pvt. Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.				1433.84	1433.84
30.	Pvt. Kanpur Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd.				1755.49	1755.49
31.	Pvt. Agrigold Orgasis		3.53			3.53
32.	Pvt. SSP UNITS				1226.92	1226.92
	<b>Total-Pvt.</b>		7894.52	6671.70	15877.61	30443.83
33.	<b>Intt. On SBA</b>					0.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		9968.56	11969.00	38200.00	60137.56

### Setting up of new fertilizer plants

1388. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals to set up new fertilizer projects and plants from various companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of the companies/projects, State-wise;

(c) the present status of each of these proposals; and

(d) by when new fertilizer plants are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, at present following new (Greenfield) proposals have been received in the Department of Fertilizers for setting up of new/Green field fertilizer projects:

Company	Projects	Types	State
Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. Panagarh	Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Fertilizers Complex at Panagarh	Private	West Bengal
Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd. (KFCL)	Greenfield Project at Jabalpur	Private	Madhya Pradesh

At present, MATIX is reported to be ready for commissioning, however in the case of KFCL proposal, they have not yet submitted the indicative schedules/plan for setting up of fertilizer plant at Jabalpur as requested by the GAIL for carrying out detailed route survey for gas pipe line connectivity.

(d) The commissioning of new fertilizer plant takes around 3 to 3.5 years from the zero date.

#### **Setting up Petrochemical complexes/hubs**

1389. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up petrochemical complexes/hubs around refineries across the country. If so, the details thereof; and

(b) the estimated investment that would be attracted along with generation of job opportunities consequent upon petrochemical hubs in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is implementing the Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) Policy to promote investments, boost manufacturing and generate employment. Substantial investments by upstream Anchor Units in the Refinery and Cracker Segments are envisioned to lead to other investments in the chemical and petrochemical downstream sectors and ancillary industries. Government of India has approved setting up of four PCPIRs in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam - Kakinada), Gujarat (Dahej), Odisha (Paradeep) and Tamil Nadu (Cuddalore -Nagapattinam). The fully operational PCPIRs envisage investment of ₹ 7.63 lakh crore and 33.85 lakh job opportunities. No other PCPIR is proposed at present.

**Subsidy on chemical fertilizers**

1390. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rising consumption of highly subsidized urea has resulted in the declining consumption of other fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering a revision in prices of urea or undertaking any other efforts to reduce the over-consumption of urea and the imbalanced use of soil nutrients, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current unpaid subsidy bill of the urea sector; and

(d) whether Government plans to cut the subsidy on chemical fertilizers, if so, the details thereof and the timeline for the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Consumption for fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes as given below:-

Products	Per Hectare Consumption (Kg/hectare)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Urea	142.47	151.43	154.68	151.89	155.90
DAP	55.09	52.20	47.20	36.52	38.84
MOP	19.92	15.51	11.40	11.32	14.53
Complexes	49.48	53.24	38.81	36.05	42.16

Source: State Government.

(b) No, Sir. Department of Fertilizers has no proposal to revise the Price of urea.

The Government is promoting adoption of Soil test based site specific Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic source of plant nutrients like bio-fertilisers and locally available organic manures like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Compost, Vermi-Compost and Green Manure to ensure judicious use of fertilizers.

Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme assists all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all 14 crore farm holdings and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle

of 2 years. SHC provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

The Government of India is also promoting the use of Neem Coated urea which has high nutrient efficiency over plain urea.

(c) The details of the unpaid claims in r/o indigenous urea as on 25.07.2016 are as follows:

(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	Nature of Claim	Total
1.	Subsidy (NF+ST) claims	668.79
2.	Other (NF+ST) claims	326.96
3.	Freight claims in hand (Oct. 2015 to June, 2016)	1217.21
4.	5% Balance claims in hand (since Nov., 2012)	1415.79
	TOTAL	3628.75

The details of the unpaid claims in r/o imported urea as on 25.07.2016 are as follows:

(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	Nature of Claim	Total
1.	100% and 98% Adv. Import Cost	459.97
2.	Bal 2% Import Cost	32.34
3.	LP Insp. Charges	1.67
4.	OMIFCO-Penal Interest	0.85
5.	Bal freight	232.51
6.	Bal custom duty	5.00
7.	Ocean freight	4.33
	TOTAL	736.67

(d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to cut the subsidy on chemical fertilizers.

### Fertilizer subsidy

1391. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget estimate for fertilizer subsidy in 2016-17 and the arrear accrued to the industry;

(b) the value of import of urea during the last year;

(c) the quantum of investment received by the sector in the last year;

(d) whether Government plans to increase Urea prices by a fixed percentage every year, if so, the details thereof and timeline for its implementation, if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether the Government plans to introduce Direct Benefits Transfer for fertilizer subsidy to small and medium farmers, if so, the details thereof and timeline for its implementation, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The budget estimate for fertilizer subsidy in 2016-17 and the arrear accrued to the industry is given as under:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Budget estimates	Carry over liabilities
Indigenous Urea	40000.00	23730.00
Imported Urea	15100.00	3107.87
Indigenous P and K Fert.	12000.00	10358.41
Imported P and K Fert.	6999.99	6159.95
City Compost	0.01	0.00
TOTAL	74100.00	43356.23

(b) The value of urea imported during the financial year 2015-16 is US\$ 2087.61 million.

(c) The details of total investment made by respective fertilizer units during 2015-16 is as follow.

(₹ in crores)

Name of Fertilizer Units	Fertilizer covered	Amount
Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizer Limited (RCF)	Urea /NPK	260.72
Southern Petrochemicals Industries & Corporation Ltd. (SPIC)	Urea	17.19
Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.(KFCL)	Urea	27.39
National Fertilizer Ltd. (NFL)	Urea	22.00

(d) No Sir. There is no such proposal.

(e) Yes Sir. As per Government of India decision, DoF is planning to conduct pilot in 8 districts in the coming Rabi Season (2016-17) and another 8 Districts in Kharif Season (2017-18) to capture Authenticated Retailer Sales and Buyer's Details as a precursor to DBT in fertilizer sector.

The feasibility of DBT in fertilizer would be ascertained only after analyzing the result of the pilot. Once the pilot is completed, the Department will evaluate technical and operational challenges and issues. Based on the results of the pilot, DoF will then move ahead with the pan India roadmap of DBT.

#### **Loss of revenue to Government by telecom companies**

†1392. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount Government was supposed to get from licence fee, spectrum usage charges and other amount from telecom companies under Telecom Licencing Policy, 1999 and the basis on which it was calculated, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that telecom companies have paid less fees to Government by understating their income, if so, the loss of revenue caused to Government by it and the action taken against these companies, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As per the clause 19 of UASL (Unified Access Service License) the Gross revenue is defined as:

**19.1 Gross Revenue:**

- The Gross Revenue shall be inclusive of installation charges, late fees, sale proceeds of handsets (or any other terminal equipment etc.), revenue on account of interest, dividend, value added services, supplementary services, access or interconnection charges, roaming charges, revenue from permissible sharing of infrastructure and any other miscellaneous revenue, without any set-off for related item of expense, etc.

**19.2** For the purpose of arriving at the "Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)" the following shall be excluded from the Gross Revenue to arrive at the AGR:

- I. PSTN related call charges (Access Charges) actually paid to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers within India;
- II. Roaming revenues actually passed on to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers; and
- III. Service Tax on provision of service and Sales Tax actually paid to the Government if gross revenue had included as component of Sales Tax and Service Tax.

Thus the basis of calculation of licence fees of the company is Gross revenue. Department of telecom has collected License fees of ₹140281.12 crores and Spectrum Usage Charges ₹ 47374.81 crores since 1999-2000 to 31.03.2016. The details are as per the table below:-

Year	LF collection (₹in crores)	Spectrum Usage Charges (₹in crore)
1	2	3
1999-2000	211.17	47.53
2000-01	475.99	76.19
2001-02	3466.85	197.34
2002-03	4811.88	386.47
2003-04	5785.68	408.96



1	2	3
2004-05	6708.49	956.38
2005-06	6513.23	1215.94
2006-07	7016.59	1970.66
2007-08	8831.45	2863.82
2008-09	10887.80	3253.22
2009-10	10121.58	3511.08
2010-11	10296.51	2985.17
2011-12	11385.93	4803.59
2012-13	11441.83	4388.23
2013-14	12979.27	6237.02
2014-15	14203.11	6831.28
2015-16	15143.76	7241.93
TOTAL	140281.12	47374.81

In addition to the above collection; department issued demands for ₹ 22233.61 crores for license fees and ₹ 5353.88 crores for Spectrum Usage Charges as on 31.03.2016.

(b) Yes, department conducted special audit in 2009 and on the basis of Special Audit demands of ₹ 1847 Crores & ₹ 1118.54 crores as licence fees and Spectrum Usage Charges were raised against five major telecom companies. These demands are *subjudice*. As per CAG report No. 4 of 2016; the six major telecom companies have under reported the revenue by 46045.75 crores of rupees. The demands on the basis of CAG report are being issued taking into account License agreement and pronouncements of judicial fora.

#### **Internet connectivity in villages**

1393. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that despite its campaign of Digital India, several villages in the country do not possess internet connectivity and the ones which possess, have extremely poor internet speeds;

(b) the number of villages which are not connected with internet connectivity in the country, especially in West Bengal, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the expected time limit by which each and every village in the country is expected to get high speed internet connectivity; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve the poor internet speed provided to the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project, renamed as BharatNet, which is one of the pillars of Digital India Programme, is planned to establish a network infrastructure by connecting all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media for providing high speed broadband connectivity by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis.

The project is planned to be implemented in three phases. Under first phase of the project, 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to be connected by laying underground OFC by March, 2017. Under second phase, connectivity will be provided to remaining 1.5 lakh GPs in the country using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media, by December, 2018. A state-of-the-art future-proof network, including fibre between districts and blocks with underground OFC in ring architecture for 5G services and Internet of Things era is planned to be completed by 2023. The State-wise status of BharatNet as on 16.07.2016 is given in Statement-I (See below).

State-wise and district-wise details of villages in the country without internet connectivity are not available. Telecom Service Area-wise rural subscriber base of Internet as on 31st March, 2016 as submitted by Service providers to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is, however, given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***State-wise status of NOFN (BharatNet) as on 16.07.2016*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Gram Panchayats (GP)-Phase-I	Pipe laid (kms.)	Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid (in kms)	No. of GPs where OFC laid	No. of GPs lit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1013	2003	1887	707	156
2.	Bihar	5202	7948	6947	2607	215
3.	Chhattisgarh	2110	5217	4997	1693	602
4.	Haryana	6090	5698	5538	3497	168
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	624	253	240	103	0
6.	Karnataka	5599	10305	10579	5195	3099
7.	Kerala	977	720	826	1129	1129
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10516	20415	18298	6242	193
9.	Maharashtra	12055	16057	13443	5872	272
10.	Punjab	6128	5608	5230	4006	0
11.	Rajasthan	6967	14604	13765	4212	316
12.	UP (East)	14474	19721	14919	6528	150
13.	UP (West)	8040	11108	7187	3190	131
14.	Uttarakhand	1767	1782	1430	808	184
15.	West Bengal	2713	2547	2402	810	7
16.	Andaman and Nicobar	69	0	0	0	0
17.	Chandigarh	12	18	19	12	12
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	256	594	100	22	0
19.	Nagaland	743	1935	758	170	0
20.	Manipur	24	71	73	24	0
21.	Mizoram	163	448	93	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tripura	1021	1511	1311	593	79
23.	Meghalaya	638	1086	263	76	0
24.	Gujarat	5735	7061	5423	2479	139
25.	Puducherry	98	82	92	98	101
26.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1913	19	0	0
27.	Telangana	2097	4162	3692	1648	106
28.	Odisha	3388	5341	4494	1808	122
29.	Jharkhand	1388	2900	2700	1062	161
30.	Himachal Pradesh	283	235	128	44	0
34.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0
36.	Goa*	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		100200	151343	126853	54635	7342

\*All the GPs of Goa are already connected with Optical Fibre.

### Statement-II

State-wise Telecom Service Area-wise Rural Internet Subscriber Base as on  
31st March, 2016 (In Millions)

Telecom Service Area	Rural Subscriber Base
Andhra Pradesh	9.13
Assam	3.22
Bihar	8.87
Delhi	0.94
Gujarat	6.05
Haryana	2.97
Himachal Pradesh	1.75
Jammu and Kashmir	1.85

Telecom Service Area	Rural Subscriber Base
Karnataka	5.54
Kerala	5.58
Kolkata	0.55
Madhya Pradesh	6.25
Maharashtra	9.75
Mumbai	0.28
North East	1.97
Odisha	3.36
Punjab	4.71
Rajasthan	7.00
Tamil Nadu	6.85
UP (East)	11.22
UP (West)	6.48
West Bengal	7.64
TOTAL	111.95

**Audit of fee and charges received under Telecom Licensing Policy, 1999**

†1394. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an audit of licence fee, spectrum usage charges and other amount being received from private companies was made by CAG under Telecom Licensing Policy, 1999, if so, the details of profit or loss incurred by Government on the basis of audit report;

(b) the action plan envisaged by Government to recover the outstanding amount with interest and penalty from private companies, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is not satisfied with the audit by CAG and has directed to get the audit done by other institution or group, if so, the details of reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) CAG has conducted the audit of six telecom companies for financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10. CAG has submitted its report No. 4 of 2016. The report is being considered taking into account License terms and conditions and orders of various judicial fora.

(b) The demands are being raised after recalculation taking into account CAG report 4 of 2016; previous demands; terms and conditions of license agreement etc.

(c) CAG and department of telecom have the independent powers to audit the telecom companies. CAG conduct the audit of licensees under Comptroller and Auditor General (duties; powers and conditions of service) Act 1971. Department of telecom has the powers to conduct audit and/or special audit as per the clause 22.5 and 22.6 of the Unified Access Service License or equivalent clauses in other licenses. Both audits are independent of each other.

#### **Recruitment of Gramin Dak Sevaks**

1395. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to recruit more Gramin Dak Sevaks to handle the increased financial burden on the Department of Posts, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) how these Gramin Dak Sevaks will help to increase the banking/financial penetration in rural/semi-urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no plan to recruit more Gramin Dak Sevaks to handle the increased financial burden on the Department of Posts. The existing strength of Gramin Dak Sevaks is sufficient to handle the increased financial work of the Department of Posts.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **MTNL broadband speed in INA Colony**

1396. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MTNL provides 8 Mbps speed (or higher speed through optical fiber cables) broadband connection to individuals in and around INA Colony, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what are the impediments and by when these facilities would be available for people residing in Government colonies in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has reported that laying of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) involves large investment. Upgradation/ augmentation of network is a continuous process and the same is done by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) keeping in view the techno-economical considerations. MTNL has reported that in absence of firm demand of a critical mass for high speed broadband connection on optical fiber in and around INA colony of 8 Mbps speed, business cause is not made out.

#### **Postal and telephone internet services**

1397. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government for postal and telephone internet services annually during last three years;

(b) the income from these services during these years;

(c) the amount spent for upgradation of their technology/quality of service;

(d) the reasons for complaints persisting against both the services among people; and

(e) the action taken by Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Call drop problem**

1398. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a solution has been found for the call drop problems;

(b) if not, what has been contributing to the phenomenon and whether it is unique to India;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to address the issue in the near future; and

(d) whether Government would consider cancelling license of telecom companies that fail to end call drop problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) The calls on mobile phones which, due to technical reasons, get cut off before the speaking parties had finished their conversation and before one of them has hung up, are classified as dropped calls. This is a universal phenomenon. Call drop in wireless network cannot be eliminated completely. However, this parameter should be within the limits specified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Call Drop in wireless network can occur due to antenna related problems, Radio interference, inadequate radio coverage and spectrum, change in traffic pattern, Poor Radio Frequency (RF) optimization etc. Quality of service standards are laid down for call drop in India, as well as in other countries.

In accordance with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, TRAI has prescribed Standards for Quality of Service (QoS) for Wireline, Cellular Mobile and Broadband Services to be complied by telecommunication service providers in all licensed areas across the country. The current mandated benchmark for Call Drop by TRAI is 2 per cent on monthly average basis for a given Licensed Service Area (LSA) where the country has 22 LSAs in all. Further, any Cell with Traffic Channel (TCH) Blocked Rate more than 3 per cent (per cell site) is treated as bad cell whose performance is meant to be improved. TRAI undertakes assessment for compliance to above-said Regulations mainly by two means: (1) Quarterly Reports, on self-declaration basis from the service providers, and (2) Independent Service Drive-tests on sample basis in different cities at different intervals. Results from the exercises are regularly published by TRAI on their website. As per the performance monitoring reports for the quarter ending December, 2015 and March 2016, submitted by service providers for 2G and 3G services, it is seen that for "call drop rate/Circuit Switch Voice drop rate (benchmark - less than or equal to 2%)" only BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited) in North East Service area has not met the benchmark for this parameter in 2G services and number of instances of non-compliance has increased from 2 in December, 2015 to 3 in March, 2016 for 3G services, whereas for the parameter "worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop rate (benchmark - less than or equal to 3%)", the instances of non-compliance have come down from 39 in December 2015 to 27 in March, 2016 for 2G services and from 18 in December, 2015 to 15 in March, 2016 for 3G services for this parameter. TRAI has been pursuing with service providers for improving Quality of



Service and in this regard regular interactions are held with the service providers. TRAI has also engaged independent agencies for auditing and assessing the quality of service and surveys are being done regularly through independent agencies to assess the customer perception of service. The results of the audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys are published for the information of stakeholders, which also force the service providers to improve the quality of service. Wherever the quality of service benchmarks are not met, TRAI has also been imposing financial disincentives on service providers, for failure to comply with the benchmarks, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

The Department of Telecommunications has also been pursuing with service providers for improving Call Drop scenario and in this regard regular interactions were held with the service providers. In addition to the above, the Government has taken steps to resolve the issues raised by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and as a result the Ministry of Urban Development has agreed to permit installation of mobile towers/ in-building solutions in the Government buildings under their control subject to structural safety and payment of appropriate Licence fee by the TSPs. Such mobile towers/ in-building solution shall be a shared facility for all TSPs. As on 15th July 2016, allotments for installation of 18 towers in Delhi have been processed and lead operators have been asked to install such towers. In addition, two mobile BTSs and one pole mounted BTS have been installed in Parliament House and 06 mobile BTSs have also been installed in the Lutyens Zone, Delhi (New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)'s jurisdiction), which are shared by multiple operators.

At the National level, the TSPs has expanded their network and also added BTSs in their network to improve the Call Drop scenario. This can be seen from the status of 2G/ 3G network infrastructure of service providers for last four quarters (June 2015, September 2015, December 2015 and March 2016), which is attached as Statement (*See below*).

The Government is reviewing the situation of Call Drop from time to time and at present there is no plan to take extreme steps like cancellation of the licenses of TSPs.

**Statement**

*The status of 2G/3G network infrastructure of service providers for last four quarters*

Service Provider	BTS / Node-B as on 30.06.2015				BTS/Node-15 as on 30.09.2015			
	3G	2G	CDMA	Total	3G	2G	CDMA	Total
Bharti	51005	144927	0	195932	55946	146771	0	202717
RTL	4411	16228	0	20639	4411	16014	0	20425
RCL	5906	31411	21417	58734	5927	31097	21074	58098
Voclafone	35723	131001	0	166724	38754	131928	0	170682
BSNL	27136	77575	11189	115900	27851	78286	11112	117249
Idea	32421	115357	0	147778	38012	118980	0	156992
Tata	11282	43261	13303	67846	11910	43285	12997	68192
Aircel	11748	47056	0	58804	12020	47711	0	59731
MTNL	1454	2110	275	3839	1438	2107	275	3820
Sistema Shyam	0	0	8249	8249	0	0	8222	8222
Telenor	0	23589	0	23589	0	23594	0	23594
Quadrant	0	2235	13	2248	0	2293	13	2306
Videocon	0	5067	0	5067	0	5084	0	5084
TOTAL	181086	639817	54446	875349	196269	647150	53693	897112

  

Service Provider	BTS/Node-B as on 31.12.2015				BTS/Node-B as on 31.03.2016			
	3G	2G	CDMA	Total	3G	2G	CDMA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bharti	60865	148181	0	209046	90627	150893	0	241520
RTL	4519	6401	0	10920	4982	6450	0	11432
RCL	5997	30787	20645	57429	6231	30783	19934	56948
Vodafone	40298	133248	0	173546	54440	136202	0	190642
BSNL	28587	79027	11060	118674	29660	80004	11010	120674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Idea	44901	122215	0	167116	48928	126571	0	175499
Tata	12471	42745	12978	68194	13113	43384	12867	69364
Aircel	14928	48831	0	63759	16255	49540	0	65795
MTNL	1440	2112	243	3795	1441	2114	0	3555
Sistema Shyam	0	0	8214	8214	0	0	8166	8166
Telenor	0	24112	0	24112	0	24575	0	24575
Quadrant	0	2376	13	2389	0	2394	13	2407
Videocon	0	5070	0	5070	0	5102	0	5102
TOTAL	214006	645105	53153	912264	265677	658012	51990	975679

BTS - Base Transceiver Station; Node-B - BTS for 3G Services

RTL - Reliance Telecom Limited;

RCL-Reliance Communication Limited;

BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited;

MTNL - Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

### **TRAI Myspeed app**

1399. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has launched TRAI Myspeed, a mobile App through which consumers can check the speed of internet connection on their smartphones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telecom operators allege that the regulator had conducted selective drive tests to determine instances of call drops; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that TRAI has maintained its stance saying that the area of drive tests were selected in consultation with the operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has launched a mobile App named "TRAI My Speed". This application allows customers to measure their data speed experience and sends the results to TRAI. The application captures and sends coverage, data speed and other network information along with device and location of the tests. The app does not send any personal user information. All results are reported anonymously.

This app is available for both Android and iOS platforms. The app could be downloaded from the mobile seva App store.

(b) and (c) TRAI, through agencies appointed by it, has also conducted Independent Drive Tests in Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Darjeeling and Sikkim, Bhopal, Ranchi, Trivandrum and Ahmadabad during May-June 2016. The telecom operators had expressed certain concerns about the methodology used for such drive tests and the selection of the drive test routes. These concerns of the telecom operators were discussed and explained to them in a number of meetings held in TRAI. Also clarifications were issued to the telecom operators in this regard. Further, TRAI has also facilitated participation of one representative of the telecom operators in these drive tests.

#### **Postal life insurance for villagers and farmers**

1400. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Department is unable to extend the facilities of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) to villagers;

(b) if so, how many such villagers are not able to utilize the services of the PLI; and

(c) whether there is any special provision to provide PLI to the small and the marginal agricultural farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Department of Posts is already providing life insurance cover to all villagers permanently residing in rural areas, with particular emphasis on weaker sections and women workers, through Rural Postal Life Insurance since 24.03.1995.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **112 as universal emergency number**

1401. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved 112 as universal emergency number; and

(b) if so, the details and timeline of its nationwide implementation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes Sir, 112 as universal (Single) emergency number has been approved by Government of India.

(b) The project will be operated by respective state and Union Territory Governments under the supervision of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. Information regarding timeline is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**APP developed by TRAI to report unwanted calls**

1402. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that tele-callers are circumventing do-not-disturb rules and finding new ways and means to call customers;

(b) whether it is a fact that TRAI has come out with an App to help customers report any unwanted calls;

(c) whether the version is available on all operating systems such as Android, iOS, Windows, etc.; and

(d) if not, by when they are going to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Sir, TRAI has laid down a framework for regulating Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) in 2010, which came into effect from September, 2011. Regulations have been reviewed periodically to tighten the regulatory framework to address these issues. With the steps taken, the UCC complaints have decreased from 44000 per week in September, 2011 to 3460 in 2nd week of July, 2016. From the complaints received by service providers regarding receipt of UCC, it is seen that, mostly subscribers without getting themselves registered with TRAI as a Telemarketers are violating the provisions of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 by sending UCC to customers registered in the National Customer Preference Register for not receiving such communications. However, upon receipt of complaint, the Regulation provides for disconnection of all telecom resources and blacklisting of name and address of such subscriber for two years and during such period he will not be allowed to take any telephone connection.

(b) Yes, TRAI has developed a mobile App "DND Services" to help customers report any unwanted calls by easy registration of UCC Complaints to the

service providers. With this App, the customer can also check the status of his complaint.

(c) and (d) Presently the App is developed for android platform. Development of the App for other platforms is a continuous process.

**Beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Scheme in Rajasthan**

†1403. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security scheme in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government, keeping in view the adverse situation in Rajasthan, plans to revise the number of beneficiaries under this Scheme, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise percentage coverage of rural and urban population, determined, under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) for receiving subsidized foodgrains, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) There is no proposal to revise coverage for any specific State/UT as State/UT-wise coverage has been determined by the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) using a uniform methodology on the basis of 2011-12 NSSO Household Consumption Expenditure Survey data.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise percentage coverage of population under NFSA*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.96	41.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.31	51.55
3.	Assam	84.17	60.35
4.	Bihar	85.12	74.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.25	59.98
6.	Delhi	37.69	43.59

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban
7.	Goa	42.24	33.02
8.	Gujarat	74.64	48.25
9.	Haryana	54.61	41.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.23	30.99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.55	47.10
12.	Jharkhand	86.48	60.20
13.	Karnataka	76.04	49.36
14.	Kerala	52.63	39.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	80.10	62.61
16.	Maharashtra	76.32	45.34
17.	Manipur	88.56	85.75
18.	Meghalaya	77.79	50.87
19.	Mizoram	5.29	5.62
20.	Nagaland	79.83	61.98
21.	Odisha	82.17	55.77
22.	Punjab	54.79	44.83
23.	Rajasthan	69.09	53.00
24.	Sikkim	75.74	40.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	62.55	37.79
26.	Telangana	60.96	41.14
27.	Tripura	74.75	49.54
28.	Uttar Pradesh	79.56	64.43
29.	Uttarakhand	65.26	52.05

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rural	Urban
30.	West Bengal	74.47	47.55
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.94	1.70
32.	Daman and Diu	26.66	56.47
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.83	1.60
34.	Lakshadweep	35.30	33.56
35.	Chandigarh	38.54	47.26
36.	Puduchery	59.68	46.94
	ALL INDIA	75.00	50.00

#### Online monitoring of FCI

†1404. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on any plan to bring the wastage of foodgrains at zero level during storage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard so far;
- (c) whether Depot-online service has been started for monitoring the functions of Food Corporation of India (FCI); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to make all depots of FCI online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government has drawn action plan to keep the damages and storage loss to bare minimum. Major action points in this regards are as under:

1. Foodgrains are procured for Central Pool by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/agencies conforming to uniform specifications formulated by the Government and are stored in covered godowns as well as in CAP (cover and plinth).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



2. Efforts are made to minimize storage of foodgrains in CAP storage and not to use unscientific (katcha) plinths.
3. Damage Monitoring Cells have been setup at Districts/Regional/Zonal levels in FCI to monitor quality of stocks regularly and to reduce damages.
4. In order to increase covered storage capacity, Government formulated Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies. A capacity of 134.83 Lakh tons has been completed as on 30.06.2016 under this scheme. Government has approved the action plan for construction of 100 lakh tons silos across the country in a phased manner.
5. Steps taken for safe storage and preservations of foodgrains to avoid damage during storage are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Depot Online System was launched on 17th March, 2016. As on 20.07.2016, depot online system has been operationalised in 377 depots of FCI.

***Statement***

*Details of steps taken for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains*

- (i) All godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in CAP storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels. Following Checks and Super checks are conducted in the godowns by FCI to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage.
- (a) Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistant.
  - (b) Monthly inspection by Manager (QC)
  - (c) Quarterly inspection by AGM (QC)
  - (d) Super Checks by Regional, Zonal and FCI Hqrs Squads.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (xi) Installation of CCTV Camera in the depots and barbed wires fencing of boundary walls, provision of street lights in the godowns/complexes and proper locking of the sheds.
- (xii) Security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards and Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of stocks.
- (xiii) Deployment of State Armed Police has been done at vulnerable depots/godowns in the prone area.
- (xiv) Security Inspection as well as surprise checks of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.

#### **Rise in prices of oilseeds and pulses**

†1405. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to control the prices of pulses and oilseeds keeping in view the fast increase in their prices in the country; and
- (b) by when the prices of pulses and oilseeds would be made affordable to common man?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The requisite details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The prices of pulses and oilseeds are affected by various factors *viz.* shortfall in domestic production due to adverse weather conditions, increase in demand because of rise in population, rise in per capita income and change in food habits among others, etc. The prices of major pulses except Chana dal have moderated over the month. Details of prices are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*The steps taken to control the prices of pulses and oilseeds*

**(A) Pulses**

1. Approved creation of buffer stock of pulses for effective market intervention and designated agencies have procured around 1.75 lakh MT of pulses through domestic procurement and imports. 5000 MT of Tur were also imported during 2015.
2. The Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mozambique for import of pulses Tur and other pulses on Government-to-Government (G2G) basis.
3. Released Tur and Urad from the buffer stock to States/UTs/Central Agencies at subsidized rates for its retailing by them at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg
4. To boost production of pulses, largest increase in MSP (including bonus) raised for Kharif crop of 2016-17 season has been accorded to Tur and Urad and Moong.
5. 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.
6. About 1.38 lakh tonnes of pulses seized from 14,612 raids and disposed off 1.27 lakh tonnes either by auction or other means permitted under EC Act, 1955
7. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has banned new contracts in Chana to dampen speculative activities in Chana and in respect of running contracts in Chana disallowed taking fresh positions to reduce speculative activities.

8. Export of all pulses is banned except Kabuli channa and up to 10,000 MTs in Organic pulses and Lentils.
9. Import of pulses are allowed at zero import duty.
10. Stock limit on pulses extended till 30.9.2016.
11. Set up a mechanism for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization etc. amongst the concerned agencies.
12. Strict vigilance by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to prevent importers from mis-using the facilities of Customs Bonded Warehouse facility

**(B) Edible Oils/Oilseeds**

1. Export of edible oils in bulk is prohibited except coconut oil and other edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs is permitted with a minimum export price of USD 900 per MT.
2. MSP increased regularly for various rabi and kharif oil seeds.
3. Imports of oilseeds are under OGL with an import duty of 30 per cent since 1 January, 2003, which was reduced from 35 per cent.

**Statement-II**

*Details of the prices of major pulses and Oilseeds*

*(A) Prices of Pulses and Major Edible oils*

Items	All-India Daily Average Retail Price (₹/kg)								
	Price	1	3	6	1	% Variation over			
	As on	Month	Months	Months	Year	1	3	6	1
	27-07- 2016	Ago 27-06- 2016	Ago 27-04- 2016	Ago 27-01- 2016	Ago 27-07- 2015	Month	Months	Months	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gram Dal	98.38	83.07	71.77	67.38	60.06	18.43	37.08	46.01	63.8
Tur/Arhar Dal	137.97	140.36	142.3	144.13	98.72	-1.7	-3.04	-4.27	39.76
Urad Dal	149.68	153.49	148.02	138.79	98.48	-2.48	1.12	7.85	51.99
Moong Dal	96	98.27	101.14	104.59	98.75	-2.31	-5.08	-8.21	-2.78
Masoor Dal	86.24	84.55	82.82	82.91	82.98	2	4.13	4.02	3.93
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	134.58	133.17	126.91	122.8	121.18	1.06	6.04	9.59	11.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mustard Oil (Packed)	109.73	108.39	107.14	111.27	102.22	1.24	2.42	-1.38	7.35
Vanaspati (Packed)	74.87	74.44	72.76	71.62	74.13	0.58	2.9	4.54	1
Soya Oil (Packed)	82.99	81.84	83.41	82.04	82.75	1.41	-0.5	1.16	0.29
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	95.67	97.16	96.78	97.66	92.81	-1.53	-1.15	-2.04	3.08
Palm Oil (Packed)	68.51	68.81	69.83	63.43	65.44	-0.44	-1.89	8.01	4.69

*Source:* States/UTs Civil Supplies Deptts.

**(B) Prices of Major Oilseeds**

Oilseeds	Prices of Major Oilseeds in ₹/MT			Variation in %	
	22nd July, 2016	22nd June, 2016	Average July, 2015	1 month	1 year
Groundnut	55,500	53,500	50,481	3.74	9.94
Soyabean	37,500	38,000	33,856	-1.32	10.76
Rapeseed/Mustard	51,650	48,200	45,775	7.16	12.83
Sunflower	57,000	56,000	35,731	1.79	59.53

*Source:* The Solvent Extractors' Association of India

**Sale of crops by farmers below the MSP**

†1406. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers have to sell their wheat below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) because Government purchase of wheat does not remain systematic in several States during the season of crop arrival, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that farmers have to sell pulses and oilseeds crops below the MSP due to lack of guarantee of purchase from Government, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is a Uniform Policy for procurement by Government Agencies across the country. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India (GOI) are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market *i.e.* to private trader/ anyone.

(b) During the Kharif and current Rabi seasons the procurement of pulses from the farmers is being done by Government Agencies at market rates which are much above the MSP rates announced by the GOI.

Government of India has included FCI as a Central Nodal Agency along with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) for procurement of pulses and oilseeds. GOI has set a target of procuring 50,000 ton of pulses from Kharif crop 2015-16 and 1,00,000 ton pulses of Rabi crop in RMS 2016-17.

To meet this objective FCI, NAFED, SFAC were mandated by GOI to procure pulses at market price and maintain buffer stock under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme.

#### **Lower sugar production in 2016-17 season**

1407. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed 20 per cent duty on export of raw sugar-white or refined sugar, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether sugar export was just becoming viable with recent spurt in global prices but 20 per cent export duty will make that unviable, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government wants to conserve sugar domestically in view of expected fall in its production in 2016-17 sugar season, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether country's export had started falling due to strengthening of local prices on expectations of lower output in coming season, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has imposed customs duty @ 20% on export of raw, white and refined sugar *vide* Department of Revenue Notification No. 37/2016-customs dated 16.06.2016.

(b) Currently, global sugar price is hovering around 535 USD per MT which

translates to about ₹ 34000 per MT at factory gate as against domestic ex-mill price of ₹ 34000 per MT in the coastal States. On imposition of 20% customs duty, export of sugar will be costlier by about more than ₹ 6500 per MT making it commercially unviable.

(c) Yes, Sir. In anticipation of expected fall in sugar production during 2016-17 sugar season, Government imposed customs duty to discourage export and conserve stocks of sugar in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. Due to strengthening of ex-mill prices of sugar in the range of ₹ 3350-3450 per quintal in coastal States and imposition of 20% customs duty, there has been hardly any exports of sugar.

#### **Setting up of food godowns and storage units**

1408. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial, technological and logistic support for setting up of food godowns and storage units, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for setting up of such food godowns and storage units in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the various methods adopted by the centre to procure, protect and distribute food products and other essential commodities through public distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme, godowns are constructed through private investors, CWC, SWCs which are hired by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for a guaranteed period of 10 years. A capacity of 134.83 Lakh MT (LMT) has already been constructed under this scheme.

A Viability Gap Funding (VGF) model under PPP mode is also being used for construction of steel silos on FCI land. Under this model, there is a provision for providing 20% of the project cost as Viability Gap Funding by the Ministry of Finance, GOI. The party which quotes minimum amount of grant (VGF) or offers highest premium to FCI in their bid is selected for undertaking the project.

Under Plan scheme, funds are being provided to FCI and State Governments for construction of godowns, specifically in the North Eastern Region and a few other States, where PPP mode was not found to be practical. As on 30th June, 2016, a total capacity of 1.14 Lakh MT in North East and 0.20 Lakh MT in other than North East has been completed.

(b) No VGF has been provided as yet under Silo project of FCI.

In case of godowns constructed by FCI under plan scheme, funds are released to FCI for all States in lump-sum as equity and not State-wise. The year-wise details for last 5 years are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Funds released to FCI		
	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilized*
2012-13	23.28	23.28	30.36
2013-14	3.00	3.00	41.96
2014-15	86.84	86.84	77.47
2015-16	68.39	67.70	37.31
2016-17	52.00	-	-
TOTAL	233.51	180.82	187.10

\* includes carried forward funds.

The details of funds released year-wise and State-wise to State Governments for construction of godowns in the last five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Paddy, wheat and coarse grains are procured for public distribution system. Procurement operations are undertaken by FCI and various State agencies in the mandi/purchase centers. Foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications (quality criteria) are procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP). At present there are two systems of procurement namely Decentralised and Non-Decentralised. Under Non-Decentralised procurement system, the foodgrains are procured by FCI directly or through the State Government agencies and taken into stock by FCI. Under Decentralised procurement system, procurement is done by the State agencies and only the surplus foodgrains over the State's requirement is taken over by FCI for dispatch to other regions.

Foodgrains procured are stored scientifically in godowns and their quality is checked periodically. Necessary curative/preventive treatments like fumigation and spraying of insecticides is done to maintain quality and to avoid loss due to pests/rodents.

FCI releases food grains to the States/Union Territories (UT) as per the allocation issued by the Government of India from time to time. Records of quantity and quality are maintained during such transfer of stocks. The responsibility of distributing foodgrains to the identified beneficiaries rests with the respective State/UT Government.



**Statement***The details of funds released to State Governments year-wise and State-Wise for the last five years*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
		Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released
1.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	1.64	-	-
3.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Tripura	8.00	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.67	0.67	10.50	10.50	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.11	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Nagaland	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		10.00	10.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	4.98	11.61	11.61	4.00	-	-	1.64	1.64	-	-

(₹ in Crore)

**Scheme to supply foodgrains completely free-of-cost**

1409. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to make available foodgrains completely free-of-cost to the country's poorest of the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which has come into effect from 5.7.2013, two-third of the population is entitled to receive highly subsidized foodgrains @ ₹ 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarsegrains. Eligible households under the Act are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 5 kg per person per month for the priority category and 35 kg per household per month for AAY households.

**Demand by States for increasing quota of pulses**

1410. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from State Governments to increase their quota of Arhar and Urad dal in order to control the price rise of these two pulses;

(b) if so, the names of States along with their demands;

(c) whether Government has issued order to stop export of these two pulses at present and at the same time encourage import of more Arhar and Urad dal to check further rise in their prices, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government plans to take against black marketeers and hoarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no specific quota of States for pulses from the buffer stock. Allocation to States/UTs is based on factors including specific demand from States. The details of the demand from States is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present, there is a ban on export of all pulses except for Kabuli chana and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils. Imports of pulses are allowed at zero duty.

(d) The steps include strict enforcement of the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential (PBMMSE) Act, 1980; strict vigilance by the Government to prevent importers from mis-using the facilities of Customs Bonded Warehouse facility; setting up of a Group of Officers for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization; extension of stock limit on pulses, etc.

***Statement***

*Details of demand of pulses received from States/UTs*

(Figures in MT)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tur		Urad
		Total	Monthly	Total
1.	Chhattisgarh	5000		
2.	Maharashtra	28038	7000	
3.	Andhra Pradesh		5000	2000
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		340	340
5.	Karnataka	5000		
6.	Telangana#	15000		
7.	Gujarat		6500	
8.	Haryana			1000
9.	Tamil Nadu	10000		5000
10.	Bihar		16500	
11.	Rajasthan	1000		1000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5000		
13.	Sikkim			80
14.	Himachal Pradesh			200
15.	Nagaland	5000		

#: Additional demand of 7746 MT of Tur for drought affected districts.

**Distributing foodgrains through PDS in drought affected areas**

1411. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Supreme Court order directing drought affected States to provide foodgrains at PDS outlets; and

(b) whether drought affected States have issued orders for food distribution through PDS outlets, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In the Writ Petition(C) No. 857 of 2015 filed by Swaraj Abhiyan against the Union of India & Ors., Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 13.05.2016 has directed to provide foodgrains to all households in the drought affected States in terms of National Food Security Act (NFSA) and that no household in a drought affected area shall be denied foodgrains as required under the Act only because the household does not have a ration card.

Under the NFSA, responsibilities for identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries lie with the concerned State Government. Accordingly, above directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court were communicated to the State Governments for compliance. Based on the requests received from the States for additional allocation of foodgrains for drought relief and as per the demand made by the States, Government of India has allocated a total quantity of 30.89 lakh tons of foodgrains during 2015-16 and 2016-17 to the States for drought relief.

**Implementation of NFSA**

1412. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 51 per cent of eligible beneficiaries have been identified under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), if so, by when the identification process will be completed;

(b) whether CAG report on Preparedness for Implementation of NFSA states that there is inadequate number of rakes for transporting foodgrains, inadequate number of godowns and some of them are unfit for usage, if so, the measures Government has taken to improve this situation, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government, has a mechanism in place to ensure that States properly implement the NFSA, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Food Security Act (NFSA) is being implemented in 34 States/UTs covering more than 73 crore persons, against total coverage of 81.34 crore envisaged under the Act.

(b) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report has mentioned about availability of rakes being short of requirement and need for augmenting and upgrading the existing storage facilities. Measures taken by the Government in this regard are as follow:

- (i) Food Corporation of India (FCI) plans rake movement on a monthly basis taking into consideration availability of foodgrain stock in surplus regions, demand from deficit region, likely procurement, vacant storage capacity etc., in order to ensure availability of sufficient foodgrains in the depots of recipient regions.
- (ii) As on 30.06.2016, storage capacity of 816.24 lakh tons was available for storage of Central Pool stocks against stock levels of 495.95 lakh tons. To meet regional storage requirements, capacity augmentation is being done through Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme on need basis. A capacity of 134.83 lakh tons has been created as on 30.06.2016. To address storage requirements of North Eastern States, FCI has constructed 1.33 lakh tons storage capacity under Plan scheme in the last 4 years. An action plan for construction of steel silos has also been approved for storage of wheat and rice in bulk.
- (iii) Maintenance of FCI godowns is taken up on regular basis to keep them storage worthy.

(c) Main responsibility for implementation of NFSA rests with States/UTs. However, implementation of the Act is reviewed/monitored on a regular basis through meetings/conferences with States/UTs at various levels.

#### **Rise in prices of food items**

1413. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether food prices remain high despite Government's best efforts;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken to rein in food prices; and

(c) the further steps Government is taking to make food prices affordable to all sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) During last one month, All India Average Retail Prices of wheat in cereals, Tur, Urad and Moong dal in pulses, Mustard, Soya, Sunflower and Palm Oil in edible oil and Tomato in vegetables have declined while there has been increase in the prices of Gram in pulses, Potato and Onion in vegetables. Prices of other commodities were either stable or have shown marginal increase, details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Details of the Steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise of food items is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the prices of food items in the country*

**All India Average Retail Price (₹/Kg.)**

Commodity	Price as on 22.7.2016	1 Month ago 22.6.2016	% Variation over 1 Month
1	2	3	4
Rice	27.41	27.12	1.07
Wheat	23.36	23.56	-0.85
Atta (Wheat)	24.99	24.78	0.85
Gram Dal	97.25	81.43	19.43
Tur/Arhar Dal	138.22	139.37	-0.83
Urad Dal	150.47	152.54	-1.36
Moong Dal	96.56	97.95	-1.42
Masoor Dal	85.96	83.72	2.68
Sugar	39.87	39.67	0.5
Milk (per ltr.)	40.56	40.44	0.3
Groundnut Oil	134.82	132.85	1.48
Mustard Oil	108.59	109.25	-0.6
Vanaspati	74.54	74.34	0.27

1	2	3	4
Soya Oil	81.7	82.77	-1.29
Sunflower Oil	95.35	97.55	-2.26
Palm Oil	68.12	69.86	-2.49
Potato	23.09	21.89	5.48
Onion	17.02	16.13	5.52
Tomato	40.42	46.76	-13.56

*Source:* State Food and Civil Supplies Department.

#### ***Statement-II***

*Steps taken by the Government to improve the availability and to contain prices of essential food items*

#### **General Measure:**

1. National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of States and UTs in charge of Food and Consumer Affairs, on prices of food items was held on 21.5.2016 at New Delhi to take steps to keep prices of essential commodities including Pulses, Edible Oil etc. 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 Finance Minister, 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:****Pulses**

6. Export of all pulses is banned except Kabuli channa and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils.
7. Import of pulses are allowed at zero import duty.
8. Stock limit on pulses extended till 30.9.2016.
9. MSP raised for kharif pulses of 2016-17 for Tur, Urad and Moong as well as for Rabi pulses of Gram and Masoor for season 2015-16.
10. Government has approved creation of buffer stock of pulses for effective market intervention. Procurement of around 1.75 lakh tonnes have already been made toward building the stock.
11. Government has released around 39,274 MT of pulses from the buffer stock (consisting of Tur and Urad) to States/UTs at subsidized rates for retailing by them at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg to improve availability and stabilise prices.
12. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has banned new contracts in Chana to dampen speculative activities in Chana and in respect of running contracts in Chana disallowed taking fresh positions to reduce speculative activities.
13. Strict vigilance by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to prevent importers from mis-using the facilities of Customs Bonded Warehouse facility.
14. Setting up of a Group of Officers for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization etc.
15. About 1.38 lakh tonnes of pulses seized from 14612 raids and disposed of 1.27 lakh tonnes either by auction or other means permitted under EC Act, 1955.

**Edible Oils**

16. Export of edible oils in bulk is prohibited except coconut oil and other edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kg. is permitted with a minimum export price of USD 900 per MT.
17. MSP (including bonus) increased for various rabi and kharif oil seeds.



**Procurement of wheat by FCI**

1414. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat in the years 2014 and 2015, and the estimated production in 2016;

(b) the quantity of wheat procured by FCI at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the quantum of buffer stock available; and

(c) the quantity of wheat exported in the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the value in US dollars of wheat exports of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The production of wheat in the years 2014 and 2015, and the estimated production in 2016 is as under:-

RMS (Rabi Marketing Season)	Production (in LMT)
2014-15	958.5
2015-16	865.3
2016-17*	940.4

\* As reported by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare as per 3rd Advance Estimates of 2015-16 (crop year) dated 09.05.2016.

(b) The quantity of wheat procured by FCI along with State Government agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) during last three years and current year is as under:

RMS	Wheat (in LMT)
2013-14	250.92
2014-15	280.23
2015-16	280.88
2016-17	229.30

The stock of wheat in Central Pool as on 01.07.2016 is 301.81 lakh MT against the stocking norms of 275.80 lakh MT.

(c) The quantity of wheat exported in the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the value in US dollars of wheat exports of India is as under:

Year	Quantity (in MTs)	Val. (in Million US \$)
2013	6426589	1886.7
2014	4098202	1156.5
2015	748597	191.1

#### **Import of Tur dal from Mozambique**

1415. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to buy Tur dal from Mozambique for the next five years at the support price plus additional transportation cost;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the Mozambique Government, if it can supply Tur dal for the next five years on a Government-to-Government basis; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to receive a response from the Mozambique Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mozambique for import of pulses on Government-to-Government (G2G) basis. The MOU aims at promoting the production of Pigeon Peas/Tur and other pulses in Mozambique through active cooperation between the two countries by encouraging progressive increase in the trading of these pulses, with the objective of doubling the trade in pulses in five years.

#### **Online procurement system in FCI**

1416. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI has decided to follow an online system, equipped with detailed information about farmers getting Minimum Support Price (MSP) for rice;

(b) if so, whether FCI would be able to track timely payment of MSP to farmers, thus bringing in transparency in grain procurement mechanism;

(c) whether FCI has informed States to adopt online system by capturing all the information about farmers well in advance; and

(d) whether the purpose of this online procurement system is also to integrate the same with FCI's depot online work currently being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has decided to develop an online procurement system for registration of farmers and procurement of foodgrains. This system will send alerts through short message service (SMS) to the registered farmers on date of procurement, location of procurement center, weight of foodgrains procured and details of online payment made to the farmer for his procured foodgrains. Thus, the system will enable FCI to track payment to farmers and bring transparency in grain procurement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh have already started e-procurement of foodgrains. A national workshop on e-procurement was held at Bhopal on 5th & 6th April, 2016 in which 16 States had participated. States have been told to adopt the Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh model or develop their own systems for online procurement operations.

(d) Yes Sir, It is envisaged that the online procurement system would be integrated into the FCI's Depot Online System.

**Distribution of food items under National Food Security Scheme  
and Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

1417. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purpose of the National Food Security scheme is to provide adequate food items to the eligible families at affordable prices;

(b) the quantity of food items given to the priority households, per head, per family and at what prices under this Scheme;

(c) the quantity of food items given under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), per family, per head and at what prices; and

(d) how the availability of food items under AAY and National Food Security scheme is comparable, quantity-wise and price-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no scheme called National Food Security Scheme. However, objective of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) is to provide food security to people by ensuring access to food at affordable prices.

(b) to (d) Coverage for receiving subsidized foodgrains under NFSA is under two categories —households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority households. Priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month and households covered under AAY are entitled to 35 kg per family per month. Issue prices applicable to both the categories are the same, *i.e.* ₹ 21- per kg for wheat and ₹ 3/- per kg for rice. Entitlement of AAY under NFSA has been protected at the same level as under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System, both in terms of quantity and prices.

#### **Rise in price of sugar**

1418. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether price of sugar has increased sharply in the months of June and July, 2016 in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the price of M-31 sugar in wholesale markets of Delhi in the months of June and July, 2016;
- (c) the steps taken to check rise in price of sugar; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to make sugar available at nominal rates to the residents of Delhi through Mother Dairy and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The retail price of sugar in Delhi has increased by about ₹ 2 per kg in the months of June-July 2016 and currently the prices are in the range of ₹ 40-41 per kg.

(b) Wholesale price of M-31 Sugar in Delhi market in the month of June and July (up to 22nd July 2016) were in the range of ₹ 3690 to 3890 per quintal.

(c) To keep a check on rise in price of sugar, the Central Government has imposed stock holding and turnover limits on sugar for 6 months. Further, Government has imposed custom duty @20% on export of sugar to conserve stocks in the country and ensure its availability at reasonable prices.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Overstocking of foodgrains by FCI**

1419. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the surplus grain stock maintained by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has consistently been more than the buffer stock norms, at

huge costs in the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government to avoid such overstocking and related costs;

(c) the total quantity and proportion of extra grain targeted for sale in the open market and the current status of these efforts; and

(d) whether Government would distribute overstocked grains to needy households through PDS or other schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The stock maintained in Central Pool by Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been normally more than the buffer stock norms.

(b) and (c) The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool is dependent upon production and procurement of foodgrains besides offtake which may fluctuate based on the crop production and market situation in a particular season.

To offload the surplus stock in the Central Pool over and above the stocking norms, Government of India (GOI) has been making special adhoc additional allocations to the States/UTs from time to time.

Further, FCI sells wheat and rice in the open market under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) (Domestic) through e-tender. For the year 2016-17, a target of 65-75 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) has been set for sale of wheat by FCI out of Central Pool under the OMSS (D). A target of 20 lakh MT of Grade 'A' rice has also been kept for sale under OMSS (D) during 2016-17. A quantity of 8.81 LMT of wheat and 0.26 LMT of rice have been sold under OMSS (D) as on 27.07.2016.

(d) GoI has already made an additional allocation of 12.99 LMT wheat and 6.66 LMT rice over and above the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA) allocations as drought relief during 2016-17. GOI has also made *ad hoc* additional allocations to States/UTs to meet out their additional requirement as well as to release surplus stock of foodgrains held in the Central Pool.

### **Reopening of the Super Bazar**

†1420. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Super Bazar at Connaught Place in New Delhi has been lying closed for many years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that at present its building is in a dilapidated condition and there are apprehensions that it might collapse any time;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to reopen the Super Bazar; and

(d) if so, by when, and if not, whether it would handover this place to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The six-storey building of Super Bazar at Connaught Place was allotted by NDMC on license basis. All six floors of the building are lying vacant and are not in a good condition.

(c) and (d) The matter of the Super Bazar was *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India since 2005. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* their order dated 29.03.2016 placed Super Bazar under liquidation. The Official Liquidator Super Bazar has been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to take action in accordance with the provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 which has since begun.

#### **Distribution of pulses at subsidized rate through PDS**

1421. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are providing pulses at subsidized rates through Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and pulse-wise and the rate at which pulses are being distributed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that States are finding it difficult to procure pulses for this purpose because of fluctuations in their price; and

(d) if so, the steps that will be taken by the Ministry to assist States in procuring pulses for distribution through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Government allocates foodgrains (Rice, Wheat and Coarsegrains) to all States and Union Territories (UTs) for distribution through PDS. However, some States/UTs have reported a distribution of pulses through Public Distribution System (PDS), details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*). There is no plan of Government of India to provide pulses at subsidized rates through PDS.

**Statement***Details of pulses distributed by State Governments through PDS outlets.*

(as on 31.12.2015)

Sl. No.	State	Type of Pulses	Qty. allotted per family per month	Issue price per kg.	Scheme operational since
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Red Gram Dal	1kg.	₹ 50/- per kg	June 2008
2.	Chhattisgarh	Chana (in schedule areas)	2 Kg.	5/-	June, 2011
		Dal (in non-schedule areas)	2 Kg.	10/-	May, 2013
3.	Haryana	Pulses (Chana Dal & Sabut masur inter changeable)	2.5 kg. per ration card (SBPL, BPL & AAY)	20/- per kg	August, 2013
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Moong Whole	1 Kg per ration card having 5 and above family members per month	49.99/- per kg	1.4.2007
		Dal Urad	1kg per ration card per month to all		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			ration card holders	34.99/- per kg	
		Dal Chana	1kg per ration card having 3 and above family members per month	25/- per kg	
5.	Punjab	Pulses	0.5 kg per member to a max. of 2.5 kg per family	20/-	15.08.2007
6.	Rajasthan	Green Moong Dal	As per demand	73/- per kg	Feb. 2013
7.	Tamil Nadu	Tur Dal	1 kg.	30/-	2007
		Urad Dal	1 kg.	30/-	2007
8.	Telangana	Redgram Dal	1 kg pack per card per month	50/-	April, 2013
9.	Daman & Diu	Dal	-	-	-



**Purchase and distribution of foodgrains**

1422. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the foodgrain production during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 in the country;
- (b) how much grains did Government purchase for stocking and distribution during these years;
- (c) the amount paid to farmers as price of these foodgrains during these years; and
- (d) the quantity of foodgrains distributed to people during these years as part of food security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b)) The production and procurement of rice, wheat and coarse cereals during marketing year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The amount paid to farmers as Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat, paddy and coarse grain during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given as Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government of India (GoI) supplies rice and wheat under various schemes to the States/UTs. The responsibility of distributing the same to the identified beneficiaries rests with the respective State/UT Government.

The lifting of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

(Figs. in lakh MTs)

Year	Wheat	Rice
2013-14	220.74	294.15
2014-15	229.24	355.74
2015-16	245.30	320.46

**Statement-I**

*Details of the production and procurement of rice and coarse grain during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(figures in Lakh Metric Ton (LMT))

Year	KMS 2013-14		KMS 2014-15		KMS 2015-16	
	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production*	Procurement**
Paddy (in terms of rice)	1066.45	318.45	1054.80	320.40	1036.10	341.35
Jowar	52.8	Neg	55.4	0.14	54.5	0.29
Bajra	87.4	0.00	92.5	0	91.8	0.05
Maize	222.6	12.16	242.6	3.15	241.7	0.23
Ragi	15.7	0.15	19.8	1.36	20.6	2.04
Small Millets	4.4	0.00	4.3	0.00	3.9	0.00
Barley	17.5	0.00	18.3	0.00	16.1	0.00

The production and procurement of wheat during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Year	RMS 2013-14		RMS 2014-15		RMS 2015-16	
	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production*	Procurement**
Wheat	935.01	250.92	958.49	280.23	865.26	280.88

\* As reported by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare as per final Advance Estimates of 2015-16 (marketing year) dated 09.05.2016

\*\* As on 26.07.2016

**Statement-II**

*Details of the MSP of paddy, wheat and coarse grain for last three years*

(₹ Per Quintal)

Year	Rabi Crop		Kharif Crop						
	Wheat	Paddy		Jowar (Maldandi)	Jowar (Hybrid)	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Barley
		Common	Grade 'A'						
2013-14	1350	1310	1345	1520	1500	1250	1500	1310	980
2014-15	1400	1360	1400	1550	1530	1250	1550	1310	1100
2015-16	1450	1410	1450	1590	1570	1275	1650	1325	1150

**Implementation of NFSA by State Governments**

1423. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring implementation of the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) by State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of States that have implemented the NFSA and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated in the Union Budget for distribution of foodgrains and the details of utilization of such funds by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is reviewed/monitored on a regular basis through meetings/conferences with States/UTs at various levels.

(b) NFSA is being implemented in 34 States/Union Territories (UTs). State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the Act is given as Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Funds are allocated in the budget of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for food subsidy to meet the difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their sales realization at Central Issue Prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Details of food subsidy allocated and released during the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Subsidy	
	Allocated	Released
2013-14	89740.02	89740.0
2014-15	113171.16	113171.16
2015-16	134919.00	134919.00
2016-17*	130334.61	60932.99

\* As on 20.07.2016

For providing Central assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure towards intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under NFSA, the Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 was notified in August, 2015 and for the first time budget allocation was made in 2015-16. The amount of ₹ 279.01 lakh provided in Revised Estimates (2015-16) was fully released. During the current year, an allocation of ₹ 250000 lakh has been made, out of which ₹ 86341.63 lakh has been released. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered under NFSA*

(as on 26.07.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of beneficiaries covered under NFSA (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.21
3.	Assam	251.35
4.	Bihar	857.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.77
6.	Delhi	72.73
7.	Goa	5.20
8.	Gujarat	338.47
9.	Haryana	126.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.13
12.	Jharkhand	259.41
13.	Karnataka	401.93

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	529.61
15.	Maharashtra	700.17
16.	Manipur	21.19
17.	Meghalaya	21.40
18.	Mizoram	6.67
19.	Nagaland	4.33
20.	Odisha	318.92
21.	Punjab	141.45
22.	Rajasthan	446.62
23.	Sikkim	3.77
24.	Telangana	191.62
25.	Tripura	25.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1436.07
27.	Uttarakhand	61.94
28.	West Bengal	552.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.55
30.	Chandigarh	2.10
31.	Daman and Diu	1.0246
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.82
33.	Lakshadweep	0.22
34.	Puducherry	5.82
TOTAL		7364.40

**Statement-II**

*Details of Central assistance released to States/UTs for meeting expenditure towards intra-state movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount (₹ in lakh)
<b>2015-16</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4.55
2.	Chandigarh	31.11
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.79
4.	Daman and Diu	12.63
5.	Delhi	35.03
6.	Goa	56.4
7.	Lakshadweep	13.89
8.	Mizoram	31.72
9.	Sikkim	89.89
TOTAL		279.01
<b>2016-17</b>		
1.	Bihar	24007.21
2.	Assam	4500.00
3.	Tripura	800.00
4.	Karnataka	16400.00
5.	Maharashtra	15000.00
6.	Rajasthan	25634.42
TOTAL		86341.63

**Rise in prices of pulses, vegetables and other commodities**

1424. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that steep rise in prices of pulses, vegetables and other commodities has made the lives of common men in the country miserable, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to control the rising prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) During last one month, All India Average Retail Prices of wheat in cereals, Tur, Urad and Moong dal in Pulses, Mustard, Soya, Sunflower and Palm Oil in Edible oil and Tomato in Vegetables have declined while there has been increase in the prices of Gram in pulses, Potato and Onion in Vegetables. Prices of other commodities were either stable or have shown marginal increase, details are given in Statement-I. *[Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1413 Part (a)]*

(b) Details of the steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise of food items are given in Statement-II. *[Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1413 Part (b) and (c)]*

**Transparency in PDS**

†1425. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken several steps during the last two years to make Public Distribution System (PDS) transparent and consumer friendly, which are showing positive results, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government has fixed any target to ensure leakage proof PDS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

initiated implementation of Component-I of the scheme for End-to-End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations, which comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, online allocation, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Besides, Central Government has also asked States/UTs to opt for any of the two models of Direct Benefit Transfer - Cash transfer of food subsidy into the bank account of beneficiaries or fair price shop (FPS) automation, which involves installation of Point of Sale (PoS) device at FPS, for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions. The cash transfer of food subsidy is being implemented in 3 UTs on pilot basis namely Chandigarh, Puducherry w.e.f. 1.9.2015 and partially in Dadra & Nagar Haveli w.e.f. 1-3-2016. For remaining areas, States/UTs have been requested to expedite the pace of Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation. Government aims to provide automation facilities in 3 lakh Fair Price Shops by March, 2017 out of total 5.32 lakh FPSs. The details showing the progress made so far given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Status of progress made so far relating to End-to-End Computerization of TPDS operations*

(as on 19.07.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs	Online Allocation of Foodgrains	Computerization of Supply-chain Management	Trans- parency Portal	Online Griev- ance Redressal	Toll Free Help- line Numbers	Opera- tional ePoS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	100%	33%	S. Andaman	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	28,942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	1.57%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0
4.	Assam	100%	-	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
5.	Bihar	100%	0.06%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
6.	Chandigarh	100%	95%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	DBT (Cash)
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	11,815
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	74%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	90%	Implemented	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	51



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Delhi		100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	34
11. Goa		100%	95%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
12. Gujarat		100%	77%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,000
13. Haryana		100%	88%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	20
14. Himachal Pradesh		100%	95%	-	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir		100%	62%	UptoTSOs	-	Yes	-	Yes	0
16. Jharkhand		100%	93%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,198
17. Karnataka		100%	91%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes	3,878
18. Kerala		100%	95%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
19. Lakshadweep		100%	97%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		100%	69%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	22,401
21. Maharashtra		100%	87%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	93
22. Manipur		100%	0.37%	Partial	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
23. Meghalaya		100%	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
24. Mizoram		100%	0.39%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
25. Nagaland		100%	0.41%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
26. Odisha		100%	66%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	32
27. Puducherry		100%	95%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	DBT (Cash)
28. Punjab		100%	93%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	-	0
29. Rajasthan		100%	100%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	24,647
30. Sikkim		100%	69%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	20
31. Tamil Nadu		100%	18%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	11,313
32. Telangana		100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,545
33. Tripura		100%	91%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes	25
34. Uttar Pradesh		100%	46.76%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
35. Uttarakhand		100%	66%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	8
36. West Bengal		100%	57%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
		100%	60.49%	25*	15	36	32	35	1,24,026

\*States/UTs with partially implementation of Online Allocation (Andaman and Nicobar, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur) are also counted in summary.

**Profit margin on sale of vegetables**

1426. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that prices of vegetables get increased even upto five times when they reach retail markets from mandi/wholesale market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken by Government to tackle the problem;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on fixing the maximum profit margin by capping the price margin of vegetables; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when the maximum profit margin of vegetables is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the study conducted by AGRIWATCH, the difference in wholesale and retail prices in metros for potato and onion were higher in Delhi and Mumbai as compared to Chennai and Kolkata. The difference between retail and wholesale prices may be due to various factors such as number of intermediaries in supply chain, transportation cost, loading/unloading expenses, grading/sorting, wholesaler's margin, wastages during movements/weighing, location of retail shop, fixed overhead expenses of retailers and margins of retailers etc. The Government has launched National Agricultural market (e-NAM) on 14th April, 2016 with the objective to reduce the difference between wholesale and retail prices, induce competition and transparency in sale transactions through integration of mandis to e-NAM portal. This would facilitate on-line trading of agricultural produce and help reduce the supply chain in the physical marketing of agricultural commodities in the Mandi system.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

**Indian call centres perpetrating imposter frauds**

1427. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US authorities have charged Indian call centres of perpetrating various imposter frauds targeting Americans and duping them into sharing personal financial details;

(b) whether the Indian industry body, NASSCOM, has responded to the charges by Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of US and assured them of stern preventive action against the Indian call centre imposters;

(c) whether FTC and NASSCOM have jointly planned to hold law enforcement workshops in four major cities in India this summer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has reported that between January 2015 and August 2015, 23,709 complaints filed under the "tech support scams" category, with reported consumer loss of more than USD 5 million. FTC has further stated, "Our law enforcement experience indicates that many tech support scams originate from call centers located in India."

(b) NASSCOM has been working closely with US FTC over the last few years to address the growing threat of deceptive and unlawful telemarketing in India. NASSCOM-Data Security council of India (DSCI) and FTC have hosted two meetings in India with the relevant stakeholders from India, US and Canada. First meeting was held on July 30, 2014 in New Delhi and next meeting on September 9, 2015 in New Delhi. Indian industry led by NASSCOM-DSCI has also participated in the meeting organized by FTC in the US.

(c) According to NASSCOM, no joint workshop with FTC is planned this summer. However, NASSCOM-DSCI have been organising cyber and forensic training workshops for law enforcement officers across the country.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Villages without mobile connectivity**

†1428. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 55,000 villages in the country do not have mobile connectivity as yet;

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the plans of Government to provide mobile connectivity in these villages and time-limit set for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) 5,41,939 villages out of total 5,97,608 villages in the country are already covered with mobile services leaving only 55,669 villages, *i.e.*, 9.31%, without coverage. (State-wise details of uncovered villages given in the Statement (*See* below). Mobile coverage to balance uncovered villages is likely to be provided in a phased manner over a period of five years.

The Department has taken several measures for expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in rural and remote areas as given below:

- (i) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER): On 10.09.2014, the Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER). The Project envisages providing mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER. The estimated cost of implementation is ₹ 5336.18 crore. The Project would be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The tenders for setting of towers have already been floated.
- (ii) Mobile Communication Services in LWE affected areas: 2199 mobile towers are being set up in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States with a total estimated cost of ₹ 3567.58 crore. 2056 mobile towers are operational as on 18.07.2016.
- (iii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands: Telecom Commission has given 'in principle' approval on 07.11.2014 for Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan including provision of mobile connectivity for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands with a total estimated investment of ₹ 221.05 crore, which consists of the following components:
  - (a) ₹ 91.16 crores for providing 2G (voice) coverage in uncovered villages.
  - (b) ₹ 9.40 crores for providing seamless 2G (voice) connectivity along NH.
  - (c) ₹ 20 crores for augmentation of OFC Network.
  - (d) ₹ 100.49 crores for augmentation of satellite system.

## (iv) Provision of Mobile Services in Himalayan and Border States:

Work for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) in respect of 4752 uncovered villages in Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 2138 villages Border States (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana) has been entrusted to M/s Telecom Consultations India Limited (TCIL).

***Statement****State-wise list of uncovered villages relating to mobile connectivity*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of inhabited villages	No. of uncovered villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16335	3812
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	2886
3.	Assam	25372	2885
4.	Bihar	39073	2534
5.	Chhattisgarh	19567	4041
6.	Goa	320	65
7.	Gujarat	17843	1275
8.	Haryana	6642	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	2416
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6337	460
11.	Jharkhand	29492	5949
12.	Karnataka	27397	0
13.	Kerala	1017	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	5926
15.	Maharashtra	40959	4792
16.	Manipur	2515	610

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	6459	2389
18.	Mizoram	704	258
19.	Nagaland	1400	137
20.	Odisha	47675	10398
21.	Punjab	12168	91
22.	Rajasthan	43264	770
23.	Sikkim	425	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	15049	113
25.	Telangana	10347	1009
26.	Tripura	863	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	97814	266
28.	Uttarakhand	15745	1876
29.	West Bengal	37469	487
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	684	190
31.	Puducherry		0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5
33.	Daman and Diu		1
34.	Lakshadweep		1
TOTAL		597608	55669

#### Employment under India BPO promotion scheme

†1429. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to open call centres in small cities and rural areas to enhance employment under India BPO Promotion Scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent on this Scheme in the first phase and the maximum subsidy planned to be given on per BPO seat; and

(c) the number of BPO seats aimed to be created in small cities and rural areas under this Scheme and the total number of cities and rural areas of Maharashtra where call centres are planned to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Under Digital India programme, the Government has approved India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) for employment generation and balanced regional growth of IT/ITES sector across the country, with an outlay of about ₹ 493 crore with Capital and various Incentive Support of upto ₹ 1 lakh/seat. About 48,300 BPO seats have been planned with distribution across State(s)/UT(s) including the State of Maharashtra based on population percentage as per Census 2011, excluding metro cities, which includes their urban agglomeration viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi-NCR, and Pune and States of North East Region (NER). The details of State-wise allocation of BPO/ITES seats is given in the Statement (*See below*). For selection of companies under IBPS, online bidding, through Request For Proposal (RFP) document was published by the implementing agency *i.e.*, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous Society of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology on 30.04.2016 with last date of bid submission as 08.07.2016. The details of the scheme are available at [www.deity.gov.in/ibps](http://www.deity.gov.in/ibps)

***Statement***

*State-wise BPS BPO seats distribution across State(s)/UT(s) based on population  
% as per Census 2011*

State/UT	Population	Population %	Seats by population %	Seats Rounded- off to nearest hundred
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	493,86,799	4.56	2,189	2200
Bihar	1040,99,452	9.61	4,615	4600
Chhattisgarh	255,45,198	2.36	1,132	1100
Goa	14,58,545	0.13	65	100
Gujarat	604,39,692	5.58	2,679	2700

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana*	230,44,841	2.13	1,022	1000
Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	0.63	304	300
Jammu and Kashmir	125,41,302	1.16	556	600
Jharkhand	329,88,134	3.05	1,462	1500
Karnataka*	525,95,898	4.86	2,333	2300
Kerala	334,06,061	3.09	1,481	1500
Madhya Pradesh	726,26,809	6.71	3,219	3200
Maharashtra*	889,10,077	8.21	3,941	3900
Odisha	419,74,218	3.88	1,861	1900
Punjab	277,43,338	2.56	1,230	1200
Rajasthan	685,48,437	6.33	3,039	3000
Telangana*	274,44,644	2.53	1,214	1200
Tamil Nadu*	634,51,020	5.86	2,813	2800
Uttar Pradesh*	1991,69,960	18.39	8,827	8800
Uttarakhand	100,86,292	0.93	447	400
West Bengal*	771,63,579	7.13	3,422	3400
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	0.04	17	100
Chandigarh	10,55,450	0.10	47	100
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	0.03	15	100
Daman and Diu	2,42,911	0.02	11	100
Lakshadweep	64,429	0.01	3	100
Puducherry	12,47,953	0.12	55	100
TOTAL	10828,23,931	100.00	48,000	48,300

*Note*

1. Total 48,000 seats have been distributed based on population percentage among States/UTs as per Census 2011, and then rounded-off to nearest 100.

2. Minimum seats support for a State/UT = 100

3. \*Population of all the States of North East Region and Urban Agglomeration Population of certain cities [Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi-NCR, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune] is subtracted from the respective State's Population and subsequently from overall population of country.



**Indian and foreign e-commerce companies**

1430. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian e-commerce companies are faltering at the hands of intense competition from foreign e-commerce companies which are able to deploy cash and technology from US to India and thus, threatening India's Digital India and Start-up India programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) in such a situation, whether Government has any plan to implement policies that enable and nurture local digital talent to have a level playing field with global companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir, as per NASSCOM Strategic Review, 2016 Indian e-Commerce market is nearly USD 16.7 Billion and is growing at a Compound Annual Growth rate of more than 25% since last 5 years. The entry of global e-commerce players has definitely brought competition in the Indian e-commerce marketplace however domestic players are also growing.

(b) Government has notified FDI policy guidelines for e-commerce on 29th March, 2016. As per these guidelines, 100% FDI in Business to Business e-commerce and 100% FDI in market place model of e-commerce through automatic route is allowed. Through these FDI norms, many foreign investors/foreign e-commerce companies have invested in Indian e-commerce companies. Also, NIELIT an autonomous society of Ministry of Electronics and IT has introduced beginners, intermediate and advanced courses on Digital Marketing using e-commerce. They have also signed a non-exclusive MoU with Snapdeal as Knowledge Partner in this regard.

**Cold storage facilities**

1431. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cold storage facilities that have been built in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of cold storage facilities built for storing vegetables such as tomato, which have shorter shelf life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure under which assistance is provided for setting up of integrated cold chain infrastructure for arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project. In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB), under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up of cold storages under their respective schemes under which credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost (50% in NE, Hilly and Scheduled Areas) is provided for establishment of cold storages. The cold storage/cold chain facilities assisted by Government also support storage of vegetables such as tomato. State-wise, year-wise number of cold storages/cold chain facilities assisted in the country during the last three years is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise number of cold storages facilities/cold chain projects approved for financial assistance in the country during the last three years*

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	14	1	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
Assam	3	0	2
Bihar	3	0	1
Chhattisgarh	4	3	1
Chandigarh	0	1	0
Delhi	2	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	28	41	64
Haryana	23	10	12
Himachal Pradesh	6	4	19

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	5
Jharkhand	0	0	1
Karnataka	5	3	1
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	13	15
Maharashtra	39	17	14
Manipur	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	5	8	48
Punjab	21	7	38
Rajasthan	13	7	3
Sikkim	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	2	2
Telangana	12	0	10
Tripura	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	85	16	41
Uttarakhand	8	1	15
West Bengal	3	2	4
TOTAL	289	138	303

*Source:* NHB, NHM and MoFPI

### **Food processing facilities and Mega Food Parks**

†1432. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of processing facilities, fruits and vegetables worth around Rupees one lac crore go waste in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would set up more Mega Food Parks in the country so that the wastage of fruits and vegetables could be checked and more persons could get employment; and

(c) if so, the plan made by Government for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. The study conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana has estimated that annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produce including fruits and vegetables at national level was of the order of ₹ 92,651 crore based on production data of 2012-13 at 2014 wholesale prices.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme (MFPS) since Eleventh Five Year Plan to create modern infrastructure for the food processing including fruits and vegetables. Total 42 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) have been sanctioned by the Government for setting-up in the country. Till now, 37 projects have been approved for implementation. Out of these, 8 Mega Food Parks have become operational. Proposals under the scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (Eoi) from time to time against the vacancies created against cancellation/withdrawal. The willing entrepreneurs apply for setting up Mega Food Park in accordance with the conditions of the scheme guidelines and the projects are selected on merit based on appraisal carried out as per prefixed parameters notified in the scheme guidelines.

#### **Deadlock over issue of appointment of Judges**

1433. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a deadlock between Government and the Supreme Court on the issue of appointment of Judges, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the clauses on which the Supreme Court has objected in the Memorandum of Procedure; and

(c) whether Government is considering to accept the objections of the Supreme Court to break the deadlock over the appointment process, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on

improvement in the 'Collegium System' have directed that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice of India will take a decision based on the unanimous view of the collegium comprising the four senior most puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Government of India after due deliberations proposed changes in the existing MoPs. The effort of the Government is to supplement the existing MoP by making the appointment process transparent, fair, and accountable and at the same time ensuring the independence of Judiciary.

The changes proposed in the draft MoP's were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.3.2016. The response of the Supreme Court was received on 25.5.2016 and 01.07.2016. The responses are their views on various clauses given on the basis of the constitutional provisions and earlier judicial pronouncements.

At the initiative of the Government of India, the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges has been resumed. During 2016, 110 Additional Judges of High Courts have been made Permanent. 4 and 52 Judges have been appointed in the Supreme Court and the High Courts respectively.

#### **Special audit challenging observation of CAG**

1434. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 678 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29th April, 2016 and state:

(a) the basis on which Government decided to conduct special audit challenging the observation of CAG that Government has suffered a loss of ₹ 12,489 crore due to understating their adjusted gross revenue by telecommunication companies for the period between 2006-07 to 2009-10; and

(b) the basis and rationale on which the demands from telecom companies were reduced after special audit by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The CAG has the powers to conduct audit of telecom companies as per Comptroller's and Auditor General (duties powers and conditions of service) Act, 1971 and the department has the powers to conduct the audit and Special audit of telecom companies as per clause 22.5 and 22.6 respectively; of the Unified Service License agreement or equivalent clause in other license agreements. CAG and department have independent powers of auditing.

(b) Demands were not reduced. Department of telecom conducted special audit of five telecom companies in 2009. On the basis of this special audit following demands were raised on the licensees:

Sl. No.	Name of telecom companies	Amount (₹ in crores)	Remarks
1.	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.	332.12	Under litigation
2.	M/s Reliance Communication Ltd.	623.18	-do-
3.	M/s Vodafone Essar Ltd.	246.89	-do-
4.	M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.	134.17	-do-
5.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	510.15	-do-
TOTAL		1846.51	

#### **Fees of Advocates**

1435. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no prescribed guidelines to regulate the fees of Advocates, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government contemplates issuing guidelines to regulate the fees of lawyers, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Bar Council of India (BCI), a statutory body under the Advocates, Act, 1961 has informed that the standard of profession conduct and etiquettes for lawyers including charging of fee, has been prescribed under the Chapter-II, Part-VI of the Bar Council of India Rules framed under the Advocates Act, 1961. The relevant rule in this regard is given below:

"11. An advocate is bound to accept any brief in the Courts or tribunals or before any other authorities in or before which he proposes to practice at a fee consistent with his standing at the Bar and the nature of the case."

The BCI has further stated that Advocates charge fees from their clients as per their standing and seniority in the Bar. At present, there is no proposal pending with

the Government/BCI to regulate the fee charged by the Advocates. However, since the charging of high fees relates to the standard of professional conduct and etiquettes of advocates, the representations received in this regard are forwarded to the Bar Council of India for necessary action as deemed appropriate.

### **Merger of Tribunals having identical functions**

1436. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for merger of various Tribunals and bringing a comprehensive Bill that would provide for sitting High Court Judges to be appointed as Chairman, is under active consideration of the Government; and

(b) whether this move of the Government would help in bringing down the number of such quasi-judicial bodies from 35 to a single digit, where Tribunals with identical functions could be bunched together and a High Court Judge appointed to head it, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The proposal for merger/conversion of Tribunals is under active consideration of the Government. It will take some more time for finalisation.

### **Uniform Civil Code**

1437. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are separate sets of personal laws for each religion governing marriage, divorce, succession, adoption and maintenance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether, with a view to have a Uniform Civil Code, Government has asked the Law Commission to examine and prepare a report in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Law Commission has been asked/expected to give its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are different personal laws applicable to persons belonging to different religion. The details of the said laws are under -

(i) Hindus, Budhists, Jainas, Sikhs and all other persons who are not Christians, Muslims, Parsis and Jews are governed by -

(1) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955);

- (2) the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (30 of 1956);
- (3) the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (78 of 1956);
- (4) the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (32 of 1956);

However, the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 (7 of 1909) has been enacted to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among Sikhs called Anand;

- (ii) the Parsis are governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (3 of 1936);
- (iii) the Christians are governed by -

- (1) the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (15 of 1872);
- (2) the Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869);

- (iv) the Muslims are governed by -

- (1) the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (26 of 1937);
- (2) the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights) on Divorce Act, 1986 (25 of 1986);
- (3) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (8 of 1939).

In addition to the above, the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (8 of 1890), the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925) and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954) are applicable to all in the manner provided therein.

(b) Yes, Sir. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, and it requiring in-depth study of the provisions of various personal laws governing different communities, the Law Commission of India has been requested for detailed and exhaustive examination of various issues relating to Uniform Civil Code by undertaking wider consultations with all stakeholders and to make recommendations thereof.

(c) The Law Commission has not been given any specific time-frame to submit its report.

#### **Separate High Courts for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1438. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the crisis over division of High Court existing in Telangana, if so, the details thereof;



(b) the reasons for Centre not interfering into the logjam of division of High Court between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons and hindrances being faced in the matter; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the dispute and establish separate High Courts in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, provides for setting up of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Act also provides that once separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh is established, the existing High Court will go to the State of Telangana. Till such time the existing High Court *i.e.* the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad will serve as common High Court for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

To enable the creation of separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh, all necessary infrastructures such as Court buildings, quarters for the Judges and officials/ staff of the Court has to be created by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of judicature at Hyderabad. The Central Government had requested the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to take all the necessary steps towards the creation of separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In the meantime there are Review Petitions pending in the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the matter is *sub-judice*.

#### **Vacant posts of Judges**

1439. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned posts of Judges in the 24 High Courts of the country;

(b) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in each of those High Courts at present, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling up those vacancies; and

(d) by when Government proposes to fill up all the vacancies in High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the approved strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges in the High Courts as on 25.7.2016 is at Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d)) Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge strength. After striking down the constitutional validity of the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014, the Supreme Court passed an order regarding improving the Collegium system in December, 2015 by supplementing the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP). As the process was likely to take some time, at the initiative of the Government of India, the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges has been resumed. During 2016, 110 Additional Judges have been made Permanent and 52 fresh appointment of Judges have been made in the High Courts.

**Statement**

*Details of the Approved Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the High Courts*

(As on 25.07.2016)

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	60	17	77	16	67	83
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad*	46	15	61	25	0	25	21	15	36
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	55	09	64	16	14	30
4.	Calcutta	54	18	72	32	09	41	22	09	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	08	-	08	09	05	14
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	35	0	35	10	15	25
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	06	07	13	12	-01	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Gujarat		39	13	52	27	06	33	12	07	19
9. Himachal Pradesh		10	03	13	09	02	11	01	01	02
10. Jammu and Kashmir		13	04	17	09	0	09	04	04	08
11. Jharkhand		19	06	25	09	05	14	10	01	11
12. Karnataka		47	15	62	23	04	27	24	11	35
13. Kerala *		35	12	47	26	07	33	09	05	14
14. Madhya Pradesh *		40	13	53	22	12	34	18	01	19
15. Madras		56	19	75	38	0	38	18	19	37
16. Manipur*		04	01	05	03	01	04	01	0	01
17. Meghalaya		03	01	04	03	0	03	0	01	01
18. Orissa		20	07	27	16	03	19	04	04	08
19. Patna*		40	13	53	27	0	27	13	13	26
20. Punjab and Haryana *		64	21	85	42	02	44	22	19	41
21. Rajasthan		38	12	50	24	07	31	14	05	19
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		771	308	1079	511	91	602	260	217	477

\* Acting Chief Justice

### Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

1440. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies of Judges in various High Courts;

(b) whether these vacancies are leading to undue pendency in judicial decisions; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A Statement showing the approved strength, working strength and

vacancies of Judges in the High Courts as on 25.7.2016 is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1439 (Part a and b)]

(b) and (c) Filling of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive. Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of Judiciary. However, a large number of vacant posts of judges is one of the several reasons for pendency of cases. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency injudicial systems, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts A 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.

#### **Judge-population ratio and utilization of funds**

1441. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether low Judge to population ratio is leading to pendency of cases in courts;
- (b) the details of Judges population ratio, State-wise;
- (c) the details of vacancies in each High Court and District Court, State-wise;
- (d) how was the sum of ₹5000 crore allocated for judicial infrastructure by the Thirteenth Finance Commission utilized, the details thereof under different expenditure heads, State-wise;
- (e) how much of the ₹ 9749 crore allocated by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for improvement in justice delivery system has been disbursed to States the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (f) how much has been utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) Some of the main factors responsible for pendency of cases in courts are increased impact of state and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions / appeals, frequent adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction, lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

Based on the population as per Census 2011 and sanctioned strength of Judges/Judicial Officers in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015, the Judge - population ratio in the country works out to be around 18 Judges / Judicial Officers per million population. Details of State-wise Judge-Population ratio are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Vacancy position of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts (High Court-wise) as on 25.07.2016 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Vacancy position of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts (State/UT-wise) as on 31.12.2015 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

As per available information, details of State-wise funds released and utilised for various activities till 31.03.2015 under Thirteenth Finance Commission Award are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Government had submitted a comprehensive proposal on Justice Sector to the Fourteenth Finance Commission having a financial implication of ₹ 9,749 crore for five years. The Commission in its report endorsed the proposal and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. In view of this, no funds are released for this purpose by the Central Government.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise Judge-Population ratio in descending order*

Sl. No.	Name of State / Union Territory	Judges - Population Ratio <i>i.e.</i> Sanctioned Strength Judges per One Million (Ten Lakhs) of Population
1	2	3
1.	Mizoram	57.74
2.	Delhi	47.33
3.	Lakshadweep	46.56
4.	Goa	39.10
5.	Gujarat	32.11

1	2	3
6.	Sikkim	29.62
7.	Chandigarh	28.44
8.	Tripura	28.33
9.	Uttarakhand	27.68
10.	Haryana	25.40
11.	Punjab	24.26
12.	Himachal Pradesh	22.17
13.	Puducherry	20.89
14.	Maharashtra	20.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.52
16.	Meghalaya	19.23
17.	Madhya Pradesh	18.60
18.	Karnataka	18.35
19.	Jharkhand	17.96
20.	Rajasthan	17.36
21.	Odisha	17.07
22.	Bihar	16.64
23.	Chhattisgarh	15.07
24.	Manipur	15.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	14.07
26.	Kerala	13.69
27.	Nagaland	13.63
28.	Assam	13.60
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.30

1	2	3
30.	Andhra Pradesh	12.21
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	11.95
32.	Uttar Pradesh	10.54
33.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.45
Judge-Population Ratio		17.86

***Statement-II***

*Vacancy position of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 25.07.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies as on 25.07.2016
<b>A.</b>	<b>Supreme Court of India</b>	03
<b>B.</b>	<b>High Courts</b>	
1.	Allahabad	83
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	36
3.	Bombay	30
4.	Calcutta	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Delhi	25
7.	Gauhati	11
8.	Gujarat	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	08
11.	Jharkhand	11
12.	Karnataka	35
13.	Kerala	14

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies as on 25.07.2016
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19
15.	Madras	37
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	01
18.	Odisha	08
19.	Patna	26
20.	Punjab and Haryana	41
21.	Rajasthan	19
22.	Sikkim	01
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttarakhand	05
TOTAL		477

**Statement-III***Vacancy position of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Vacancies as on 31.12.2015
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	249
3.	Assam	105
4.	Bihar	660
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	44
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Delhi	303



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Vacancies as on 31.12.2015
9.	Goa	8
10.	Gujarat	769
11.	Haryana	170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
14.	Jharkhand	126
15.	Karnataka	302
16.	Kerala	15
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	218
19.	Maharashtra	334
20.	Manipur	6
21.	Meghalaya	28
22.	Mizoram	33
23.	Nagaland	2
24.	Odisha	118
25.	Puducherry	12
26.	Punjab	182
27.	Rajasthan	206
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	46
30.	Tripura	36
31.	Uttar Pradesh	277
32.	Uttarakhand	74
33.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59
TOTAL		4,432

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise, activity-wise release and utilization of funds under Thirteenth Finance Commission as on 31.03.2015*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State	Morning/ Evening/ Shift Courts	Lok Adalat and Legal Aid	Training of Judicial Officers	Training of Public Prose- cutors	Heritage Court Buildings	State Judicial Academy	ADR Centres/ Training to Mediators	Court Mana- gers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	46.24	5.11	2.00	4.13	8.88	0.08	7.26	3.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1.10	0.01	4.79	0.11	0.00	0.74	2.74	1.40
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.07	0.94	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00
7.	Gujarat	123.80	3.08	5.15	2.10	0.00	0.00	6.97	0.42
8.	Haryana	3.16	4.29	8.16	4.73	0.00	0.00	19.63	2.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.19	1.92	1.40	0.96	0.40	12.42	9.90	1.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.85	1.56	1.30	1.20	0.00	6.00	11.96	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.07	0.91	3.16	0.19	8.92	10.47	3.61	2.01
12.	Karnataka	2.19	14.55	4.55	7.34	16.75	3.00	24.32j	0.52
13.	Kerala	0.41	0.78	1.93	1.03	1.32	1.61	1.35	0.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.88	11.11	6.09	3.80	4.49	33.83	2.14
15.	Maharashtra	21.32	6.30	16.99	1.05	15.21	5.20	24.53	1.80
16.	Manipur	0.06	0.60	0.70	0.41	0.38	0.00	1.11	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.11	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.22	0.38	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.04
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00
20.	Odisha	17.23	2.16	6.65	2.00	3.00	21.00	17.92	5.39
21.	Punjab	4.74	4.07	8.16	1.35	8.32	1.66	12.24	2.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	4.09	3.22	0.34	12.78	9.00	20.70	7.16
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.01	5.70	2.61	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	10.69	8.03	6.34	6.03	0.00	16.72	25.76	2.12
25.	Tripura	0.29	0.77	0.42	0.72	1.35	0.00	3.27	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.23	4.25	17.62	10.86	18.92	12.00	28.93	7.59
27.	Uttarakhand	0.35	1.05	3.71	0.05	3.08	12.00	3.75	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	1.64	1.44	0.80	2.91	0.93	6.84	0.00
TOTAL (Utilisation)		237.93	67.89	110.37	52.45	106.03	123.02	272.10	40.37
TOTAL (Release)		850.49	120.36	151.05	78.16	198.93	171.00	391.21	106.73

#### **Steps to clear pending court cases**

1442. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps undertaken by Government to clear the huge backlog of pending cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts; and

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a Committee to suggest ways and means to clear pendency of court cases, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Arrears Committees have been set up in the High Courts to clear backlog of cases pending for more than five years. Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter-alia*, 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.

#### **Vacant posts of Judges**

†1443. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of posts of Judges are lying vacant in the courts, if so, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when these posts will be filled up; and

(c) the present number of vacant posts of Judges along with cases pending from lower level Munsif/Magistrate Courts to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 3 posts of Judges in Supreme Court, and 477 posts of Judges in various High Courts were vacant as on 25.07.2016; and 4,432 posts of Judicial Officers / Judges of District and Subordinate Courts were vacant as on 31.12.2015.

The sanctioned strength of High Court Judges has increased from 906 judges in June 2014 to 1079 judges in June 2016. The fresh appointments to the higher judiciary could not be made during the period the constitutional validity of National Judicial Appointment Commission was *sub-judice*. However, after pronouncement of the judgement of the Supreme Court, while working on the new draft of Memorandum of Procedure, Government took initiative to resume the process of appointments and 110 Additional Judges of High Courts have been made Permanent Judges and 52 fresh appointments of Judges of High Courts have been made during the year 2016. Four fresh appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court have also been made in 2016.

The filling of vacancies of judges/judicial officers in Districts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of State Governments and High Courts concerned. For filling of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts, the matter is regularly pursued with the High Courts. Supreme Court is monitoring the recruitment of Subordinate Judiciary in *Malik Mazhar Sultan and Another versus UP. Public Service Commission and Others*.

As per the information made available by the Supreme Court of India, 62,657 cases were pending in the Supreme Court of India as on 30.06.2016. As per information made available by High Courts, 38.70 lakh cases in High Courts and 2.70 crore cases in District and Subordinate Courts were pending as on 31.12.2015.

#### **Holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies**

1444. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mooted the proposal of holding elections to State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha simultaneously, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has considered the Seventy-Ninth Report of the

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on feasibility of holding simultaneous elections, if so, the response thereto;

(c) whether Election Commission was consulted and if so, the response of the Commission in this regard; and

(d) whether any meeting is being held with political parties to develop consensus in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The matter regarding conduct of simultaneous election for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Committee in its 79th Report has given certain recommendations which are under examination of the Government.

The Election Commission has made the following suggestions to the Committee:

- (i) The term of Lok Sabha would normally commence and expire on a particular date (and not on the date on which it completes five years from the date of its first sitting);
- (ii) The period for general election to constitute the new House to be so determined that the Lok Sabha could commence its term on the pre-determined date;
- (iii) In order to pre-mature dissolution, it may be provided that any "No confidence motion" moved against the Government in office should also necessarily include a further 'Confidence Motion' in favour of a Government to be headed by a named individual as the future Prime Minister and voting should take place for the two motions together;
- (iv) In spite of the above arrangement, if there is a situation where dissolution of Lok Sabha cannot be avoided, then the following options can be considered:
  - (a) If the remainder of the term of the Lok Sabha/State Legislative Assembly is not long (period to be specified), there could be a provision for the President (in case of Lok Sabha)/Governor (in case of State Legislative Assembly) to carry out the administration of the country, on the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers to be appointed by him till the time the next House is constituted at the prescribed time;
  - (b) If the remainder of the term is long (period to be specified), then fresh election may be held and the term of the House in such case should be for the rest of what would have been the original term.

- (v) The terms of all State Legislative Assemblies should also normally come to an end on the date on which term of the Lok Sabha is expiring. That may also mean, to begin with as one time measure, that the term for the existing Legislative Assemblies will have to be either extended beyond five years or curtailed so that fresh elections can be held simultaneously with Lok Sabha election.
- (vi) If, following a general election, none of the parties is able to form a Government and another general election becomes necessary, the term of the House in such case after the fresh election should be only for the remainder of what would have been the original term. Similarly, if the Government has to resign for some reason and an alternative is not possible, then provision can be considered for a fresh election if the remainder of the term is comparatively longer period (to be specified) and in other cases, rule by the Governor or President's Rule as suggested in (iv) above could be considered.
- (vii) Two windows of one-and-a half months each may be fixed for holding all bye-elections that become due in a particular year.

The political parties also made written submissions before the Committee.

#### **Creation of All India Judicial Service**

1445. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on creation of a new All India Judicial Service in line with the IAS and IPS, if so, by when along with the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has sought views of State Governments in this regard;
- (c) whether any objections have been raised by States in regard to creation of such new service, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the benefits of the unified All India Judicial Service along with hurdles being faced in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013

and it was decided that issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. There was divergence of opinion among the State Governments and amongst High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service. While some State Governments and High Courts are not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service in some other cases the State Governments and High Courts want changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government.

The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 05th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject. The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges/judicial officers at all level was also included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 03rd and 4th April, 2015. During the Conference of the Chief Justice of the High Courts, it was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously.

#### **Youth Parliament Competitions**

1446. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking active steps to ensure that the Youth Parliament Competitions are conducted in various schools and colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details regarding the number of Youth Parliament Competitions that were held in the State of Tamil Nadu over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following 5 Schemes of Youth Parliament Competitions are implemented by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs:-

- (i) Scheme for Youth Parliament Competitions for schools under the Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Council.

- (ii) Scheme for National Youth Parliament Competitions for Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- (iii) Scheme for National Youth Parliament Competitions for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- (iv) Scheme for National Youth Parliament Competitions for Universities/Colleges
- (v) Scheme of Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for organising Youth Parliament Competitions.

Schemes mentioned at Sl. No. (i) to (iv) above are implemented directly by this Ministry annually. The Youth Parliament Competitions are held in two stages - one at regional/ group level and secondly at National level. Various activities such as Orientation Courses, regional/ group level evaluation programmes in respect of Kendriya Vidyalayas/ Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas/ Universities/ Colleges, final evaluation programme in respect of Delhi Schools and Prize Distribution Functions are undertaken every year.

Scheme at Sl.No. (v) above for Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for holding/organising Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective States, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs only provides financial assistance through reimbursement of claims preferred by the State/Union Territory Governments, in the following order:-

1.	Legislatures having members up to 100	₹ 3 lacs per annum
2.	Legislatures having members between 100-200	₹ 4 lacs per annum
3.	Legislatures having members above 200	₹ 5 lacs per annum
4.	Union Territories having no legislatures	₹ 2 lacs per annum

(c) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is not directly involved in organizing Youth Parliament Competitions in State and Union Territories. The Ministry only provides financial assistance to States/UTs for conducting Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective States/UTs. During the last three years, no request of financial assistance from the State of the Tamil Nadu has been received.

#### **Investment under PPP model for redevelopment of railway stations**

1447. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to make the terms more attractive for investors who wish to make investment in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for redevelopment of railway stations;



(b) whether it is also a fact that so far, the response to the said proposal from the potential investors is lukewarm;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the private investors have asked for assured sources of revenues with rights to parking, ticketing, platform ticketing and some catering rights; and

(d) if so, whether Railways have agreed to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Indian Railways has advertised its plan to redevelop 'A-1' and 'A' category stations on 'as is where is' basis, by inviting proposals from developers with their designs and business ideas. In addition, eight stations *viz.*, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar, Habibganj (Bhopal), Shivaji Nagar (Pune), SAS Nagar (Mohali) and Surat have been entrusted to Indian Railway Station Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) for redevelopment. The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. The revenue streams envisaged to be given to developers include, *inter alia*, revenues from parking, catering, small retails, etc.

During various interactions with the developers, their response has been encouraging. Development contract for one station *i.e.* Habibganj stipulating station development of ₹100 crores and commercial development of ₹ 350 crores has been awarded.

However, few developers, during such interactions have suggested that revenue streams from sale of platform tickets and parking fee should also be made available to them. The transfer of such rights would depend upon result of feasibility study which is station specific.

#### **Laying of Rowghat-Jagdalpur railway line**

†1448. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notification regarding laying of 140 kilometre rail line from Rowghat to Jagdalpur under Dallirajhara-Rowghat-Jagdalpur railway project has been issued;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost to be incurred on this rail route; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when this project is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Rowghat to Jagdalpur new line project is to be executed through a Joint Venture Company of Government of Chhattisgarh, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited and M/s Ircon International Limited. The detailed estimated cost of the project is ₹ 1663.58 crores.

(c) Targets for projects are dependent upon (i) land acquisition, (ii) forestry and wild life clearances, (iii) shifting of services, (iv) construction of road over and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies (v) law and order issues in addition to availability of funds. As many of these items are beyond control of project execution authority, target is fixed depending upon land acquisition, physical progress and availability of funds.

#### **Railway projects running late**

†1449. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has studied in detail the railway development projects running late throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details of these projects, railway Zone-wise; and

(c) the names of projects of Jharkhand and Bihar which have been decided to be completed on priority basis in the next and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Project monitoring and removing impediments for their expeditious completion is a continuous exercise and is done at several levels *i.e.* Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board level. However, no special study has been carried out by Ministry of Railways in this regard.

(c) The section of projects falling fully / partly in the State of Bihar/Jharkhand identified for completion, during the current financial year is, as given below:

1. Barkichampi-Tori (30 Km), New Line
2. Sini-Adityapur (6.5 Km), Doubling
3. Pirpainti-Shivnarayanpur (11 Km), Doubling

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

4. Hajipur-Goshwar (5.5 Km), New Line
5. Ramdayalunagar-Kurhani (14 Km), Doubling
6. Diraul-Harnagar (8 Km), New Line
7. Raxaul-Narkatiaganj (42 Km), Gauge Conversion
8. Narkatiaganj-Amolwa (12 Km), Gauge Conversion
9. Barkakana-Sidhwar (7 Km), New Line
10. Tatisilwari-Mesra-Shanki (31 Km), New Line
11. Tilaiya-Laund-Kherauand (25 Km), New Line
12. Islampur-Natesar (21 Km), New Line
13. Banmakhi-Bihariganj (28 Km) Gauge Conversion
14. Saharsa-Garhbaruari (16 Km), Gauge Conversion
15. Gauchari-Pasraha-Narayanpur (20 Km), Doubling
16. Bathua Bazar-Panchdewari (11 Km), New Line

Such targets for next financial year 2017-18 will be fixed, after finalization of Rail Budget 2017-18.

#### **Trolley facility at railway stations**

1450. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no trolley facility is provided to passengers on railway stations like the one available at the airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will consider to provide trolleys at all railway stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Luggage trolleys have been introduced only at some major stations considering

the safety constraints in its operation on the platforms and inter platform movement.

However, zonal railways have been advised to introduce such modern luggage trolleys at stations wherever feasible through sponsorship from individuals, NGOs, Trusts, Charitable Institutions, Corporate and PSUs/Corporate Houses under their Corporate Social Responsibility.

### **Doubling of railway tracks in Rajasthan**

†1451. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway routes of Rajasthan included under the scheme for doubling of railway tracks, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plan for doubling of Phulera to Jodhpur railway route, if so, under which year's budget it would be undertaken and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the doubling of Jodhpur to Pali railway route has been completed, if so, the date of completion thereof and if not, by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of ongoing doubling projects falling fully/partly in Rajasthan are as under:

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project (km)	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure up to March, 2016	Outlay 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abu Road-Saroitra (23)	161	138	55
2.	Ajmer-Bangurgram (48)	262	23	60
3.	Alwar-Bandikui (60)	242	78	70
4.	Bangurgram-Guriya (47)	295	5	42
5.	Bina-Kota (283)	1623	77	210

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Guriya-Marwar & Karjoda-Palanpur (49)	247	132	156
7.	Nimuch-Chittaurgarh (56)	260	0	125
8.	Phulera-Degana(109)	600	0	290
9.	Rani-Keshavganj (60)	318	187	40
10.	Rani-Marwar Jn. (55)	336	21	105
11.	Swaroopganj-Abu Road (25)	165	119	10

(b) Doubling of Phulera-Degana section has been already included in Railway Budget 2015-16 and an allotment of ₹ 290 crore has been made for 2016-17. Doubling between Jodhpur (Rai Ka Bagh) to Degana (145 kms) has not been sanctioned.

(c) Jodhpur-Bhagat Ki Kothi-Luni (31.53 kms) double line exists. Doubling of Luni-Pali (Pali Marwar) (41.14 kms) has not been sanctioned.

#### **Decline in passenger bookings**

1452. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have witnessed a decline in passenger bookings from 839 crore in financial year 2014 to 818 crore in financial year 2016 with number of passengers travelling in AC First Class falling by 4.1 percent since financial year 2014;

(b) whether Government's move to cap airfares to tier-II and tier-III cities at ₹ 2500/- per flying hour will further erode market share of Railways in passenger traffic; and

(c) how Railways intend to cope up with passenger attrition, more so with its compulsion to augment passenger revenue to make provision for wage increase due to Seventh Pay Commission hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) During 2015-16, IR booked/carried approximately 815.2 crore passengers as against 839.7 crore in 2013-14, which is 24.5 crore (-2.91%) less than that in the year 2013-14. The percentage decline in the number of passengers travelled in the I AC class was 15.39% in the year 2015-16 when compared with that in the year 2013-14 as the

numbers fell from 3.51 million passengers in 2013-14 to 2.97 million passengers in 2015-16.

(b) Railways and Airlines are not strictly comparable as they serve largely different e-passenger market segments. Indian Railways are lifeline of the nation, carrying 22.53 million passengers per day including 12.34 million suburban passengers during 2014-15. Every day, Railways run around 13098 trains, including 9711 suburban/passenger trains. Railways are more energy efficient and environment-friendly. Despite this there is a long waiting list of passengers in most of the trains. Hence, capping of air fare for tier II and tier III cities at ₹ 2,500 is not likely to impact railway share in passenger traffic.

(c) In order to improve passenger traffic, various measures have been undertaken to increase availability of train accommodation within the capacity constraints viz. introduction of new trains/Special/Suvidha trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains, attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains etc., introduction of Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme known as VIKALP on pilot basis to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers in the alternate trains based on the choice exercised by them. Also, ticket dispensing capacity has been augmented through online ticketing, mobile ticketing, Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVM) and ticketing agents like Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS), Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA), Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) etc.

**Gap between level of carriage door and height of platforms at railway stations**

1453. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware of the fact that the gap between the levels of railway passengers' carriage door and the height of the platforms at railway stations is wide enough and in some cases, more than 1½feet;

(b) whether it is a fact that this gap not only causes inconvenience to the passengers but endangers their lives also;

(c) whether Mumbai Central Station has the same problem and thus, causes anxiety to the passengers, especially of Delhi-Mumbai Rajdhani Express while alighting; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Railways to abridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Platforms of different levels viz. rail level, medium level and high level are provided as per prescribed schedule of dimensions at various categories of

stations. It is Railways' endeavor to provide platform of appropriate height conforming to the prescribed schedule of dimensions as per category of station. The gap between platform and coach floor may cause slight inconvenience and may occasionally result into accident, if passengers try to entrain or detrain from a moving train.

Mumbai Central Main station is an 'A-1' category station and high level platforms are already available at this station, as per norms.

**Elevated corridor for bullet train between Mumbai and Ahmedabad**

1454. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Bullet train project;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to construct elevated corridor for Bullet train between Mumbai and Ahmedabad to avoid land and environmental hassles;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of cost implication; and
- (d) whether Railways are going to ask Japanese Government to modify the DPR as per the revised idea of elevated route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project has been sanctioned with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRC) has been formed in February, 2016 to implement Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor project.

(b) to (d) The feasibility study of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) had recommended that 65% of the corridor be constructed on embankment, 28% on viaduct and bridges, 6% on tunnel and 1% on cutting. Final decision on the extent of elevated corridor is dependent on the technical feasibility and land availability. According to preliminary assessment of JICA, additional cost implication of fully elevated corridor is approximately ₹ 10,000 crores.

**Annual requirement of coaches**

1455. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated annual requirement of coaches in Railways in the next three years, year-wise;
- (b) the number of coach manufacturing units under Railways and outside Railways;

- (c) the rated capacity of all coach manufacturing units, Unit-wise;
- (d) the envisaged annual production capacity of coach making units in Raebareli, Dankuni, Kanchrapara, Singur, Noapara and Majerhat; and
- (e) the total estimated investment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Annual requirements of coach assessed for the current year and next two years are as under:

Year	Coaches (in number)
2016-17	4280
2017-18	4312
2018-19	4358

(b) and (c) The number of coach manufacturing units under Ministry of Railways and their present production capacity is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Coach Factory	Coach Production Capacity (in number)
1.	Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala.	1500
2.	Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur, Chennai.	1700
3.	Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Rae Bareli.	1000* (Planned)

\* Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Rae Bareli is presently in project stage. The production is gradually increasing as provisioning of trained manpower and infrastructure is in progress.

The number of coach manufacturing units outside Ministry of Railways are (i) Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) (ii) M/s Titagarh (iii) M/s Besco (iv) M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) (v) M/s Texmaco. However, no data on their rated capacity is available.

(d) Dankuni, Noapara and Majerhat are not coach making units. Singur coach factory is a budget announcement and is not a sanctioned work. Kanchrapara is sanctioned as a coach factory with an annual capacity of 500 coaches based on PPP model.

(e) Sanctioned cost of Rae Bareli coach manufacturing units is ₹ 2973.36 crore.



**Rail overbridge near Ranchi**

1456. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the work of railway track from Dharamjaigarh to Korba and Lohardaga to Tori will be completed; and

(b) by when the Rail Overbridge near Ranchi in Itki, which is half made and the work is stopped, would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Dharamjaigarh-Korba (63 Km) new line has been included in the Budget 2016-17 subject to obtaining requisite clearance from the Government. Target will be fixed after requisite clearance from the Government, land acquisition, etc.

Lohardaga-Barkichampi section(14.5 Km) of Lohardaga-Tori (44 Km) has been completed and commissioned. Track-linking of remaining section, *i.e.* Barkichampi-Tori(29.5 km) has been completed and is targeted for commissioning in 2016-17.

(b) Sub-structure of railway portion of ROB between Piska and Itki has been completed. Work has been stopped due to non-finalisation of plan of approaches by the NH Wing of State Government of Jharkhand.

**CCTV cameras in super fast trains**

1457. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any plan to install CCTV cameras in all Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to install CCTV cameras in other super fast trains in the country during the financial year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Presently, there is no plan to install CCTV cameras in all Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains.

(b) During 2016-17, Shan-e-Punjab Express was flagged off on 08.04.16, as first train of Indian Railways fitted with CCTV cameras in all its coaches.

Identification and provision of CCTV cameras in other trains including super fast trains shall be a continual process as per annual budgetary provisions and experience gained.

**Railway over/under bridges in Gujarat**

1458. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of under construction/pending Railway Overbridges (ROBs), Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) and manned and unmanned level crossings in Gujarat;
- (b) whether implementation of these projects is being carried out as per schedule;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay, project-wise;
- (d) the number of sanctioned and operational ROBs/RUBs in Gujarat and the present status thereof; and
- (e) by when the above said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) As per Pink Book 2016-17, works for construction of 115 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 638 Road Under Bridges (RUBs)/Subways have been sanctioned in the State of Gujarat. Out of these, 12 ROBs and 83 RUBs/Subways have been completed. Works for remaining 103 ROBs and 555 RUBs/Subways are at various state of progress like planning, estimation and execution etc.

As per extant policy, no new level crossing (Manned as well as Unmanned) is being provided on existing lines as level crossings are safety hazards for road as well as rail users, more so far road users.

Funds for Road safety Works (ROBs/RUBs/Subways/Level Crossings) come from Central Road Funds (CRF) as a percentage of cess collected on Diesel and Petrol by Ministry of Finance. During construction of ROBs/RUBs/Subways, there is need to impose speed restriction, thus consuming Engineering Time Allowance. Due to limited availability of funds and huge throwforward of already sanctioned works, these works are progressing to the extent possible subject to availability of funds and Engineering Time Allowance.

At present, 133 ROBs and 275 RUBs/Subways are operation in the State of Gujarat.

**Transfer policy for officers of RDSO**

†1459. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) belongs to divisional railway and the Group 'B' and 'C' employees thereof, who are promoted as

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

officers to Group 'A', are not transferred to other zones and they usually retire from there itself;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the past five years, Zone-wise and Unit-wise;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to formulate a gradual transfer policy for promoted officers of RDSO so that they are more benefited from the promotion; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) has been given the status of a Zonal Railway.

Group 'B' officers (promoted from Group 'C') of Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) on induction into respective organized services (Group 'A'), are posted as per exigency of service at RDSO as well as to other Zonal Railways like other Group 'A' officers.

(c) and (d) Comprehensive Transfer Policy for Railway Officers issued *vide* Railway Board's letter No. E(O)III/2014/PL/05 dated 31.08.2015 is also applicable for RDSO.

**Replacement of unmanned railway level crossings with roads/over-bridges**

†1460. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway level crossings in the country which are to be replaced with roads/over-bridges;

(b) whether from the time of approval of these projects, construction of road/over-bridges is taking more than estimated time;

(c) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details of such delayed projects, including those in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the reasons for such a delay and action being taken by Government against the officials delaying these projects; and

(e) the revised time-limit for completion of all the delayed projects related to construction of over-bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Road Over Bridges (ROBs) have been sanctioned for elimination

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 45 Unmanned Level Crossings in the country (Bihar-12, Karnataka-8, Maharashtra-8, Tamil Nadu-1 and West Bengal-16). In Madhya Pradesh, no ROB has been sanctioned for elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing.

Funds for Road safety Works (ROBs/RUBs/Subways/Level Crossings) come from Central Road Funds (CRF) as a percentage of cess collected on Diesel and Petrol by Ministry of Finance. Due to limited availability of funds and huge throwforward of already sanctioned works, these works are progressing to the extent possible subject to availability of funds and Engineering Time Allowance.

### **FDI in Railways**

†1461. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of declaration of 100 per cent FDI in Railways, expected foreign investment has not taken place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the quantum of foreign investment in Railways from 2014 to till date and the countries which have shown more interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is largely a matter of private business decision. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as the availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

Agreements have been signed between Ministry of Railways and Joint Venture Company for setting up of two locomotive factories at Madhepura (Electric) and Marhowra (Diesel) costing about ₹ 2600 crore entailing FDI inflow in Rolling stock manufacturing.

### **Confirmed tickets for passengers travelling to North-East**

†1462. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any plan to confirm the wait listed tickets of train passengers, especially for North-East region;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the passengers travelling to North-East would be able to get the confirmed railway tickets one day ahead; and

(c) whether Railways have any plan to operate trains leaving for North-East from Delhi Cantt./Palam station, considering the congestion at Delhi/New Delhi junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) On Indian Railways, including on the North Eastern sector, demand of reserved accommodation is not uniform throughout the year and it varies during peak and lean period and also from class to class and sector to sector. During peak rush period, on popular routes demand generally exceeds availability, particularly in upper class. However, during lean periods and on less popular routes and in lower class, confirmed accommodation remains available for comparatively longer period. With a view to provide confirmed accommodation, waiting list position of the trains is monitored and to meet the increased demand various measures are taken which include introduction of new trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains, attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains, running of special trains for clearance of extra passengers traffic during peak seasons, festivals, special events etc. keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

#### **Safety and security of railway passengers**

1463. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for the safety and security of railway passengers, especially the women;

(b) whether the Ministry has made any study to identify susceptible routes from the viewpoint of safety and security of passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) how effectively is the security helpline 182 functioning and which are the routes where maximum number of complaints have been received; and

(d) whether CCTV cameras have been installed in all women compartments and on all routes, if not, whether there is any time-frame in which Government plans to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN

GOHAIN): (a) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of the GRP to provide security to passengers including women.

The following measures are being taken by Railways for safety and security of passengers including women passengers in trains:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/ sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. The ladies special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.
3. The ladies compartments in sub-urban trains running in metropolitan cities are being escorted by RPF and GRP. Staff deployment is made during late night and early morning in such trains to ensure proper security to the lady passengers.
4. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress,
5. Regular drives are conducted to prevent entry of male passengers in compartments reserved for ladies, and if found, they are prosecuted under the provisions of Railways Act.
6. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 344 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
7. RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by GRP.

(b) Regular analysis of passenger crime is done to identify the affected trains, stations and sections and accordingly security arrangements are made for the safety and security of passengers in close co-ordination with GRP.

(c) The Security Help Line 182 has been very effective in meeting security related complaints of passengers. During the year 2015 and 2016 (upto June), 7897 and 6092 number of complaints were received respectively over Help Line number 182. The routes on Central Railway followed by North Central Railway and Northern Railway are found to be receiving maximum number of complaints.

(d) No, Sir. CCTV cameras have not been installed in all women compartments and on all routes.

Presently, provision of CCTV on 500 coaches including for ladies compartments has been sanctioned. Provision of CCTV for ladies compartment shall be done progressively as induction of coaches and earmarking of ladies compartment in coaches is a continual process.

#### **Upgradation of Doiwala railway station in Uttarakhand**

1464. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petitions Committee of Rajya Sabha had recommended for upgradation of Doiwala railway station in Uttarakhand, besides introducing a two minute stoppage for Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains so as to enable seriously ill patients to avail medical facilities at Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences (HIMS); Tertiary Care Hospital, besides facilitating passengers by improving connectivity to the Jolly Grant Airport; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee for initiating stoppage of these trains and expenditure incurred in the upgradation work of Doiwala station since presentation of the aforesaid report to Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No recommendation has been received for upgradation of Doiwala station. However, Doiwala railway station has already been identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme. Further, Doiwala station is presently being served by 05 pair of mail/express trains and 01 pair of passenger train which are providing direct connectivity to Dehradun where Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences (HIMS) is situated. The available services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Stoppage of Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi Express trains at Doiwala station is not feasible, at present, due to operational and resource constraints. Further, Shatabdi Express trains are fully air-conditioned inter-city trains with very fast transit times and very tight scheduled with a limited number of stoppages en-route in order to reduce the travel time. These trains originate at a particular station in the morning and return back in the evening. Proliferation of stoppages will decelerate the train and delay its arrival at destination.

**Railway overbridges at all crossings**

†1465. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to construct railway overbridges for traffic at all the railway crossings across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering construction of railway overbridge on the western railway crossing of Karpurigram station, if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 53-A between Samastipur—Karpurigram section of East Central Railway has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with State Government at a total cost of ₹ 22.95 crores (Railway's share as ₹ 9.68 crores and State Government's share as ₹ 13.27 crores).

**Automated system for cleaning toilets and tracks**

1466. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have an automated system in place to clean toilets and tracks;

(b) if so, whether cleaning staff is employed by Railways to clean toilets and tracks; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the wages Railways provide to such staff members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) All major stations, including toilets have been provided with mechanism of cleaning contracts, rag picking and garbage disposal contracts covering cleaning of toilets and tracks.

At stations where cleaning is not out-sourced, departmental cleaning system is in place. Moreover, to improve the standard of cleanliness, public toilets at some railway

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



stations have been brought under the 'Pay & Use' scheme with the participation of the private sector.

(c) The number of Railway departmental staff engaged for various cleaning activities keeps varying depending upon the extent of cleaning activities outsourced through switching over to contracts.

Presently, Railway departmental staff engaged in cleaning activities are being paid as per the scales of pay applicable to their grades as given below:

- (i) Designations: Safai Jamadar/Senior Safaiwala/Safaiwala (or equivalent).
- (ii) Wages: Pay Band-1: ₹ 5200-20200, Grade Pay- ₹ 2400/2000/1900/1800.

#### **Introduction of new trains**

†1467. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains introduced, proposed to be introduced and extension of new trains in the year 2016-17; and

(b) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by Railways for service, safety and security of railway passengers during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In the year 2016-17 (upto June, 2016), 19 new train services and extension of 10 existing train services has been implemented. In the Railway Budget 2016-17, introduction of Antyodaya, Humsafar, Tejas and Uday type of train services has been announced and will be introduced upon availability of coaches, necessary clearance of Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), etc. Moreover, introduction of new train services other than announced in Railway Budgets and extension of existing train services is an on-going process over Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of resources, etc.

(b) Improvement of catering services is an on-going process. Steps taken/being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers include: (i) Introduction of station based E-Catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice; (ii) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available 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; and (vi) A Twitter handle @ IR CATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

In addition to provision of standard amenities to passengers in coaches, following measures have also been taken in the year 2016-17 till date:

1. 'Clean My Coach' service has been rolled out on more divisions to cover 50 railway divisions across Indian Railways. Under this service cleaning is done by on board housekeeping staff when passenger request is received through SMS/Mobile App.
2. Shan-e-Punjab train was flagged off as first train of Indian Railways fitted with CCTV cameras for greater security of passengers especially women passengers.
3. Deen Dayalu coach with enhanced passenger amenities was developed and first such coach manufactured.
4. First 'Green Train Corridor' with no human waste discharge from trains was developed between Rameshwaram and Mannamadurai. Besides, improving environment, it would help in reducing corrosion and thereby improving safety.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light, LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60 Kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) coaches, etc.

Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which

they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of the GRP to provide security to passengers including women.

The following measures are being taken by Railways for safety and security of passengers including women passengers in trains:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. The ladies special trains running in metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF constables.
3. The ladies compartments in sub-urban trains running in metropolitan cities are being escorted by RPF and GRP. Staff deployment is made during late night and early morning in such trains to ensure proper security to the lady passengers.
4. Security help line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
5. During the drives, a total of 6,04,097 persons were arrested and prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989 and an amount of ₹ 18.42 crore were realized in the tune of fine during the period of April, 2016 to June, 2016.
6. Close Circuit Television Cameras (CCTVs) have already been provided at 344 stations over Indian Railways. Railways have also planned to install Video Surveillance System (VSS) at 1000 stations under Nirbhaya Fund.
7. RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by GRP.

#### **Security of railway bridges**

†1468. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the security personnel deputed for the security of railway bridges in the country have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would contemplate deputing RPF personnel to ensure the security of railway bridges in the country, including Delhi;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and
- (d) if not, how would the security of railway bridges be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As per extant provisions, the agency primarily responsible for ensuring security to railway tracks and bridges is State Government/Union Territory Administration. Accordingly, concerned District Police provides protection to railway bridges falling under its jurisdiction. No such report of withdrawal of security personnel has been received from zonal railways.

(b) and (c) Since protection of railway bridges falls in the domain of State Government concerned, there is no proposal for deputing Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel to protect railway bridges in the country, including Delhi.

(d) Close coordination and liaison has been maintained by Railways with concerned District Police to ensure security of bridges over Indian Railways.

#### **Trains from Jaipur and Jodhpur railway stations**

†1469. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of such trains operating from Jaipur and Jodhpur railway stations at present which have overall average occupancy of more than hundred per cent; and
- (b) whether Government plans to introduce new trains or increase the frequency of existing trains on those routes which have more than hundred per cent passenger load, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (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. In the current year 2016-17 (upto June, 2016), 44 trains originating from Jaipur and Jodhpur had an overall occupancy of more than 100%.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to introduce new trains or increase the frequency of existing trains due to operational and resource constraints. However, special trains are run to cater to heavy demand during peak season like summer holidays, festivals etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Encroachment of railway land**

1470. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have recently assessed the vacant land under various Zone;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise;
- (c) whether Railways are aware of constant encroachment of its land by unscrupulous elements illegally;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Railways thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to remove such illegal encroachments from its precious land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2016, out of 473052 hectares of land available with Indian Railways, approximately 52401 hectares of land is vacant. Zone-wise details of vacant railway land are as under:

Railway	Vacant Land (in hectares)
Central	2681
Eastern	2247
East Central	4298
East Coast	2840
Northern	11991
North Central	787
North Eastern	5770
Northeast Frontier	1402
North Western	1278
Southern	2722
South Central	1364
South Eastern	470

Railway	Vacant Land (in hectares)
Southeast Central	3331
South Western	4245
Western	5876
West Central	621
Production Units	478
TOTAL	52401

(c) to (e) As on 31.03.2016, approximately 879.51 hectares of land (0.18%) is under encroachment illegally by various segments of society which also include unscrupulous elements. For these encroachments, Railways carry out regular surveys and take action for their removal. If the encroachments are of a temporary nature (soft encroachment) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, the same got removed in consultation and with the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police. Removal of encroachment is a continuous process, as a result of which, in last three years and current year (up to June, 2016), 94.28 hectares of encroached land has been retrieved.

Railways have also taken measures to protect railway land from encroachment which include licensing of land to railway employees for Grow More Food (GMF) scheme, provision of boundary wall, fencing and tree plantations at vulnerable locations.

#### **Increase in passenger fare**

1471. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sharp increase in passenger fare, ticket cancellation charges and tatkal charges etc. in last three years;

(b) the amount of total extra earnings on account of these changes made by Railways;

(c) whether Railways have improved upon profitability by doing so or just compensated the losses; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to make further changes in the passenger fare, cancellation charges, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of increase in passenger fares in last three years are as under:

- (i) From 07.10.2013, fares for Second Class Ordinary (Non-suburban) were increased by a maximum of ₹ 5/- in select distance slabs, while in the other distance slabs there was no change in existing fares. There was also no increase in either Second Class Ordinary (Suburban) or Second Class MST fares. In all other classes, the increase was about 2%.
- (ii) From 25/6/2014 passenger fare was increased by 14.2%. However, there was no increase in Second Class (Ordinary) Suburban fares upto a distance of 80 kilometers.
- (iii) From 22.11.2015 the minimum chargeable fare for Second Class (Ordinary) Non-suburban services has been increased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 10.
- (iv) The details of increase in tatkal charges during last three years are as under:

*Revision in tatkal charges (in ₹)*

Class	2013-14		2014-15	2015-16 *	
	(from 01.04.2013)			(from 25-12-2015)	
	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum
Reserved Second Sitting (2S)	10	15	No change	10	15
Sleeper	90	175		100	200
AC Chair Car	100	200		125	225
AC-3 Tier	250	350		300	400
AC-2 Tier	300	400		400	500
Executive	300	400		400	500

\* Subject to minimum distance for charge (in kms).

- (v) The details of increase in cancellation charges during last three years are as under:

*Revision in cancellation charges (in ₹)*

Class	2013-14 (from 01.04.2013)	2014-15	2015-16 (from 12.11.2015)
Second	30		60
Sleeper	60		120
AC Chair Car	90		180
AC-3 Economy	90	No change	180
AC-3 Tier	90		180
First Class	100		200
AC-2 Tier	100		200
AC First	120		240
Executive	120		240

(b) Tatkal and cancellation charges are accounted under the Head "Miscellaneous Coaching Receipt" and are not captured separately. The additional earning on account of changes in passenger fare and Miscellaneous Coaching Receipt during last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Additional earning on account of changes in	
	Passenger fare	Miscellaneous Coaching Receipts
2013-14	450	928.70
2014-15	4000	989.58
2015-16	35	1148.38

(c) The losses incurred by Indian Railways on account of coaching services during 2015-16 (Revised Estimate) is ₹ 34030.69 crore as compared to ₹ 33490.95 crore during 2014-15.

(d) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of passenger fare is a continuous and on-going process. At present, there is no such proposal.



**Norms for establishment of Rail Coach Factory**

1472. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms for establishment of a Rail Coach Factory;
- (b) the details of measures taken to fulfill the demand of railway passenger rakes and coaches for trains;
- (c) whether Railways are considering any proposal for setting up of a Rail Coach Factory in Haryana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) A Rail Coach Factory is set up keeping in view the Railway's overall requirement of coaches *vis-a-vis* current manufacturing capacity.

(b) Indian Railway coach manufacturing units Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai and Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala are manufacturing coaches as per demand for railway passenger rakes and coaches for trains. However, in view of anticipated demand of coaches in future, a new rail coach factory at Rae-bareli has been set up to supplement the production of coaches. Further, sanction also exists for new coach factories at Kolar/Karnataka, Kanchrapara/West Bengal, Palakkad/Kerala and Bhilwara/Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir. A Rail Coach Factory in Haryana was announced in Railway Budget 2013-14 and is not yet a sanctioned work.

(d) The existing and those already sanctioned coach manufacturing facilities are considered adequate to meet the Railway's requirement of coaches.

**New railway line to connect Amaravati**

1473. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has considered the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh to lay new railway line to connect its new capital Amaravati, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the quantum of funds earmarked and the status of the work executed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On request of Government of Andhra Pradesh, a

Reconnaissance Engineering-Cum-Traffic-Survey (RETS) for new line between Vijayawada and Guntur *via* Amravati (67 km.) has been included in Budget of Railway for the year 2016-17. This survey is being carried out by M/s Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. Budget outlay for the survey for the year 2016-17 is ₹7.00 lakhs. Execution of this work has not been taken up as the project is yet to be sanctioned.

**Option of foregoing concessions by senior citizens**

1474. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have now given senior citizens option of foregoing concession on purchase of reserved class tickets;

(b) whether it is a fact that subsidies cost the public sector behemoth about ₹ 1600 crore in the last fiscal on account of concessions extended to passengers in various categories, including senior citizens, sports awardees and cancer patients; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maximum number of concessions are availed of by senior citizens, which alone put a subsidy burden of ₹ 1100 crore on the Railways last year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Facility of giving option for availing or not availing senior citizen concession has been available since 01.09.2001.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per data captured by Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), the revenue foregone due to concession being given in passenger fares to various categories of passengers during 2015-16 is approximately ₹ 1602 crores. Revenue foregone due to concession being given in passenger fares to senior citizens during 2015-16 was approximately ₹1286 crores.

**Request for railway station near Kochi International Airport**

1475. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received any request from Government of Kerala for full-fledged railway station near the Kochi International Airport, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Chief Minister of Kerala during the year 2014.

(b) A new train halt at Nedumbassery near Cochin International Airport between Angamali and Chovvara station in Ernakulam Jn.-Trichur section was sanctioned in 2010-11 at a cost of ₹ 93 lakh. The work is held up due to public opposition against closure of level crossing no. 64 at the proposed location.

**Controlling air pollution at railway stations, yards etc.**

1476. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have formulated any comprehensive and more reliable environment policy for controlling air pollution at railway stations, yards, work places, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Zonal Railways are expected to abide by State/Central Government Pollution laws. Zonal Railways have advised the Railway sidings to take appropriate actions, as required, such as (i) arranging sprinklers for water sprays in the stacking area (ii) provision of dust screens/green cover, wherever possible, to minimise air pollution at goods sheds/sidings.

**Linking district headquarters of Odisha with Railway**

1477. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many district headquarters of Odisha are linked with railway; and

(b) whether Government proposes to link Jagatsinghpur district headquarter with Railway *via* Naugaon, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 20 District headquarters of Odisha are connected with Railway.

(b) There is no proposal to connect Jagatsinghpur district headquarter with Railway *via* Naugaon at present.

**Redressal of grievances of passengers**

†1478. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are seriously considering redressal of grievances of passengers;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has set up different channels of registering passengers complaints/grievances namely, Complaint Books at the Stations and in trains, May I help you booth/Counters at stations, All India Help line No. 138, Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), Complaint Management System (COMS), Social Media etc. Large numbers of complaints are received through these channels which are sent to concerned authorities for prompt and speedy redressal.

**Enhancing speed of trains and upgradation of railway stations**

†1479. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to enhance the speed of trains and technical upgradation of railway stations;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken by Government in this direction till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) With a view to increasing speed of trains in Indian Railways, 'Mission Raftaar' has been announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17.

The mission envisages a target of doubling of average speed of freight trains and increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kmph in next 5 years. In order to implement it, a cross-functional directorate has been created in Railway Board.

Technical development of railway stations in this regard includes advanced signalling technology-based systems such as electronic interlocking, train protection and warning systems, etc. to ensure safe and efficient running of trains at higher speeds.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Action Plan for improving mobility and increasing average speed includes removal of speed restrictions, construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs), right powering of trains, introduction of twin-pipe in wagons and replacement of conventional trains by Main Line Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains and Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) trains.

**Conversion of Raipur to Dhamtari railway line**

†1480. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the sanction for conversion of Raipur to Dhamtari *via* Abhanpur narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge railway line given;

(b) the current status of the above railway line and the proposed date of completion of construction work thereon; and

(c) the amount set apart during the year 2016-17 for completing the gauge conversion work thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There is an existing narrow gauge line from Raipur to Dhamtari *via* Kendri. Abhanpur Jn. broad gauge line connectivity to Dhamtari has been sanctioned by providing (i) new line from Naya Raipur and Mandirhasaud to Kendri and (ii) gauge conversion of Kendri to Dhamtari. Both Naya Raipur and Mandirhasaud are already connected to Raipur through broad gauge. Details of sanction of these works are as under:

- (1) Mandirhasaud-Naya Raipur-Kendri (20 Km.) new line has been sanctioned as first material modification to Raipur-Titlagarh doubling project in 2010-11.
- (2) Gauge Conversion from Kendri to Dhamtari including Abhanpur-Rajim is sanctioned as second material modification to Raipur-Titlagarh doubling project in 2011-12.

(b) Mandirhasaud-Naya Raipur-Kendri (20 Km.) new line work has been taken up. Gauge conversion of Kendri to Dhamtari including Abhanpur-Rajim (67.20 Km.) is at estimate stage.

(c) An outlay of ₹ 93.89 crore has been provided for Raipur-Titlagarh doubling. As stated at (a) above, new line from Naya Raipur/Mandirhasaud to Kendri and gauge conversion of Kendri to Dhamtari are a part of this project.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Improving passenger amenities and services**

1481. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by Railways to improve passenger amenities and services;
- (b) whether any blue print has been drawn for timely implementation of these initiatives, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of work performed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Improvement, augmentation and maintenance of amenities at Railway Stations on Indian Railways is a continuous process and is undertaken as per requirement and availability of funds. Certain amenities are provided at the time of construction of the new stations based on anticipated traffic. Amenities are further augmented from time to time based on growth in passenger traffic at stations, needs and expectations of the travelling public and availability of funds. In addition, normal works are taken up for upgradation of passenger amenities under 'Adarsh Station Scheme'. Out of 1252 stations identified under this scheme, 988 stations have already been developed. Conceptualization of the schemes for providing amenities/facilities to passengers and its Implementation is a continuous process. Important initiatives taken by the Railways in the last three years to improve amenities of passengers are as under:

1. The e-ticketing system was upgraded with the launch of the Next Generation E-ticketing System (NGeT) for improving accessibility and enhancing the overall experience of e-ticketing. The capacity for E-ticketing System was enhanced to book 7200 tickets per minute from 2000 tickets earlier and to support 1,20,000 concurrent users as against 40,000 earlier in 2014. This has been further augmented to support booking of 15,000 tickets per minute.
2. Go-India Smart Card introduced to facilitate cashless transaction in New Delhi-Mumbai and New Delhi-Howrah sectors.
3. Establishment of Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendras for issuing of tickets through public private partnership for establishment and operation of computerised Passenger Reservation System(PRS)-cum Unreserved Ticketing System(UTS) terminals.
4. Cleanliness campaign under Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by Indian Railways on 2nd October, 2014 Gandhi Jayanti Divas, involving shramdaan and

awareness activities. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, several initiatives have been taken to re-inforce the existing mechanism for ensuring cleanliness at stations.

5. Facility for booking unreserved ticket through mobile phone was introduced in the suburban sections over Mumbai and Chennai to facilitate passengers to book unreserved ticket through mobile.
6. Facility for online concessional ticket booking facility for Physically Challenged persons on the authority of Photo Identity Card issued by the Railways.
7. Online registration of booking of special trains/ coaches on Full Tariff Rates was started as a pilot project over Western Railway.
8. Advance Reservation Period (ARP) was increased from 60 to 120 days to help passengers plan and purchase tickets in advance.
9. All India 24x7 Helpline Number 138 was provided to passengers for queries, complaints and suggestions regarding onboard services
10. Checks on Touting through modifications in the PRS software to prevent cornering of tickets by Touts like automatic log out after one transaction.
11. Revision of Platform Ticket Rates from ₹ 5 to ₹ 10 to regulate rush on platforms.
12. Increase in General Class Accommodation on Trains for general class passengers on long distance Mail/Express trains by delegating powers to General Managers to de-reserve Sleeper Class coaches as General Coaches in identified trains and sectors.
13. Paperless Unreserved tickets on Mobile introduced as a part of "Operation 5 Minutes" in Chennai suburban section of Tambaram-Egmore on Southern Railway.
14. Running of Special Trains with special fares over and above time-tabled trains to clear extra rush and augment passenger services.
15. Facility of SMS alerts through mobile phones in case of cancellation of trains was introduced for convenience of passengers.
16. The capacity of PRS server was enhanced from 7000 to 15,000 tickets per minute.
17. The Tatkal timings were staggered for AC and Non-AC accommodation to facilitate easy purchase of Tatkal tickets.
18. Facility of automatic Refund of Confirmed/RAC e-tickets on cancellation of trains was provided.

19. Powers to make policy to provide clean toilets to travelling public at stations was fully delegated to the Zonal Railways.
20. Paperless UTS tickets on Mobile extended to the suburban sections of Mumbai both on Western Railway and Central Railway.
21. Destination alert by SMS introduced on mobile phone for passengers 30 minutes in advance of arrival of train at destination station in Rajdhani, Duronto and Sampark kranti Express trains as a pilot project.
22. Suvidha Trains with graded pricing structure introduced to meet demand surges during peak demand with facility of limited refund on cancellation of ticket.
23. Hindi Portal of IRCTC was launched to facilitate booking of tickets using Hindi language.
24. Additional lower berths for senior citizen and women (increased from 2 to 4) were earmarked in the centre of the coach for women and senior citizens.
25. Defence Travel System to facilitate booking of tickets online for Defence personnel to eliminate exchange of defence warrants was rolled out on the NGeT platform. Till date more than 2600 Defence units have started issuing tickets through this platform without exchange of warrants.
26. Concierge services with facility for online booking of wheelchairs through IRCTC website at New Delhi and 23 other stations was commenced.
27. Paperless UTS tickets on Mobile extended to the suburban sections of Delhi-Paiwal in Delhi Division of Northern Railway.
28. Currency Operated Automatic Ticket Vending Machine (CoVTM) to facilitate purchase of unreserved journey tickets provided in Delhi and Mumbai.
29. Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA) Scheme - a regular STBA scheme based on the pilot STBS scheme was notified for issue of tickets through outsourcing at E category stations.
30. Facility for paperless MST on Mobile phones launched in sub-urban sectors of Mumbai in WR and CR and in the Delhi-Palwal section of NR.
31. Platform ticket on Mobile launched for WR, CR and NR (New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway stations).
32. New Refund Rules was notified which has helped in curbing speculative buying and selling of tickets and improving availability of berths for common man.



33. Facility for current reservation facility through internet and at all PRS locations after preparation of first chart upto minutes before departure of train.
34. Increase in number of berths for handicapped for Physically Challenged from 2 to 4 berths.
35. Berths for child tickets (5 yrs and above and below 12 yrs) made optional which has helped in providing additional reserved accommodation without any additional inputs by railways equivalent to more than 20,000 additional trains in a year or 54 additional trains per day.
36. UTS on Mobile extended to other sections of Howrah (3) and Sealdah (5) Division of ER and SER (24.02.2016).
37. Instructions already exist with zonal railways to provide one wheel chair per platform and in case of island platforms one wheelchair per two platforms at all A-1 and A category stations.
38. Instructions issued to zonal railways to introduce the facility of battery operated cars through service provider for carrying passengers on payment basis initially at all A-1 category stations.
39. Online booking of retiring room has been commissioned at 488 Railway stations.
40. As per existing guidelines, escalators/elevators are to be provided at 'A1' category and escalators at 'A' category, 'C' category stations and stations of tourist importance progressively based on techno commercial feasibility and availability of funds. So far, 295 number of escalators and 146 number of lifts have been provided over the Indian Railways.
41. 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 to address catering complaints.

Further, Steps taken/ being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers include: (i) Introduction of station based E-Catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice, (ii) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available 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@IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/ suggestions with regard to catering services.

Steps have already been taken for implementing some of the new initiatives for improvement of catering services like extension of e-catering services to all AI and A category stations, Janani Sewa Scheme, availability of Children's Menu through e-catering, optional catering on Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express Trains (2 trains) on pilot basis etc.

Improvement of passenger amenities being provided in the coaches is a continual process on Indian Railways. Details of the amenities which are presently provided in the coaches are as under:

- Cushioned seats/berths, fluorescent light, Air-conditioning, fans, toilet, dustbins and washbasin facilities, etc. in all mainline trains/coaches being manufactured.
- Looking mirrors, snack tables, magazine bags, water bottle holders, coat hooks, small luggage racks, luggage securing arrangements, mobile/laptop charging sockets, etc. in all mainline reserved coaches.
- On board/ enroute cleaning facility on identified trains.
- Seats (cushioned seats in First Class coach). Handholds, fans, lights etc. in sub-urban coaches and dedicated coaches for ladies and vendors in sub-urban trains.
- Bed rolls in all mainline AC sleeper coaches.
- Water in coaches provided with toilets.

Passenger Information System (PIS) have been provided at all 'A1' and A category stations. In addition to this policy for provision of WiFi Internet facility at all A1, A and B category stations have also been issued.

**Conversion of unmanned railway level crossings into manned railway level crossings**

1482. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unmanned railway level crossings have been manned during the period from May, 2014 to May, 2016;

(b) the number of unmanned railway level crossings at present, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of persons killed in accidents at unmanned railway level crossings has increased during the last two years, the number of persons killed during this period; and

(d) by when these unmanned railway level crossings would be manned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 933 unmanned level crossings have been manned during May, 2014 to May, 2016.

(b) Number of unmanned level crossings existing in the country, State-wise, as on 01.04.2016 is as below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Unmanned Level Crossings in the country (as on 01.04.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	361
2.	Assam	225
3.	Bihar	898
4.	Chhattisgarh	61
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gujarat	1985
7.	Haryana	159
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	172
11.	Karnataka	300
12.	Kerala	7

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	452
14.	Maharashtra	335
15.	Odisha	370
16.	Puducherry	3
17.	Punjab	395
18.	Rajasthan	940
19.	Tamil Nadu	611
20.	Telangana	72
21.	Tripura	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1357
23.	Uttarakhand	47
24.	West Bengal	582
TOTAL		9340

(c) Details of consequential unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) accidents and fatalities therein during the last two years and in the current year upto 30th June, 2016, are as under:

Year	Accidents	Deaths
2014-15	50	130
2015-16	29	57
2016-17 (upto 30th June, 2016)	09	13

(d) It is the endeavor of Railways to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by Closure/Merger/Provision of Subways/Manning, based on the availability of funds.

**Status of railway projects in Punjab**

1483. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the status of ongoing and pending railway projects in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): The status of ongoing railway projects falling partly/fully in Punjab is as under:

**1. New Line Projects:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Latest Cost (₹ in crores)	Expenditure as on 31.03.2016 (₹ in crores)	Outlay for 2016-17 (₹ in crores)
1.	Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 km) and taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara (29.16 km)	2100	484	100
2.	Qadian-Beas (39.68 km)	205	16	10
3.	Ferozpur-Patti (25 km)	147	NIL	25
4.	Rajpura-Mohali (24 km)	406	NIL	00.001

**2. Doubling Projects:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Latest Cost (₹ in crores)	Expenditure as on 31.03.2016 (₹ in crores)	Outlay for 2016-17 (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi (211.26 km)	781	841.57	2.50
2.	Ambala Cant.-Dhappar Phase-I (22.71 km) with Material Modification of Doubling of Dhappar-Chandigarh (22.45 km)	362	212.64	190.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jakhal-Mansa (45.2 km)	163	153.31	2.50
4.	Mansa-Bhatinda Doubling (Phase-I) with Material Modification of Rama Mandi (Raman) - Sadasinghwala via Talwandi Saboo (29.11 km) New Line	369	186.27	10.00
5.	Rajpura-Bhatinda (172 km)	1720	Nil	440.00

#### **Different kinds of bogies being used by Railways**

1484. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of different kinds of bogies being used by Railways;
- (b) the life of each type of above passenger bogies;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware that many bogies are being used in spite of expiry of their life;
- (d) if so, the details of different kind of such bogies being used in various Express/ Mail/Super Fast trains; and
- (e) by when they are going to be phased-out to avoid any kind of eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Different types of passenger coaches (sometimes termed as bogies) used by Indian Railways are Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design carbon steel coaches, ICF design Stainless Steel Bodied coaches and Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) design coaches.

(b) Generally, the permitted service life is 25 years for ICF design carbon steel coaches, 30 years for ICF design Stainless Steel Bodied coaches and 35 years for Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) design coaches.

(c) No, Sir. Coaches are withdrawn from passenger service after completion of their permitted service life.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Complaints received regarding quality of food**

1485. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether improved facilities for passengers like e-catering, e-bed roll, etc., have been launched by Railways recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts made to ensure that quality food is served to passengers and the mechanism to monitor quality and quantity thereof; and

(c) how many complaints have been received about poor quality of food and action taken thereon in the last two years, the Zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As announced in Rail Budget 2016-17, it has been decided to extend stations based e-catering services to all A1 and A category stations on Indian Railways. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has tied up with renowned, reputed, popular and established brands in the field of catering services so that the passengers can order good quality and hygienic food of their choice on payment basis. Further, personalized takeaway e-bedrolls, as a pilot project, have also been introduced in trains starting/passing through 4 stations *i.e.* New Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Chennai Central, and Trivandrum stations wherein passengers having confirmed tickets have the option of availing the facility on payment at the rate ₹ 140/- for 2 bed sheets and a pillow and ₹ 110/- for a blanket which can be bought separately or together. This can be booked through IRCTC website while booking e-tickets or otherwise also.

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 to address catering complaints.

Further, steps taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers include: (i) Introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available to passengers, (ii) 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, (iii) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services, (iv) Operation of all India Helpline (No. 138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services (v) A Twitter handle @ IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services. Zone-wise details of complaints related to poor quality of food and action taken thereon in the last two years and current year (*i.e.* 01.01.2014 to 30.06.2016) are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Zone-wise details of complaints related to poor quality of food and action taken thereon in the last two years and current year (01.01.2014 to 30.06.2016)*

Zonal Railway	Complaints related to Quality of Catering Services	Action Taken							
		Fined	Warned	Termi- nation	Suitably Advised	Not Substan- tiated	D&AR Action	Any Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	142	51	55	0	12	5	2	17	142
East Central	95	13	16	0	14	12	0	40	95
East Coast	185	59	86	0	37	0	0	3	185
Eastern	259	81	143	0	25	9	0	1	259
North Central	37	19	15	0	0	3	0	0	37
North Eastern	37	13	12	0	0	12	0	0	37
Northeast Frontier	33	6	5	0	3	7	0	12	33
Northern	2361	1272	996	0	9	29	1	54	2361
North Western	81	27	15	0	6	5	0	28	81
South Central	15	12	1	0	2	0	0	0	15
South East Central	16	11	2	0	1	1	0	1	16
South Eastern	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
Southern	251	76	77	0	71	6	0	21	251
South Western	103	56	28	0	3	0	0	16	103



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Central	33	19	7	0	3	1	0	3	33
Western	276	65	172	0	9	10	1	19	276
IRCTC	2134	531	571	2	531	117	38	344	2134
GRAND TOTAL	6068	2314	2208	2	726	217	42	559	6068

### **Railway Projects in Gujarat and Jharkhand**

1486. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending and on-going railway projects in the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(b) whether these projects have undergone time and cost overruns;

(c) if so, the details of the original estimated cost, the period of completion, total estimated cost and the expenditure incurred thereon, project-wise; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (c) The details of pending/ongoing railway projects falling fully/ partly in the State of f Gujarat and Jharkhand, their anticipated cost, funds allocated/ spent thereon are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of sanction	Anticipated cost	Outlay 2016-17	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2016
1	2	3	4	5	6

### **GUJARAT**

#### **New Line**

1.	Bhimnath -Dholera (28 km)	2016-17	280.00	0.02	0.00
2.	Chhota Udepur-Dhar (157 km)	2007-08	1824	100.00	185.83
3.	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Jhabua	2007-08	1942	100.00	231.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
	and Dhar (200.97 km) incl. MM for change in alignment <i>via</i> Amjhera (4.82 km)				
	<b>Gauge conversion</b>				
1.	Ahmedabad-Botad (170.48 km)	2012-13	567	102.00	42.00
2.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.2 km) including Modasa-Shamlaji Road (22.53 km)	2008-09	1662	675.25	56.77
3.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana (68.78 km)	2015-16	477.56	100.00	0.00
4.	Bhildi-Viramgam (157 km) with new MM for Mahsana-Taranga Hill (57.4 km)	1990-91	682	200.00	202.23
5.	Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 km) with extension from Naliya to Vayor (24.65 km)	2008-09	484	100.00	12.77
6.	Dhasa-Jetalsar (104.44 km)	2012-13	431	42.00	0.00
7.	Miyagam-KirjanDabhoi-Samalaya GC (96.46 km) with electrification	2011-12	935	15.00	1.15
8.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalia-Jetalsar with new MM for Shapur-Saradiya (46 km), Veraval-Somnath (281 km) NL and Somnath-Kodinar (36.91 km)	1994-95	1329	50.00	461.86
	<b>Doubling</b>				
1.	Abu Road-Sarotra Road Patch Doubling (23.12 km)	2010-11	161	55.00	102.58
2.	Palanpur-Samakhayali (274.73 km)	2013-14	1267	151.00	2.00
3.	Sarotra Road- Karjoda Patch doubling (23.59 km)	2010-11	189	60.00	85.00
4.	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar (35 km)	2000-01	245	0.0001	0.00
5.	Surendranagar-Rajkot (116.17 km)	2015-16	1315.23	240.00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification (306.93 km)	2008-09	1862	825.00	1108.79
7.	Vatva-Ahmedabad 3rd line with Automatic signaling (7.5 km)	2013-14	42	155	0.10
8.	Vatva-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati 4th line (17.90 km)	2015-16	200	85.00	0.00
9.	Viramgam-Samakhiali (182.23 km)	2011-12	1196	365.00	246.05
<b>JHARKHAND</b>					
<b>New Line</b>					
1.	Chitra-Basukinath (37 km)	2016-17	859	0.01	0.00
2.	Godda-Pakur (80 km)	2016-17	1723	0.01	0.00
3.	Barwadih-Chirmari (182 km)	2013-14	1137	5.00	0.10
4.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda) (97 km)	2008-09	549.75	2.00	14.88
5.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (136.88 km)	2008-09	859	1.00	1.24
6.	Giridih-Koderma (102.5 km)	1996-97	952	60.00	604.94
7.	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km)	2011-12	589	80.00	11.42
9.	Koderma-Ranchi (189 km)	1998-99	3021	175.00	1940.33
10.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)	2001-02	649	50.00	259.54
11.	Pirpainti-Jasidih (97 km)	2013-14	1536	25.00	0.35
12.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Mururai (29.48 km) 3rd line	1995-96	908	100.35	825.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>					
1.	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori (113 km)	1996-97	596	39.40	440.82
<b>Doubling</b>					
1.	Garwa Road-Rail over rail (10 km)	2016-17	48.73	0.02	0.00
2.	Gomoh-Flyover for down trains (15 km)	2016-17	94.56	0.02	0.00
3.	Bondamunda-Ranchi (166 km)	2015-16	1660	120.00	0.00
4.	Chakradharpur-Goelkera 3rd line (34 km)	2015-16	354.54	72.00	0.00
5.	Denea-Ranchi Road (25.2 km)	2013-14	390	100.00	1.00
6.	Dhanbad-Sonnagar-Patratu 3rd line (291 km)	2015-16	4500	250.00	0.00
7.	Dongoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line (65 km)	2010-11	583	103.00	160.21
8.	Garhwa Road-Ramna (32.32 km)	2013-14	364	100.00	20.00
9.	Goelkera-Manohrpur 3 rd line (40 km)	1997-98	280	62.00	180.47
10.	Jarangdih-Danea (29.2 km)	2013-14	410	70.00	1.00
11.	Khargpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 km)	2015-16	1312	120.00	0.00
12.	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3 rd line (30 km)	2012-13	365	80.00	2.42
13.	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km)	2012-13	209	84.00	2.47
14.	Ramna-Singrauli (160 km)	2015-16	1600	160.00	0.00
15.	Ranchi Road-Patratu (31 km)	2015-16	290.78	30.00	0.00
17.	Sini-Adityapur (22.5 km) 3rd line	2010-11	185	11.50	126.13

(b) and (d) Every railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, *inter-alia*, include

clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearances 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 is passing in vicinity of a protected monument, local bodies for project passing through urban areas, etc. which are part of project execution. The progress of works is based on above factors and availability of funds.

#### **Pending railway projects in Uttar Pradesh**

1487. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many railway projects are pending in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the project-wise details and status thereof; and
- (c) the project-wise funds provided in the current financial year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The Railway projects falling fully/partly in State of Uttar Pradesh giving particulars of year of sanction, latest cost, expenditure as on 31.03.2016 and outlay for 2016-17 are as under:

Sl. No	Project Name	Year of Sanction	Latest cost (₹ in crores)	Expendi- ture as on 31.03.2016 (₹ in crores)	Outlay for 2016-17 (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar-Roorkee (27.45 km) new line	2007-08	700	148.6	10
2.	Faizabad-Lalganj via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Raibareilly (116 km) new line	2013-14	1242	0.0001	10
3.	Unchahar-Amethi (66.17 km) new line	2012-13	966	1.58	60
4.	Alamnagar-Utretia (20 km) doubling	2015-16	20	-	32
5.	Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km) doubling	2010-11	174	80.34	35
6.	Bhimsen-Jhansi (206 km) doubling	2012-13	1266	51.22	410

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jhansi-Bina 3rd line (152 km) doubling	2015-16	1162	-	170
8.	Lohta-Bhadoi (39 km) doubling	2009-10	191	79.24	25
9.	Mathura-Jhansi 3 <sup>rd</sup> line (274 km)	2015-16	2488	-	270
10.	Mathura-Palwal 4 <sup>th</sup> line (80 km) doubling	2015-16	524	-	77
11.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar patch doubling (55.47 km)	2012-13	377	10.83	125
12.	Mughalsarai-Allahabad 3rd line (152 km)	2015-16	2380	-	260
13.	Muzafarnagar-Tapri (51.53 km) doubling	2015-16	376.78	-	125
14.	Phaphamau-Allahabad (12.9 km) with MM for Bye-pass line between NR & NER tracks.	2009-10	185	30.78	50
15.	Raibareilly-Amethi (60.1 km) doubling	2013-14	385	-	45
16.	Sainthia, Sitarampur, Mughalsarai, Allahabad-Etawah Bypass (35 km)	2015-16	400	-	50
17.	Tundla-Yamuna Bridge (21 km) doubling	1995-96	98	76.97	5
18.	Utrertia-Raibareilly (65.6 km) doubling	2011-12	342	30.88	60
19.	Utrertia-Zafrabad-doubling of balance 148 km section with new MM for Raibareilly-Akbarganj (46.9 km) & Sultanpur-Amethi (29.22 km) New line and Sultanpur-Kadipur (38.7 km) new line	2006-07	2434	279.91	170
20.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88) new line	2006-07	243.78	32.13	25
21.	Faizabad-Lalganj via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Raibareilly (116 km) new line	2013-14	1242	0.0001	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Hathua-Bhatni new line	2005-06	575	173.64	25
23.	Kapilvastu-Basti via Bansi (91 km) new line	2013-14	954	0.0001	1
24.	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Kharuraho (541 km) new line	1997-98	3500	662.7	400
25.	Mau-Ghazipur - Tarighat (51 km) new line	2015-16	845	-	150.5
26.	Bhojipura-Tanakpur <i>via</i> Pilibhit (101.79 km) gauge conversion	2007-08	313	94.94	110
27.	Gonda-Baharaich - as Phase-I of <i>Gonda-Baharaich-sitapur</i> -Lucknow (60 km) gauge conversion	1997-98	246	75.34	50
28.	Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura & Kasganj-Bareilly- Lalkuan incl. MM for extension from Bareilly to Lalkuan and Mandhana- Brahmavart (52.90 km)	1997-98	1819	1641.6	20
29.	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233.5 km) gauge conversion	1999-00	819	588.5	30
30.	Lucknow-Pilibhit <i>via</i> Sitapur, lakhimpur (262.76 km) gauge conversion	2011-12	1061	43.17	250
31.	Bhatni-Aunrihar with Electrification 125 km excl. Indara-Mau (116.95 km) doubling	2016-17	937	-	0.02
32.	Aunrihar-Manduadih (38.80 km) Patch doubling	2011-12	240	95.07	65
33.	Chhapra-Ballia Patch doubling (65 km)	2012-13	544	5.33	180
34.	Ghazipur-Aunrihar (40 km) doubling	2014-15	183	-	80

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Bahraich-Sravasti-Balrampur (Tulsipur) (80 km) new line	2016-17	1600	-	0.01
36.	Meerut-Panipat (104 km) new line	2016-17	1600	-	0.01
37.	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat (70.45 km)	2016-17	743.55	-	0.02
38.	Anandnagar-Ghughli <i>via</i> Maharajganj (50 km) new line	2013-14	468	0.0001	1
39.	Bahraich-Mailani incl. By-pass at Mailani (230 km) gauge conversion	2016-17	1900	-	0.02
40.	Indara-Dohrighat (34.37 km) gauge conversion	2016-17	119.05	-	0.02
41.	Allahabad Division Construction of Aligarh Flyover (25 km) doubling	2016-17	1456.89	-	0.02
42.	Aunrihar-Jaunpur (68 km) doubling	2016-17	600	-	0.02
43.	Barabanki-Akbarpur (161 km) doubling	2016-17	1200	-	0.02
44.	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd line (61.72 km)	2016-17	602.49	-	0.02
45.	Delhi-Shamli-Tapri incl. Saharanpur by -pass (175 km) doubling	2016-17	1500	-	0.02
46.	Domingarh-Gorakhpur-Gorakhpur Cantt.-Kusumhi 3rd line (21.15 km)	2016-17	116.72	-	0.02
47.	Iradatganj-Kunwadih const. Of Flyover (20.10 km) doubling	2016-17	1838.95	-	0.02
48.	Janghai-Pratapgarh-Amethi (87 km) doubling	2016-17	700	-	0.02
49.	Jaunpur-Tanda (94 km) doubling	2016-17	831	-	0.02
50.	Jeonathpur Flyover (13 km) doubling	2016-17	738.99	-	0.02
51.	Jhansi-Khairar-Manickpur & Khairar-Bhimsen (411 km)	2016-17	3000	-	0.02
52.	Karchana-Iradatganj Const. Of Flyover (10 km) doubling	2016-17	563.11	-	0.02



1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Lalitpur-Birari with Flyover (16 km) doubling	2016-17	260	-	0.02
54.	Mathura-Murhesi Rampur Flyover for avoiding surface crossing at Mathura (11.08 km) doubling	2016-17	210.04	0.02	
55.	Naini-Iradatganj Const. Of Flyover (12 km) doubling	2016-17	675.95	-	0.02
56.	Shahganj-Bhatni-Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj exclude. Indara-Mau (150.28 km) doubling	2016-17	922.84	0.02	
57.	Yamuna Bridge-Agra fort (2 km) with Major Bridge at Yamuna river doubling	2016-17	107.73	-	0.02
58.	Balia-Ghazipur (65.10 km) doubling	2015-16	447.56	-	210
59.	Karaila Road-Shaktinagar (32.15 km) doubling	2015-16	528.57	-	6
60.	Ramna-Singrauli (160 km) doubling	201-16	1600	-	160
61.	Renukut-Chopan (32.32 km) (Work in Pili-Chopan - 7.89 km only) doubling	2015-16	93.29	-	25
62.	Rosa-Sitapur Cantt. Burhwal (180.77 km) doubling	2015-16	1750	-	175

#### **New Textile Policy**

1488. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved new Textile Policy to deal with the rising competition from China's textile and apparel industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the new Textile Policy has set any target for export and the number of new employment opportunities likely to be generated for the next three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to attract more investment in the Textile industry under the new Textile Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) The New Textile Policy is currently under formulation. Mean while, a special package has been announced for boosting manufacturing in garmenting with a view to realizing the employment and export potential of the industry. The details of the package are given in the Statement (*See* below). Besides the above, Government have also recently announced "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)" providing capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery in different segments including Technical Textiles, Garmenting, Weaving and Processing to attract investment for technology upgradation.

***Statement***

*Details of the special package announced for boosting employment generation*

The Government has announced a special package of ₹ 6,000 crores for boosting the employment generation and export potential of the Textile and Apparel Sector. Salient features of the package are:

**1. Labour Law Reforms**

- (a) Government to bear 3.67% of employer's Employee Provident Fund (EPF) contribution for new workmen in addition to existing reimbursement of 8.33% employer contribution under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for 3 years.
- (b) EPF will be made optional for employees earning less than ₹ 15,000 per month; thus, leaving more money in the hands of the workers.
- (c) Overtime cap will be raised from 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter leading to increased earnings of workers.
- (d) Considering the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment will be introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues.

**2. Additional incentives under ATUFS**

- (a) The subsidy provided to garmenting units, under Amended-TUFS, is being increased from 15% to 25%, providing a boost to employment generation.
- (b) The package breaks new ground in moving from input-based to outcome-based incentives; a unique feature of the scheme will be to disburse subsidy only after

expected jobs have been created.

**3. Enhanced duty drawback coverage**

- (a) In a first-of-its-kind move, a new scheme will be introduced to refund the state levies which were not refunded so far.
- (b) This move will greatly boost the competitiveness of Indian exports in foreign markets.
- (c) Drawback at All Industries Rate will be given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

**4. Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act**

Looking at the seasonal nature of garment industry, the provision of 240 days under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act would be relaxed to 150 days for garment industry.

**Steps to boost textile sector**

1489. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced ₹ 6000 crore package for Textile sector, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) how Government plans to make our Textile sector more competitive in global market as it is facing stiff competition from countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam; and
- (c) whether the concerns like seasonal flexibility, fixed term employment, modernisation of loom and economies of scale are to be addressed by Government in order to give Textile sector a new look in the present world, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir, Government has recently announced ₹ 6000 crore package for Textile sector. The details of package are given in the Statement. [*Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No.1488 Part (a) to (c)*]

(b) Government plans to make Textile sector more competitive in global market by providing export incentives under schemes like MEIS, Interest Subvention, MDA, MAI, Duty Drawback etc. Further, the special package announced recently is expected to boost competency of textile and apparel exports in international markets.

(c) The seasonal flexibility *i.e.* increase in overtime limit from 50 hours to 100 hours and introduction to fixed term employment are already addressed by Government in the said special package. Apart from this, Government has taken various pro labour and pro industry initiatives like:

1. Reimbursement of entire 12% employer contribution to EPFO
2. Optional EPF for employees earning less than ₹ 15,000
3. Enhanced duty drawback and subsidy under ATUF for apparel manufacturers
4. Modifications under Section 80JJAA of IT Act

All these initiatives will promote economies of scale and A modernization of all segments in the Textile and apparel value chain.

#### **Initiatives for export growth**

1490. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to take new initiatives for increasing export growth in the international arena, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to facilitate trade link for the domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir, Government has recently announced a package for apparel sector in order to increase export growth in international arena. The details of package are given in Statement-I. [*Refer to Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No.1488 Part (a) to (c)*]

(b) In order to facilitate trade link for domestic industry, the Government is implementing several schemes, the details of which are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-II***

*Details of the schemes and initiatives of Government to facilitate trade link for the domestic industry*

**(i) Merchandize Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)**

Rewards for export are payable as percentage of realized FOB value to all the countries. The reward rates are given below:

Eligible Products	Reward Rate
Textile and Apparel Products (HS Code 50-63: eligible lines)	2%
All handloom and handicraft items	5%
All jute, ramie and coir based items	5%

The duty reward is available to textile and garment exporters in any country globally. Also, Government has withdrawn the requirement of Landing Certificate to avail the benefit of MEIS. This removal of requirement of landing certificate is a major step in ease of doing business.

**(ii) Interest Equalization Scheme**

Pre and post shipment rupee export credit of 3% is given to Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, Small and Medium Enterprises, Readymade Garments, Made-ups, Fabrics, Coir and Coir Products, Jute and Jute Products.

**(iii) Duty Drawback**

Duty drawback rates for textile items are given below:

	When CENVAT is not availed	When CENVAT is availed
Cotton yarn	2.5-4.5	1.2-1.4
Cotton fabric	4.3-7.3	1.4-2.0
Man-made fabric	6.6-11.5	1.9-2.4
Apparel	7.2-10.5	2.0-3.5
Home textiles	5.0-10.7	1.9-8.9

**(iv) Market Access Initiative (MAI)**

- Financial assistance for carrying out marketing projects abroad
- Assistance for building capacity for exporters, export promotion organizations, etc.
- Assistance on reimbursement basis to individual exporters for charges/fees paid by them for fulfilling the statutory requirements in the buyer country
- Assistance for conducting studies
- Assistance in developing projects leading to substantial improvement in market access

**(v) Market Development Assistance (MDA)**

- Financial support to exporters registered with Export Promotion Councils
- For participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, assistance would be permissible on travel expenses by air in economy class and/or charges of the built up furnished stall, subject to an upper ceiling as given below:
  - Focus Latin American Countries (LAC) - ₹ 250,000
  - Focus Africa, Focus CIS, Focus ASEAN - ₹ 200,000
  - General areas - ₹ 150,000
- For each region, the exporter can claim benefit once a year
- Maximum number of permissible participations shall be 5 in a FY.

**Dues of handloom weavers of Maharashtra**

1491. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether competition from powerlooms and lack of support from Government are driving weavers to poverty and suicide in Maharashtra;
- (b) the allocation for the Textile sector for 2016-17, particularly for the handloom sector;
- (c) whether weavers from Maharashtra are yet to receive their long pending dues; and
- (d) if so, by when these dues would be released to the handloom weavers of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Director of Textiles, Government of Maharashtra has informed that no suicide of weavers in the State has been reported.

(b) The total allocation for Textiles Sector is ₹ 3350.00 crore, out of which an amount of ₹ 612.00 crore is allocated for Handloom Sector during the current financial year *i.e.* 2016-17.

(c) No such dues are pending from Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Boost to textile sector**

1492. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved special package for Textiles and Apparel sector to attract investments and to generate exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the expected generation of job opportunities in the next three years; and

(c) to what extent the package would boost the sector along with the quantum of garment export estimated in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir, Government has approved special package for Textiles and Apparel sector to attract investments and, to generate exports. The details of package are given in Statement. [*Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No.1488 Part (a) to (c)*]

(b) The expected impact of the special package on employment generation in next three years are:

- The new package is expected to boost up employment generation.
- More and more garment units will become compliant with respect to statutory dues and more jobs will be generated in formal sector.
- Pro labour reforms like optional EPF, increased overtime limits and fixed term employment will lead to more cash in hand with workers, provide opportunity to earn more and put fixed term workers at par with permanent workers in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues respectively.

(c) The special package will boost the textile and apparel sector by making larger manufacturing set-ups feasible thereby leading to economies of scale in the sector. It will also improve the attractiveness of garment manufacturing for new investments and exports. The current investment in the sector which is growing at 8% year on year is expected to grow substantially in next three years.

#### **Boost to textile sector**

1493. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out a ₹ 6000 crore special package, with tax and production incentives, for the Textile and Apparel sector to enable domestic firms to compete globally, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the package aims to help in creating one crore jobs, mostly for women, in the next three years, if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard; and

(c) whether the package would strengthen the Indian Textile and Apparel sector by improving its cost competitiveness in the global market, if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir, Government has worked out a ₹ 6000 crore special package, with tax and production incentives, for the Textile and Apparel sector to enable domestic firms to compete globally. The details of package are given in Statement. [*Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ NO.1488 Part (a) to (c)*]

(b) The expected impact of the Textile booster package on textile and apparel sector are:

- The new package is expected to boost up employment generation, exports and investment in textile and apparel industry.
- Improve the attractiveness of garment manufacturing for new investments and exports. The current investment in the sector which is growing at 8% year on year is expected to grow substantially.
- Larger manufacturing set-ups will become feasible thereby leading to economies of scale in the sector.
- More and more garment units will become compliant with respect to statutory dues and more jobs will be generated in formal sector.



- Pro-labour reforms like optional EPF, increased overtime limits and fixed term employment will lead to more cash in hand with workers, provide opportunity to earn more and put them at par with permanent workers in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues respectively.

(c) The following initiatives of special package would strengthen the Indian Textile and Apparel sector by improving its cost competitiveness in the global market.

- Reimbursement of entire 12% employers' contribution to EPFO.
- Enhanced duty drawback coverage.
- Additional incentives to apparel sector under ATUFS.
- Enhanced scope of Section 80JJAA of IT Act for apparel manufacturers.

#### **Development and strengthening of handloom sector**

1494. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for development and strengthening of the Handloom sector;

(b) how the Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme has performed so far; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government for development of handlooms with special reference to Cluster Development Programme, especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) For development and strengthening of handlooms sector, the Government of India through the office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles is implementing the following schemes in the country, including Maharashtra:

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Yarn Supply Scheme
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

(b) and (c) Cluster Development Programme was one of the components of Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS), which has been subsumed under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) in December, 2014 for

implementation in 12th Plan period. Cluster Development Programme has been amended in June, 2015 to include Block Level Cluster. Under NHDP, 143 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned to various States during 2015-16 to 2016-17 (till date). No proposal for Cluster Development Programme or Block level Cluster has been received from Government of Maharashtra.

### FDI in textile sector

1495. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Textile sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture;
- (b) if so, the contribution of this sector in terms of major economic indicators;
- (c) how much FDI has come to this sector during the last three years; and
- (d) whether any specific plan has been made to develop this sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Textile Sector is amongst the largest provider of employment. As per NAS 2015, this sector contributed to 12% of manufacturing, 2% of GDP and 13% of the country's export earning in 2013-14.

(c) The amount of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) made in the textile sector during each of the last three years is given below:

Year	FDI (in US\$ million)
2013-14	198.86
2014-15	197.42
2015-16	230.13

Source: DIPP

(d) Government have taken several initiatives for developing the textile sector including provision of assistance for infrastructure development, upgradation of technology, skill development through schemes such as Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Amended- Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Integrated

Skill Development Scheme. The Government have also recently announced a special package for the apparel sector with a slew of measures for labour reform and tax concessions for employment generation and enhancing exports.

**Revision of mandatory jute packaging limit**

1496. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has recommended a downward revision of mandatory jute packaging limits of sugar and food items; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prevailing limits are not being followed even today, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), in its report on "price Policy for Raw Jute for 2016-17 season" has recommended that the compulsory packaging for jute sacking in foodgrains under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, (JPM Act) should be reduced to the level of 75% and sugar sector should be fully exempted from such mandatory reservation. However, the norms prescribed under the JPM Act provide for compulsory packing of a minimum of 90% of foodgrains and a minimum of 20% of sugar in jute sacking, which are being followed, at present.

**Cotton production in the country**

1497. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of cotton in the country is far less than targeted during the last three consecutive years;

(b) if so, the reasons behind it and the production for the aforesaid period, State-wise; and

(c) the action plan of Government to sustain productivity and the support extended to cotton farmers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area under cotton cultivation during the current cotton season 2015-16 has decreased by around 7% from the previous year due to switching over to other

crops in Northern and Central zone. The cotton crop in Punjab has been affected by white fly attack and in Gujarat was affected by pink boll-worm etc. State-wise production during the last three consecutive years are as under:

(Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	73.50	69.56	28.41
Telangana	-	-	38.00
Gujarat	88.50	101.50	105.00
Haryana	25.00	23.02	23.00
Karnataka	12.55	18.75	23.11
Madhya Pradesh	22.00	17.30	17.50
Maharashtra	76.55	88.34	70.00
Odisha	4.00	2.99	4.00
Punjab	20.00	19.68	16.00
Rajasthan	14.00	12.87	15.27
Tamil Nadu	5.00	4.08	6.86
Others	1.10	0.93	0.90
ALL INDIA	342.20	359.02	348.05

(c) The action plan of Government to sustain productivity and the support extended to cotton farmers during the last three years are as under:

- (i) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Cotton Development Programme with a focus on cropping system approach under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 15 major cotton growing states viz; Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal since 2014-15. Under the scheme, thrust is given for transfer of latest technology to cotton growers through Front Line Demonstration (FLD) on Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Desi Cotton, Extra Long Staple

Cotton, High Density Planting System. The scheme is being implemented through State Department of Agriculture (SDA), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) etc. Besides, States can support cotton development programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). ICAR extend various technology including Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) and monitoring and surveillance of insecticide pest diseases on cotton.

- (ii) With a view to promote Cotton farming, during cotton season 2015-16, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare has fixed minimum support price for medium staple length cotton at ₹ 3800/- per quintal and for long staple at ₹ 4100/- per quintal.
- (iii) Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited has been entrusted with procurement of cotton from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) to protect the interest of farmers by giving MSP to their produce to avoid distress sale.

#### **Promotion of silk industry**

1498. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people engaged in the silk industry at present, State-wise;
- (b) the production, consumption, import and export of silk during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote sericulture along with the promotion of local silk weaving techniques of Bhagalpur, Banaras etc., if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the plan of Government to restrict import of raw silk and silk yarn to promote the domestic silk industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Around 8.25 million people are engaged presently under sericulture sector in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Raw silk production, consumption, import and export of silk in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	Raw silk Production (MTs)	Consumption (MTs)	Import of Raw silk (MTs)	Export Earnings (Crore ₹)
2013-14	26,480	29,552	3,260	2,480.89
2014-15	28,708	32,050	3,489	2,829.88
2015-16	28,472	31,749	3,529	2,495.99
2016-17* (Prov.)	4,203	4,683	480	282.17

\*(Apr-May, 16)

(c) Yes Madam, the Government have taken following measures to promote sericulture in Bhagalpur and Varanasi silk clusters of the country:

- (i) In Bhagalpur Mega Handloom cluster covering Banka and Bhagalpur Cluster, 10 Block level clusters have been sanctioned under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS) to support improving skills of weavers in silk weaving, introduction of new designs and development/diversification of handloom products by engaging designer, technology up-gradation etc. Besides, the Government through Central Silk Board (CSB) is also providing required support for promotion of Sericulture activities in Bhagalpur covering all the sericulture related activities across silk value chain up to the stage of silk reeling.
- (ii) In Varanasi Mega Handloom cluster covering the entire district, 10 Block level clusters have been sanctioned under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS) to support improving skills of weavers in silk weaving, introduction of new designs and development/diversification of handloom products by engaging designer, technology up-gradation etc. Further, to cater to the needs of stakeholders of Varanasi silk industry, a Textile Testing Laboratory (TTL) under CSTRI was established in Varanasi during the year 1996.

(d) Government has taken following steps to restrict import of raw silk and silk yarn:

- To safeguard the interest of the domestic silk industry against the cheap imports from China, the Director General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty in the form of fixed duty of US\$ 1.85 per Kg. on the landed cost of imported Chinese raw silk of 3A Grade and below in December, 2015 which will be in place till December, 2020. Similarly, an anti-

dumping duty on fabric imported from China P R is also in place till December, 2016.

- Besides, thrust has been given for production of import substitute bivoltine silk within the country so as to reduce our dependency on import of silk.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of persons presently engaged under sericulture sector in the country*

Sl. No.	States	persons presently engaged under Sericulture* (Million No.)
1	2	3
1.	A.P. & Telangana	0.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
3.	Assam	1.98
4.	Bihar	0.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02
8.	Jharkhand	1.06
9.	Karnataka	1.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.05
11.	Maharashtra	0.05
12.	Mizoram	0.01
13.	Odisha	0.05
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.31
15.	Tripura	0.01

1	2	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.06
17.	West Bengal	0.41
	Other States (including import activities)	1.58
	TOTAL	8.25

*Note:* \*The employment generation includes all the activities involved in cocoon production to making of finished goods.

#### **Export of textiles and clothing**

1499. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry aims to export textiles and clothing worth US \$ 48.5 billion during the current year;

(b) if so, how it is going to achieve this challenging target when the world market is in gloom and the Ministry failed to achieve its target of US \$ 45-47.5 billion; and

(c) to what extent Chinese tepid market helps in achieving the above target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Textiles aims to export US\$ 48.5 billion textile and clothing during 2016-17.

(b) Government is planning to achieve the target of US\$ 48.5 billion in current financial year by announcing the special package of ₹ 6,000 crores which will boost the employment generation and export of textile and apparel.

(c) It is estimated that China's present share in global export of textiles and apparel will decrease from 40% to 33% by 2025. This will open an opportunity of more than US\$ 150 billion for other exporting nations including India to increase its exports.

#### **Projects under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana**

1500. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cluster Development Programmes related to natural fibre have been organized under the Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) during the last five years;



(b) if so, the status of all such programmes organized during the last five years; and

(c) the report of such programmes completed and the interim report of the ongoing programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total 97 number of Cluster Development Programme related to natural fibre (including Bamboo craft) under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) have been sanctioned to different agencies during last five year from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

(c) During last five years, 77148 artisans were mobilized and about 4572 SHGs have been formed. These artisans of SHGs have been benefited through different kind of interventions like technical training and design development programme. Out of 97 Cluster Development Programme were sanctioned, 45 such programmes have been completed during the last five year, and in rest of clusters different kind of need based intervention programmes are being sanctioned to Implementing Agencies based on the eligibility criteria and as per the terms-conditions and guidelines of the scheme.

#### **Scheme and funds for the textile sector**

†1501. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any detailed scheme for Handloom, Powerloom and Handicraft sectors in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds provided during each year in the last three years, State-wise.

(c) the details of progress made and success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Handloom, Handicrafts and Powerloom Sector pre-dominantly come under the unorganized/small scale sectors. In order to support, develop and modernize these sectors in the country, Government has launched several schemes for strengthening these sectors.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the Handloom Sector, National Handloom Development Programme is being implemented for development of the sector and welfare of handlooms weavers is being promoted through Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Yarn Supply Scheme etc. These schemes ensure regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the employment potential of the sector.

Under the National Handicrafts Development programme (NHDP), raw material depots are setup to make easy availability of quality and graded raw material to artisans/entrepreneurs/units at a reasonable rates. Other schemes such as Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna, Design and Technology Upgradation, Marketing and Support Services, Research and Development, Human Resource Development, Welfare Schemes and assistance for creation of Capital Infrastructure are implemented for overall development of Handicraft Sector and welfare of Handicrafts Artisans.

In order to overcome the problems faced by the powerloom weavers and for the development of decentralised Powerloom Sector, Government is implementing a number of schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for upgradation of technology & In-situ upgradation scheme for upgradation of plain powerlooms, Group workshed scheme for giving/assistance for constructing workshed for powerloom sector, Group Insurance Scheme, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) for extending assistance for marketing support in the form of Buyer Seller Meet, Yam Bank, setting up of facility for Common Facility Centre organizing Seminar/ Workshop regarding Government support for Schemes. A corpus fund for yam Bank is provided under the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development, to provide interest free corpus to set up Yarn Banks.

(b) and (c) The above schemes are implemented on pan India basis and funds are allocated scheme- wise. The details of funds provided during each of the last three year and success achieved under major components of the above three schemes are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Scheme-wise details of the funds provided during last three years alongwith the success achieved therein*

( ₹ in lakhs)

**(a) Handloom Sector Schemes**

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	Progress/Achievement
Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.	2519.01	956.74	4752.70	8228.45	254 Block Level Clusters sanctioned covering 1,46,878 weavers
Health Insurance Scheme	49.21	25.87	1.94	77.02	34,98,904 Beneficiaries covered
Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	16.63	16.39	16.67	49.69	17,57,879 Beneficiaries covered
Yarn Supply Scheme	96.86	127.81	321.96	546.63	4411.84 Kg. of yarn supply ensured

**(b) Powerloom Sector Schemes**

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	Progress/Achievement
Group Workshed Scheme	240.00	1640.00	2007.00	3887.00	79 Project Approved
Group Insurance Scheme	426.00	363.00	662.00	1451.00	3,8342 4Beneficiaries covered
In-situ upgradation of Plain Powerlooms	00.00	998.00	5918.50	6916.50	53,836 Powerlooms upgraded
MMS-TUFS	7322.00	12999.00	16599.00	36920	3,277 Beneficiaries covered
Buyer Seller Meets	122.00	161.00	226.00	509.00	54 Buyers Seller Meets organized
Exposure Visits	6.00	12.00	48.00	66.00	1882 Weavers covered
Seminar/Workshops	8.00	26.00	23.40	57.40	122 Seminar/ Workshops Organised.

## (c) Handicraft Sector Schemes

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	Progress/Achievement
Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikash Yojana	5206.80	1406.45	1883.04	8496.29	231 Cluster Covered
Design and Tech. Upgradation	443.80	480.01	1687.16	2610.97	1074 event organized and 1835 tool kit given
Marketing and Support Services	3761.39	3889.66	2638.85	10289.90	Participated in 1125 Domestic/international event
Research and Development	830.36	281.16	602.24	1713.76	Total 300 Survey Studies/Seminars/Workshop/Brand Promotion done.
Human Resource Development	1396.41	1288.53	1948.10	4633.04	1582 Programmes organized.
Welfare Schemes	2194.00	14.97	244.96	2453.04	218106 beneficiary in RGSSBY, 259633 beneficiaries in AABY, 4004 Credit guarantee and 3062 Artisan I. Card issued.
Infrastructure (Capital)	1004.51	2646.67	4416.75	8067.93	7 Projects at Moradabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jodhpur, Srinagar, Mammalapuram and Jammu and Kashmir covered and 6 office building renovated/constructed.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत):** सभापति महोदय, मैं 'निम्न कार्बन वाली कृषि तकनीकों को अपनाया जाना' के संबंध में 4 मार्च, 2016 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 1010 के दिए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at thirty one minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Message from Lok Sabha.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

**(I)**

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 2016, has adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 *vice* Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Rajpal Singh Saini retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.

**(II)**

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 2016, has adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do appoint Shri Sanjay Dhotre, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary and Smt. Santosh Ahlawat to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 vice Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Shri P.P. Chaudhary and Smt. Krishna Raj resigned from the Joint Committee on their appointment as Ministers."

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#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

##### **Further discussion on the status of implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the assurances given by the then Government to the House on 20th February, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up further discussion on implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about Defence Minister's clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. With regard to clarifications, it is like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clarifications will also be sought today. The Minister will be available by 5.30 p.m.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. He said, "At 2.30 p.m.".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Minister is not available now. In the morning, it was decided like this. Were you not there in the morning?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir, I was not there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you were not there. First, we will take up Andhra Pradesh discussion, maximum for a 45 minutes or so. Then, we will take up Private-Members Business. After that, clarifications will be sought because Minister's availability also has to be looked into. That is the decision.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, will the clarifications be sought before the reply or after the reply? We want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. After the reply, there will be nothing. Whatever clarifications you have to seek, you can seek before the reply is made.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have to seek some clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: On the same subject, Sir. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, I have to seek one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But you have already spoken.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, yesterday, I spoke, but, today, I have to seek a clarification. Sir, I am an Andhra man. I am the person who, actually, gave the notice yesterday. You hardly gave five minutes time yesterday. I have every right to ask. I want to seek some clarifications. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. But the point is, if it is clarification, it can be sought only after the Minister's reply.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Okay. Clarifications will be sought after the reply of the Minister.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I would request you one thing, Sir. After the Andhra discussion and before the Private Members Resolution, we can take up the clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To the House, I will put it up again then. If the House agrees, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after Andhra Pradesh, it is Private Members' Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. I said that I will put it up then. I will put it to the House then.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking?

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: One minute, Sir. Yesterday night, during Shri Venkaiah Naidu's intervention in the House, we saw that all the parties in this House supported the case of Andhra Pradesh. Whatever issues happened, ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Regarding what?



SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Regarding whatever is there in the Act and the promises made. See, at that time, the ex-Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was also there. Today, he is not there. If he intervenes, it is good, but he is not there. Now, I am requesting the hon. Leader of the House that we are not satisfied with whatever Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said yesterday. They did wrong to Andhra Pradesh. What has happened in the elections? I am requesting my friends that in future it should not happen. This is my request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Your time is three minutes. I will strictly adhere to that. You have to say it in three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here with emphatic empathies and sympathies towards my brothers and sisters of the successor and residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. Two years have lapsed. They are separate States today. For each national festival, be it the 15th August or the 26th January, they have to search for a location to celebrate. But they were able to shift the basic, important, operational, public welfare departments nearer to their proposed State Capital, Amaravati. The bifurcation has been a success. That is the history of these two years. The residuary State of Andhra Pradesh as well as the new State of Telangana are showing grand results of the competence, not only between them, but also among other States of India. However, कल तो नेल्लोर के धरती पुत्र वरिष्ठ वैकैया नायडु जी ने दूध का दूध पानी का पानी कर दिया। जब वे विपक्ष में होते हैं तो उनकी विपरीत भावना होती है और सत्ता में आते ही उनकी विपरीत भावना बदल जाती है। मेरे तेलुगू भाइयो, उन्होंने अपने पूरे के पूरे संदेश के अनुसार, इधर या उधर समझ लिया। अभी यह फैसला होना है कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से जो वायदे थे, वे अभी निभाने वाले नहीं हैं। I would like to straightaway ask the Union Finance Minister whether the Union Cabinet is going to take cognizance of the decision of March 1st, 2014.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: It was February. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: After that, I am told, on March 1st, 2014 the Cabinet has deliberated and decided to accord the 'Special Category' status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, keeping the exigencies in view. It has been proven that Andhra Pradesh, in its exact present shape, is in revenue deficit. Are you going to accord it or not? It may be true that the 14th Finance Commission has created such a condition that there may not be any benefit out of it, but even if you are not in a position to stick to such a formula. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more minute; one more minute.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, kindly let me take five minutes.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am concerned; I am from Telangana.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name was not here. It was added later. Sit down. You can take one more minute. I told you; you should know how to speak within the allotted time.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Okay, Sir. I would take one minute.

And, if you are not able to give the exact 'Special Category' status, then create another category. Try to evolve another such category in order to address the demands of States like Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and other States with such demands. The 'instrument of destiny' for the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, our elder Member, Jairam Rameshji, has created...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over now. Please sit down.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, please give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please sit down.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I will take only one minute more. I pray for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. I know you are from Telangana also.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, other speakers took 20-30 minutes. I am only asking for one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing one more minute. I am only giving three minutes. Now, Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Thank you very much, Sir, for your grace.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I really want to allow, but I am sorry because we are taking the Private Members' time. That is why, I have to be extra careful.

†SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI (Andhra Pradesh) : Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the status of implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. Sir, we all know that united Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh was formed that consisted of thirteen districts and no Capital. Sir, through you I would like to thank all the Hon'ble Members representing different States, who participated in the discussion and requested that justice be delivered to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The main aspiration of the people of Andhra Pradesh is that, Justice is delivered to the State which is being treated with gross injustice. Every citizen of this country respects this Parliament with utmost sincerity and also believes that the Parliament is a temple of Justice. But in this Parliament itself, bifurcation of the State took place in the presence of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh, Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and all the Members of Indian National Congress representing the State of Andhra Pradesh. The bifurcation of the State took place within closed doors, telecast of the proceedings were stopped and the entire country was kept in dark. Sir, every citizen of this country should abide by law and respect the Constitution. During the debate on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who was a Member of this House at that time demanded Special Category Status to the State be allotted for ten years instead of five years proposed in the bill. Not only in this august House did he made a demand for Special Category Status to the State but in different places, on various occasions. Today, all the Telugu speaking people are wishing for the Special Category Status to be announced by the Government. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, while speaking yesterday in this House, stated that the Central Government has sanctioned IIT, NIT, Agriculture University and two Airports to the State. I am very thankful for the institutions allotted to the State. I want to mention that all these institutions will be helpful for the people of Andhra Pradesh to pursue higher education and airports will be helpful to the people in travelling abroad but these will not be of any help in generating revenue to the State. Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh was left with deficit Budget and everyone is aware of this fact. Today, all the Hon'ble Members of Rajya Sabha, people of Andhra Pradesh and all the Telugu speaking people demand that the Special Category Status should be granted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. If Special Category Status is granted, there will be industrialization in the State and consequently revenue of the State will be increased. Special Category Status to the State is very much essential for direct investments to come to the State. Today, people of Andhra Pradesh strongly feel that, to improve the revenue of the State, to compensate the deficit budget and most importantly to facilitate the inflow of new industries Special

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†English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

Category Status is very much required. What we are asking for is not something new or something extra. We are asking for the promises made in this august House to be fulfilled at the earliest. I would also like to bring to the notice of this House that, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, has been working eighteen hours a day for the development of the State and if the Central Government decides to support him in developing the State and in delivering justice to the State, all the promises made by the Government have to be fulfilled immediately. Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, visited Delhi on various occasions to discuss the Special Category Status issue and request tax incentives to be given to the State. Yesterday, in this House, we witnessed how all the Hon'ble Members of this House irrespective of the State they represent, came forward to support the demand for Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. They have supported the cause and demanded that the promises made in this House be fulfilled immediately. In the history of India, never existed a State without a Capital but united Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is formed without a Capital. The residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is not having any industries and is dependent mostly on agriculture for the revenue of the State. Even the agriculture sector in the State is not prospering as it is facing losses due to untimely rains. If industries are established, there will be increase in employment and consequently, there will be development in the State. Sir, Hon'ble Members from all political parties in this House are now supporting unanimously the cause of Andhra Pradesh because what we are demanding is not something new. We are only demanding that the promises and assurances made in this House by both the Bharatiya Janata Party and Indian National Congress be fulfilled and implemented at the earliest. I once again request that justice be delivered to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and Special Category Status be granted to it. Thank You Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. Three minutes for you also.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was a cynical step taken by the desperate Congress Government which was hit by massive financial scandals at that time. The Congress expected rich political dividends, and, as a result, huge commitments were made by the then Prime Minister from the departure lounge of his 10-year tenure.

Sir, however, the people of Andhra Pradesh saw through their game and we know that none of their candidates in either of the States got more than 2,000 votes, and, the chief architects of this bifurcation have now to find their way to this House through

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

Karnataka and Maharashtra. Sir, at that time, I spoke in this House and I told my friends from Andhra Pradesh that only empty promises were being made. I said so because of our experience of Chandigarh. Commitments were made to us, to Punjab that Chandigarh would be transferred to us, not by one Congress Prime Minister but by two Congress Prime Ministers, namely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But till today, we have not got Chandigarh.

Sir, many States have asked for 'Special Category' status. I empathize with them. Some of these States are, Odisha, Bihar and Bengal but I want to point out one thing and we are the victims of that. 'Special Category' status was given to the State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, and, as a result, economy of Punjab was shattered. Our industry moved to these States. So, I have strong reservations about giving 'Special Category' status to any State. Sir, I feel that such a status should be given to the most backward districts of this country, wherever they may be, whether it is Andhra Pradesh or Odisha, and, at the same time, to the border districts of this country because only then will they come up and have some kind of economic activity in those areas. That will not only help remove poverty from these areas but will also deal with the menace of separatism, which is threatening the unity of India.

Sir, we have seen in the past that whenever this status is given to a full State, only a couple of important districts prosper which are already doing okay. In the case of Uttaranchal, Haridwar has benefited, and, at the same time, Pantnagar has also benefited. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, industry has gone only to Jammu, nothing has gone to the hills. Same is the case with Himachal Pradesh; only Baddi has been benefited. So, once again, I reiterate that this should be given to the districts and not to the whole State. Now, in the end, I would say that since Hyderabad has been taken away from Andhra Pradesh, their economy has suffered a huge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It is an integral part of Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not taking away Hyderabad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not taking it away. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry, Hyderabad will be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I feel Andhra Pradesh deserves the support of the Centre. Money should be given to Andhra for building a new Capital, and also for building other infrastructure of the State. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will not let them down. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary. Mr. Chowdary, since you are a Minister, I am not saying how many minutes you should take, but be brief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, thank you very much. I rise to intervene on this subject which is very close to my heart. I am emotionally disturbed the way things happened that day as well as how things have been handled for the past two years. Definitely, I, as a Member of Parliament in this House, am not able to answer straight to the five crores of Telugu people. As regards the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, I have no hesitation in saying that both the national parties are equally responsible and, unfortunately, both the national parties were not transparent enough and they never took all the stakeholders into confidence. And if at all they wanted to bifurcate -- our Telugu Desam Party, particularly, was never, never against the bifurcation of the State -- we always requested that it should be done on an equilibrium basis. It should be helpful to both the States. The manner in which the Congress Party handled the issue was really frightening. The way the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was passed, there is absolutely no doubt that there was no respect for the Members of this House. It was managed only by numbers. It is evident from the fact that the Andhra Pradesh Assembly had passed a Resolution against the bifurcation, in spite of that, Article 3 was invoked, whereas Article 3 was originally incorporated in the Constitution to bring Princely States into the Republic of India. In case of the State of Uttar Pradesh, in spite of the fact that their Assembly passed the Resolution for division of State, more than two I think, either of the parties never bothered to respect that decision. So, that Bill was passed undoubtedly in anticipation of political benefits. Maybe Congress Party had expected some instant benefit which did not happen and not only our State but the entire country also gave a fitting reply to them. All of you are fully aware that on behalf of our party, we tried our best to sensitise every Member of this House and the other House about the amount of injustice likely to happen by passing this kind of a half-baked Bill. We fought the war but finally lost the battle in this sacred temple of democracy. Sir, 70 per cent of the Members and, unfortunately, Chairman and Deputy Chairman also were there, and today they can be witness that myself and my colleague, Mr. Ramesh, fought vigorously for many days, but we could not make any impact.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were fighting from the Well. That is the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. I am sorry, Sir. Let me complete whatever I want say. Those days you used to ask me to sit. I had no option. But today I can request. Finally, we realized that if we have to wake up a really sleeping person, we can wake him up; it is possible, but if somebody is only pretending to sleep, we cannot do that. That is what our realization was. I am fully aware, as a Minister, there is the collective responsibility of every decision of this Government, but I rise to sensitise my Government to make sure that the commitments stated in the Act, assurances given on the floor of the House may be implemented as early as possible so that my Government can take up all the pending issues immediately and start acting. Sir, majority of the problems that my Government is facing today are because of the half-baked, unscientific, undemocratically passed Bill, which was passed without following the basic democratic process. Sir, the entire nation got frightened on that day, the day when the Bill was passed in \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Do not refer to \* *...(Interruptions)...* One second. That is expunged.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not make a comment about\* *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Okay. Sorry, Sir. When it comes to our House, the Bill was passed after the assurances were given by the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. How the assurances were given? It was because the then LoP, Arun Jaitleyji, and senior Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, as a matter of fact, demanded 'Special Category' status for ten years while the hon. Prime Minister committed to give it for five years. Apart from that, Arun Jaitleyji also raised certain legality issues. In spite of that, the Bill was passed. They have simply ignored the 32nd Constitution Amendment, which was passed in 1973. In any case, I still consider that Madam Indira Gandhi was a great leader. In 1973, in order to maintain the unity of this country, she said that the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh State would not only create problems for the Telugu people, but it would also be a problem for the entire country. She said that it should not happen -- not in next 20 years, 50 years, not even in next 100 years. In spite of that, in anticipation of political gains, this Bill was passed.

Sir, I am neither a career politician nor an advocate, but my simple understanding is, when the Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha, the assurances given by the hon. Prime Minister was a condition precedent. The Bill was not passed it is. Otherwise, we would

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**3.00 P.M.**

have demanded, and we had demanded on that day, that those assurances should have been incorporated in the Bill in Lok Sabha. Thereby, the assurances given on the floor of this House cannot be ignored so easily. I don't want to repeat and waste the time of this august House since many hon Members have already spoken. Having said so, I am happy that hon. Member of this House, who is the author of this defective, half-baked or half-cooked Bill, also admitted yesterday that he is the author. He also wrote in his own book that the Bill was asked for and it was made in an autocratic manner, and it was done for political benefits. Sir, I hope political parties will learn a lesson from whatever had happened. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Now, let me talk about the implementation part.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only two more minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. I need at least five minutes. Please, Sir, let me complete. I need to achieve it for the benefit of the State of Andhra Pradesh, for the benefit of five crore people and also for the benefit of my Government. My Government should not be blamed. Many times, my Government officials and many Members are mixing up Fourteenth Finance Commission, AP Reorganisation Act, Raghuram Rajan Committee Report about 'Special Category' status and the assurances. Let me clarify that the Fourteenth Finance Commission, in its Terms of Reference has mentioned, every five years, the Government has to deal with revenues and expenditures of the entire country State-wise in order to implement the cooperative federalism. But, they have no right to say whether 'Special Category' status can be given or not. At the same time, Raghuram Rajan Committee Report was submitted in 2013. The way the State was bifurcated in an unscientific manner was not envisaged. Therefore, it should not be compared with other States. If they had mentioned it, that would have been a different issue. As a combined State of Andhra Pradesh, we were never in the begging stage like this. We were always prospective performing State. We never asked for 'Special Category' status when we were together. Because of the situation which arose after the bifurcation, the 'Special Category' status is very important. That should not be linked.

Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has nothing to do with this. Definitely, the Fourteenth Finance Commission cannot be the Bible. Please remember that A.P. has always been a performing State. Since Government is permanent in nature, it is the bounden duty of my Government to work out the solutions to honour every assurance given by the Prime Minister and satisfy all the people of Andhra Pradesh. Particularly, time and again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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



SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. I need to speak for a few minutes. Please, Sir, it is my humble request.

Particularly, time and again, we are saying that we will implement in true letter and spirit. Now, I would like to mention that my Government have already initiated implementation of some of the commitments mentioned in the Act as well as some which are not committed even in the Act and which, normally, should have taken ten years' time. I must claim the due credence to the Government. In two years' time, we have implemented many of those things for which I, undoubtedly, thank all my colleagues in the Government. But it is unfortunate that my Government is getting blamed because of the following pending issues which are mainly given below.

The revenue deficit was prior to the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, which was projected by the then Governor's rule. A similar amount of benefit has gone to Telangana. That was also very clearly evident. Then, tax incentives for industry, the special package for capital building, which is also there. Then, Railway zone and establishment of Water Management Boards, delimitation of assembly seats, steel factory at Kadapa and Dugarajpatnam port, providing support to the police establishments, implementation of Section 8, addressing Schedule IX and X, institution and management of A.P. Bhavan etc., 'Special Category' Status and Polavaram Project, all these have to be supported. There is no doubt about it.

My Government has no option, Sir. Definitely, a day before or later it has to be done. So, it is my request and I want to sensitize all my Government colleagues that it is better to do as early as possible so that we can get enormous goodwill. Sir, being a leader is not about being right. It is about doing what is right. So many leaders are afraid of conflict. But we should fearlessly speak the truth, what is possible and what is not. I am sure my Government will do everything right without any loss of further time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. With that, you can conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Just two minutes, Sir, please. Finally, I would like to put it on record that Telugu people will never compromise with their pride. A.P. is fortunate to have an energetic Chief Minister like Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, who has been working very hard. We have enough confidence that he will rebuild the State. भीख मांगने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है, इच्छा नहीं है। We do not want it any cost. But जो भी करना है, वह करना चाहिए, immediately. There is absolutely no need for any further delay.

Sir, our hon. Prime Minister is doing great things. He is trying to reform this country which has got \* or sixty-five years. He is also showcasing our country properly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): What is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Whatever it is, it is not a big thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I never said political parties are different from Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is he speaking as a Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... The same should apply to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... We object it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We condemn it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyway, that is what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my view. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Member I have a right to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, you can condemn. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is \*...*(Interruptions)*... No doubt about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He should not provoke the Opposition like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: My hon. Prime Minister has successfully showcased our country in a better light. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Is Andhra Pradesh a part of this country or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We strongly object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say \*? ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It is very easy for him to help State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What did he say? ...*(Interruptions)*... \*? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I will remove. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Definitely, there is nothing I said ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: India cannot be \* ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, \* is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I never mentioned; Governments after Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: \*is not proper. I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, over. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Definitely, in Governments after Governments, it has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If he feels strongly about Andhra Pradesh, he should resign from the Government. He should. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*... \* is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is part of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should resign. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, finally, we must remember, ...*(Interruptions)*... Some people are there sometimes and some are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, individuals and Governments are not permanent in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the society is permanent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The procedure, system, values, and ethics created by the Government will continue ...*(Interruptions)*... contribution to the future generation of the society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken more time ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, ten minutes. You took fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Government ...(Interruptions)... One second, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Government and the society ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; now, you are reading. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Hence we have to ...(Interruptions)... Principles of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Thank you. Jai Bharat and save Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. Okay; now ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow you only two minutes. Can you finish in two minutes? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I can allow if it is only for two minutes, not more. ...(Interruptions)... Only two minutes.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान:** मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान की जम्हूरी अदालत के अंदर, जहाँ से सारी दुनिया को इंसाफ मिलता है, 2014 में यूपीए की चेयर पर्सन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और राहुल गांधी जी की क़यादत में डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने, आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए एक बड़ा ऐलान किया था, लेकिन आज यह बदकिस्मती की बात है कि 2014 में जो इलैक्शन हुआ, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के Chief Campaigner ने सरज़मीन आंध्रा के लॉर्ड वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर के अंदर खड़े होकर बोला था कि आंध्र के साथ जो injustice हुआ है, उसे दूर किया जाएगा। जैसे ही भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आएगी, स्पेशल पैकेज और स्पेशल स्टेटस आपको देने का ऐलान करेगी। लेकिन यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ईमान रखने वाली पार्टी है, हमने सियासत के लिए बायफर्केशन का ऐलान नहीं किया था। हमने आवाम को सामने रखकर ऐलान किया था। लेकिन आज मैं एक मोअज़्ज़िज़ मेंबर को सुन रहा था। वे हम पर ब्लेम करते हैं। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारी पार्टी और मेरी क़ाइद सोनिया गांधी और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की जुस्तजू का यह नतीजा था। मैं लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से यह ख्वाहिश करूंगा कि आप को इस इबादतगाह के अंदर कई वर्षों से रहने का तज़ुर्बा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आज के प्रधान मंत्री को लॉर्ड वेंकटेश्वर, जिन्हें हिंदू धर्म का सब से बड़ा भगवान माना जाता है, उसकी सरज़मीं पर खड़े होकर उसके दरबार में खड़े होकर आपने वायदा किया था, उसे दो साल गुजर गए, लेकिन आपने वह वायदा पूरा नहीं किया।

डिप्टी-चेयरमैन साहब, और एक बात है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश का जो स्पेशल स्टेटस है, जबकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह ने इस हाउस में स्पेशल स्टेट्स का एलान किया था, उस पर implementation होना चाहिए। हमारे साथ-साथ इस वक्त के लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन और

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

वेंकैया नायडु जी की भी उस वक्त यही मांग थी। मैं उन पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा कि आपने आंध्र प्रदेश को स्टेट का दर्जा देने की मांग की ताईद की, लेकिन आज भी तेलंगाना के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसके साथ-साथ झारखंड, बिहार को स्पेशल स्टेटस का दर्जा देने की मांग की ताईद करूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش):** میں دھنیواد کرتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کی جمہوری عدالت کے اندر، جہاں سے ساری دنیا کو انصاف ملتا ہے، 2014 میں یوپی۔اے۔ کی چیئرپرسن شریمنی سونیا گاندھی جی اور رابل گاندھی جی کی قیادت میں ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی نے، آندھرا پردیش کے لئے ایک بڑا اعلان کیا تھا، لیکن آج یہ بدقسمتی کی بات ہے کہ 2014 میں جو الیکشن ہوا، تو بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے چیف کمپینر نے سرزمین آندھرا کے لارڈ وینکٹیشور مندر کے اندر کھڑے ہو کر بولا تھا کہ آندھرا کے ساتھ جو ان-جسٹس ہوا ہے، اسے دور کیا جائے گا۔ جیسے ہی بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کی سرکار آنے لگی، اسپیشل پیکج اور اسپیشل اسٹیٹس آپ کو دینے کا اعلان کرے گی۔ لیکن یہ کانگریس پارٹی ایمان رکھنے والی پارٹی ہے، ہم نے میاست کے لئے بائفرکیشن کا اعلان نہیں کیا تھا۔ ہم نے عوام کو سامنے رکھ کر اعلان کیا تھا۔ لیکن آج میں ایک معزز ممبر کو سن رہا تھا۔ وہ ہم پر بلیم کرتے ہیں۔ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہماری پارٹی اور میری قائد سونیا گاندھی اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کی جسٹجو کا نتیجہ تھا۔ میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے یہ خواہش کروں گا کہ آپ کو اس عبادت گاہ کے اندر کئی سالوں سے رہنے کا تجربہ ہے، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی اور آج کے پردھان منتری کو لارڈ وینکٹیشور، جنہیں ہندو دھرم کا سب سے بڑا بھگوان مانا جاتا ہے، اس کی سرزمین پر کھڑے ہو کر اس کے دربار میں کھڑے ہو کر آپ نے وعدہ کیا تھا، اسے دو سال گزر گئے، لیکن آپ نے یہ وعدہ پورا نہیں کیا۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اور ایک بات ہے، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش کا جو اسپیشل اسٹیٹس ہے، جب کہ ہمارے سابق پردھان منتری ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ نے اس ہاؤس میں اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کا اعلان کیا تھا، اس پر امپلی منٹیشن ہونا چاہیئے۔ ہمارے ساتھ اس وقت کے لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن اور وینکیا نائیڈو جی کی بھی اس وقت یہی مانگ تھی۔ میں ان پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کا شکریہ ادا کروں گا کہ آپ نے آندھرا پردیش کو اسٹیٹ کا درجہ دینے کی مانگ کی تائید کی، لیکن آج بھی تلنگانہ کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہو رہی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ میں اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جھارکھنڈ، بہار کو اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کا درجہ دینے کی مانگ کی تائید کروں گا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Two minutes are over. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. Two minutes are over. Now, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इस के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† جناب محمد علی خان: آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا وقت دیا، اس کے لیے بہت بہت شکریہ۔  
(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this motion. Obviously, a very large number of Members are concerned with regard to the future economic development of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The undivided State of Andhra Pradesh has been one of the most progressive regions in the country, and I have not the least doubt that both the units which have been carved out, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, in the long run, will certainly be amongst the fastest-growing States, as far as India is concerned. But while we discuss this, we have to bear in mind that there are several issues which are of extreme political, and, at times, even emotional sensitivity, as two of my colleagues in the Ministry, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu yesterday and Mr. Chowdary today, expressed their sentiments. It is obvious that when we discuss, in the public domain and the political domain, issues relating to region, caste, religion, language, water, each one of these issues has an ability to throw up a lot of sensitivity and become extremely emotive. And, therefore, each one of us has the responsibility of approaching these issues with a sense of fairness and justice. In the past also, States in India had been bifurcated. Punjab was bifurcated into Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. All the three units, which were carved out, have done extremely well and I belong to a political party which has conventionally believed that smaller States are better administrative units. When the first NDA Government under Mr. Vajpayee was in power, we had decided to create three States, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Virtually unanimous resolutions were passed in the larger Assemblies. There were different political parties in power in each of the States. After consultations and in a consensual manner, the States were bifurcated. That bifurcation did not result in any kind of a political crisis. It was, by and large, politically extremely smooth.

My friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who is absent today, had raised a few questions when he opened the debate yesterday, particularly with regard to the proceedings of this House as also the Reorganization Act, as to what the position is with regard to each of the issues raised therein. He is also the author of a book on the story of bifurcation. Yesterday, he claimed that he was also the author of the Bill. It is a different matter that the strategy that he devised at that time as an expert on Andhra Pradesh resulted in Congress losing its deposits in all the seats.

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

But that apart, where do we stand today? We stand today at a stage where the city of Hyderabad which is an important commercial centre, as a part of the bifurcation, goes to the State of Telangana. That has created a situation where Andhra Pradesh has lost out on revenue, even though in the long run, the State of Andhra Pradesh is bound to recover if there is good governance in Andhra Pradesh, if they plan the affairs as are being planned by the Government headed by Shri Chandrababu Naidu; and because of the sense of entrepreneurship of the people of that State itself, the State in the long run would get out of the revenue deficit situation that it is currently in. But, for the present, it needs more urbanization, it needs more capital, it needs more industries to come in and, for some period, the State of Andhra Pradesh needs a hand-holding.

And I would like to assure the hon. Members of this house that the Central Government will fulfil all the responsibilities that it has in hand-holding the State of Andhra Pradesh so that it can recover to a level where the State then goes and progresses on its own.

Sir, we must bear in mind how the State finances and the Central Government finances are to operate. The Central Government finances today predominantly come from certain categories of taxation, which are Direct Income-Tax, Central Excise, Customs Duty and Service Tax.

Additionally there are some non taxation methods of raising the revenue. The taxation that the Central Government has, from that taxation pool, by virtue of devolution, money also goes to the State Government. The States have their own areas of revenue, their own taxation. That is the Constitutional scheme. Under the Constitution, the States have taxation areas. In addition to the taxation a State collects, a State gets its share of devolution from the Central taxes. Now the Constitutional mechanism is very clear that the State Government has its own resources, plus it gets its own devolution, and then further support grants and support to the scheme, etc., from the Central Government.

On devolution of taxes, I would like to join the issue with my friend from Trinamool Congress, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy when he said yesterday that the Central Government can just print the currency and distribute it. I do not think that is the way a national economy is going to be run. Forty two per cent of the Central revenues go to the States. The balance 58 per cent which is with the Central Government, it has to take care of the country's defence. It has a huge bill of salaries and pensions. It has to repay back and service the loans, interest plus other loans. It then has to support, out of 52 per cent a lot of Central sector schemes which are operated through the State Governments. After doing

all that the Central Government has a deficit. This year the deficit is 3.9 per cent. In case there is a larger economic management of the country that there is some sort of a crisis, then, the Central Government has to spend more.

For instance, the current hon. President was the Finance Minister and we had the global economic crisis, he had to spend 3 per cent extra as an extra stimulus. Therefore, our borrowings went up by 6 and 6 ½ per cent. So, lakhs of crores had to be borrowed every year by the central Government in order to operate its own finances. Therefore, the size of the cake is limited. The size of the pie is limited. It is very easy to say in a debate of populism. To say all right 'X' State wants extra amount of money, give it to 'Y' 'Z', 'B' 'C' and 'D' so that we can please everybody. But let us bear in mind that India is the Union of States. The Union has to survive so that you can have India as the Union of States. You can't have financially vulnerable Union that India eventually becomes only a confederation of States. That is not India's Constitutional structure. It is a Union of States. Therefore, to defend the country to support itself, the Central Government must also have sufficient resources available for itself after having supported each State Government.

Now, when the framers of the Constitution, framed the structure as a part of the federal India, how does the Centre assist the States? All right, for instance, the UPA Government or the NDA Government can say that I am a friendly party or my own party is ruling in a dozen States, I will give them more money, I will give less money to the States which are ruled by different political parties. Our Constitution structure doesn't permit that. Whether it was the UPA Government or the NDA Government there has to be a Constitutional norm wherein the money has to be devolved to the States. The Constitutional norm was prescribed in the Constitution under Article 218. Now, under Article 280, a Constitutional Commission called the Finance Commission is created. It reviews the situation every five years, and after every five years, it decides how the Centre is going to help the States. It lays down the formula. And if I give a particular assistance to State 'X', I give it to the State 'Y'. But the Finance Commission is equally concerned about the health of some of the States. For example, Andhra Pradesh in this case. The undivided Andhra Pradesh was a very progressive State. It was a revenue-surplus State, and therefore, Andhra Pradesh would ordinarily have been dealt with as an undivided State on the same pattern like, let us say, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka or Maharashtra. These were healthy States. But the division created a situation where the lucrative part has gone to Telangana because of Hyderabad, and undivided Andhra Pradesh, being a financially healthy State, unfortunately, became a revenue deficit State, and becoming a revenue deficit State was one of the main reasons which was a cause of worry when my friends on the other side were sitting on this side and we were sitting on the other side of the



[Shri Arun Jaitley]

House. Even though many of us were in support of the State of Telangana, we were equally concerned with the principle of fairness. When you create a new State of Andhra Pradesh, it was being called Seemandhra, at that time, it has to be a viable State. What kind of assistance is this which is going to be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh itself? And while discussing this, in the Act, and then in the hon. Prime Minister's statement, a number of commitments were then made to the State of Andhra Pradesh that this is how we will take care of the interests of Andhra Pradesh, and I am going to candidly place each one before this hon. House as to the kind of commitments that were made. Section 9 says: "Centre shall assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, both of them, to raise additional police forces." Section 30 deals with an issue which Telangana has been raising now, which is, that the High Court must also eventually be separate. The High Court has to be eventually separate. That is when once the Capital comes up, the High Court shifts there etc., or if the States can come to some form of an arrangement, the Centre would like that situation. Section 46 was a very important provision -- how is the revenue going to be distributed? I will read out just one or two sentences of section 46. The award made by the 13th Finance Commission to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be apportioned between the successor State by the Central Government on the basis of population ratio and other parameters, which is, if I remember correctly, 58 and 42 per cent, 58 per cent in favour of Andhra Pradesh; provided that on the appointed date, the President shall make a reference to the 14th Finance Commission to take into account the resources available to the successor State and make a separate award for each of the successor States, notwithstanding, etc. This will be a package for backward districts. Then there have to be adequate incentives for Rayalaseema. That is a commitment which has been made and that is one of the responsibilities, I am straightaway conceding, of the Central Government, to make sure that these steps are taken in order to do this handholding as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned.

Thereafter, after Section 90 onwards, there are several other sections. Section 84 says that two River Boards are to be created; Section 90 says that Polavaram Irrigation Project is declared as a National Project because that is an important project which will bring water to a large part of the State itself though some of my friends from Odisha have some issues with regard to that. But that is a commitment made in the Act which has been virtually unanimously ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Polavaram and Bhadrachalam are important irrigation projects and I also had issues with regard to their concerns ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I think the matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Since you are permitting that, then I also want to speak, if you don't mind. It is a serious matter. Thank you for yielding, Mr. Finance Minister. Sir, the point that I wish to make is this. It is my Party's MLA who has been elected from Bhadrachalam. He has been assigned to one State, while the people, who voted for him, have now been shifted to the other State. The voters are in the other State and he sits in the Assembly in this State. Sir, this is an anomaly that has happened. So, we made a demand to permit this person to sit in both the Assemblies. Sir, this is an anomaly. So, you please understand the anomaly.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sitaram Garu, even I am being the victim of the same anomaly. My constituency is Telangana... ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this has to be resolved. That is what I am stating.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, on a lighter note, it is not very surprising that Marxist and Marxist MLAs have an identity issue these days.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they have a multiple identity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a national identity.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I must clarify one thing that there are issues and straightaway Odisha has an issue. It is before the Supreme Court and we will all be bound by the Judgement. Bhadrachalam may have an issue but once an Act is passed by the Parliament, the Central Government can't take a contrarian position. The Act simply says that the Polavaram Irrigation project is declared as a national project. Now, I can't take up a position which is to the contrary because it is an Act of Parliament. And, therefore, unless there is some order setting this Act aside or some other judgement of the Supreme Court, the Central Government has to go by the Act of Parliament.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, the Polavaram is a national project and only hundred crores have been given.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am not going to tell you separately what we are going to do for the Polavaram Project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rameshji, listen.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am not going away from this debate. I will, certainly, tell him that. I am first reading out the commitments in the Act.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I hope you consider Odisha's concern on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Anubhav, listen.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: He gave a notice for Short Duration Discussion on this.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Ramesh, you are making a shadow-box in shelters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, there is the Thirteenth Schedule in Section 93- 'Progress of Several Institutions as per the Thirteenth Schedule'; then, fiscal measures and tax measures in Section 94. These are the details of the commitments as far as the Act is concerned. Now, the then hon. Prime Minister -- when the debates went on about what was not in the Act, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu explained at length -- gave an additional assurance that they would grant the Special Status also as per the six-point statement, which he read out. The 13th Schedule to the Act lists a large number of commitments because most of the Central institutions and Central-sector supported projects, highways, etc., were closer to Hyderabad. Now, if all national institutions go to Hyderabad, to one State, then what happens to the other projects? The 13th Schedule specifically gave a list of large number of these institutions and projects like AIIMS, IIMs etc., which are sought to be established in the successor State itself. Now, these were broadly, between the statement of the then hon. Prime Minister and the Act passed by Parliament, the commitments which have been made. Since the time we started working -- we are in the second year -- as far as these commitments are concerned, on each one of them, let me first tell you how the issue was operated and I will come to the issue of the special status. I will, certainly, seek a solution or guidance from the hon. Members and I will just indicate the problems which have arisen because of the very particular Constitutional issue. As far as our commitment to honour each one of these commitments is concerned, it is absolute. There are no ifs and buts.

Now, with regard to each of these institutions to be established -- that is an easier part, so I will deal with it first -- IIT to be established in Andhra Pradesh, the IIT has been established; it is functioning. The NIT to be established; it has been established; since September, 2015, it is functioning. IIM is to be established; the academic session has already commenced from the year 2015 itself.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is it different from what Shri Venkaiah Naidu said or is it the same thing?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are just two years away, and I am reading out to show a seriousness that each one of these institutions that we have promised have either been established or we have asked the State Government for land. The land has been identified, and we are moving forward in each one of them. So, the IIT is established and functioning,- the NIT is established and functioning; the IIM is established and functioning; the Indian Institute of Science's academic session has commenced from August, 2015. This is Mr. Chowdary's own Department. As far as the Central University in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the Andhra Pradesh Government has finalized the site, and offered the site to the Central Government. Therefore, the steps are to be taken. The IIT commenced from the year 2015-16. So, each one of the institutions, which we have said has either been established or we have asked the State Government for land. For a Tribal University, both in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, lands have been offered in Andhra Pradesh. The Telangana State Government has informed us that action is being taken very soon to handover land to us.

As far as urban development is concerned, the DPR of Visakhapatnam Metro is currently under appraisal of the Urban Development Ministry. In-principle approval for it has been granted. The issue of Railway Zone is a very sensitive issue, and I am sure that now Shri Suresh Prabhu, whose deemed State is Andhra Pradesh, will certainly have the matter examined; it is being examined at a high level by his Ministry. Then, coal blocks to be allotted, as far as power projects, etc., are concerned. I have the whole list with me. The Vijayawada Airport is to be established. As regards NHAI, Shri Gadkari has announced a huge package, as far as National Highways are concerned. So, in power sector, road sector, each of those Thirteenth Schedule commitments which have been made, they have been established and are functioning,- where land is required in some cases, land is being offered, and there is not a single institution in that list where the Centre has any desire either in the State of Telangana or Andhra Pradesh to go back on it. This involves a very large expenditure. But that expenditure also gets spread over a period of time, and the Central Government is committed to undertake each one of that expenditure.

Sir, now under the Krishi Sinchai Yojana, there are eight projects of Andhra Pradesh which are being cleared. In addition to this, the State Government and its representatives have had a series of discussions with me with regard to the financing of the Polavaram Projects. It is because irrigation normally is a State subject, but in this case, since it is a Central subject, some funding -- I will read out the details of the funding just now — on that account has been given by us last year. And we have now come broadly to an arrangement...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): As far as the Polavaram Project is concerned, it is going to submerge seven Gram Panchayats in Malkangiri District.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am currently on the Polavaram Project. Sir, as far as Polavaram Project is concerned, we have organised meetings and a discussion between NABARD and the State Government in order to find resources. NABARD, in the first instance, is going to provide continuously for the resources which are required for the Polavaram Projects. Therefore, that arrangement is fairly at an advanced stage. I have personally spoken to the NABARD; the State Government has been in touch with NABARD; several meetings have been held; and action on that front also is being taken. In addition to that, under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, there are eight projects worth ₹1,818 crores; out of which, ₹ 610 crores is the Central share for the State of Andhra Pradesh, which has already been sanctioned and, there, the action has proceeded. I can give to any Member, if necessary, the list of all the eight projects which is with me.

Sir, as far as some of these commitments are concerned, building a capital city in a backward area takes several years. As I indicated, after 42 per cent of the Central resources going to the States, within the funds available, we have to find funds in order to fulfill our commitments under this Act. This is not the final account; these are payments being made in a pipeline. These pipeline payments for backward areas, for Rayalaseema, for the State capital, will all be made. For instance, one of the key items in the Act is that from 2015 to 2020, the 14th Finance Commission will apply. I will deal with how much the 14th Finance Commission has given taking these requirements into consideration. But, what happens to the ten month period when the State was created in the month of June, 2014 till 31st March, 2015 when for the nine-ten month period, the 13th Finance Commission was applicable? The resource gap because of loss of revenue had to be compensated as far as the Central Government is concerned. Now, on that issue, there are some discussions between the Centre and the State with regard to the nature of the resource gap itself. The State has indicated one figure. The Central assessment of that figure is being examined. As a part of this, ₹ 2,803 crores have already been paid to the State. Further amounts have to be paid to the State subject to the verification of the 2014-15 resource gap. There is some different assessment with regard to resource gap. We are trying to converge to a solution. We have come very close to that solution. But, the resource gap of 2014-15 is a Central responsibility under the Act and it is going to be fully honoured. A part of the payment has already been made. The balance part which we will have to make will also have to be spent over the next two-three years for the simple reason that the State will continue getting a stream of revenue and the Centre will also have resources rather than cut down from some other developmental expenditure and divert it. The Backward Area

Grant, again a pipeline, has to be continuously given. ₹ 700 crores on that account has already been sent.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Sir, it has to be given as per the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi pattern. You are giving only ₹ 50 crores per district per year. It is a very nominal amount.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: A quantum of ₹ 700 crores has been given. Among various States, the quantum is sorted out. For example, on account of Capital, where construction has to be made—principal buildings like Raj Bhavan, High Court, Secretariat, etc. -- ₹ 2,050 crores have already been given to the State.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: If you permit, Sir, I would like to say that undoubtedly, as per the cooperative federal system...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of the Council of Ministers.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Since he has yielded, kindly permit me. Out of ₹ 2050 crores for the Capital, ₹ 1,000 crores has been given to Guntur and Vijayawada underground sewage system. That is not a part of the capital city construction. There are so many contentious issues. There is no doubt about that. My request is, let us agree to pass a resolution to discharge responsibility expeditiously, not just in letter and spirit of the Act but also...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of the Council of Ministers. Do not do it, please.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Along with various States you may do certain things. But please do things specifically. Because the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, both, got affected, I request the Finance Minister to come up with some...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, it is the joint responsibility.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We ask for a time-bound action.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Because two years have passed. Still, the reconciliation is going on. I have been involved in that. So my request is that we have to report to this august House within 30 days or within 45 days. This is simple arithmetic. This is not rocket science. My request is, let us pass a resolution that we also will discharge the responsibility expeditiously to safeguard Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: To safeguard Andhra Pradesh, Sir, what about the special status and financial assistance?

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the main issue is, we have seen all this. The point is, what we are asking is, it was a very specific issue. Does Andhra Pradesh get the 'Special Category' status or not? Say, 'yes' or 'No'.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody. Please sit down. Let the Minister complete. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, let them come about with a 'Special Category' status.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seats. Listen to the Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have no hesitation in telling my colleagues from all sections of the House that in the calendar of Centre-State relationship, this is not the last day and this is not the last amount. There is a pipeline which takes time and therefore, payments are spread over time. So, the Capital construction has to begin. We have already given some funds for the Capital construction certainly, depending on how the project is proceeding within the limits of the Central Government. You had asked me about Pollavaram. I had said that further funding is being arranged through the NABARD route, but on account we have already given ₹ 850 crores because Pollavaram is not a project which will get finished in one year. So, yes, from the Central funds we have also given funds as far as Pollavaram is concerned. Now, on account on these heads mentioned in the Act, a sum of ₹ 6403 crores has been given and this is all as part of the pipeline and therefore, further funding itself is going to take place. Now, as far as...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: The amount which you are giving is ₹ 850 crores. So far, it is ₹ 6000 crores?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Plus NABARD ...(*Interruptions*)... it is going to be organised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already clear.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We have...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We have a number of issues. We are just waiting for the Finance Minister to complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, with regard to the tax concessions, in the Budget of 2015-16, I had announced two particular tax concessions. One was additional depreciation under Section 32(1) and the other was the additional investment allowance under Section 32 (a) (b) for those investing in the two successor States. Let me remind my friends on the other side that these two tax concessions -- my friends from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chowdhury, Shri Ramesh and other colleagues have been pressing me -- are not sufficient, more must be given.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This is absolutely playing to the gallery. They have objected. They are saying 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want to know in one word, 'yes' or 'no'. It is very simple. Does Andhra Pradesh get a 'Special Category' recognition? Say in one word 'yes' or 'no'. After that we will listen to all this Ramayana and Mahabharata. Does Andhra Pradesh get a 'Special Category' recognition? Say, 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The people of Andhra Pradesh will catch you and say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record other than what the Finance Minister says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. I am not allowing ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to tell the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand you. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.



DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you have to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... You first ask him to obey me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You first obey. What I am saying is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is this. It is not going on record. It is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am only saying is this. This was a discussion where 23 hon. Members participated. So, naturally, the Finance Minister will have to react and respond to many points ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, he is very liberal and responding to every point and explaining ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete ...*(Interruptions)*...

After that, if you have one or two clarifications, I can understand that. But, interruption-after-interruption is not good ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: But, Mr. Chowdary interrupted him...  
*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, it is a very serious and sensitive issue.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I scolded him. I asked the Minister not to do it. I also told him that it is a collective responsibility ...*(Interruptions)*... I also told him ...*(Interruptions)*... You see the record. I told the Minister that he cannot do it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I did not interrupt the hon. Finance Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have not done without your permission and the Minister's permission ...*(Interruptions)*... I have spoken only after he yielded ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has yielded, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, you are my friend. It is very unusual when the Finance Minister is speaking, a Member from his own Cabinet asking question. It is very unusual. That is all what I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rao, I will allow you to ask a question after he finishes ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you to ask a question. You ask one question after he finishes, no problem ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Finance Minister, please proceed with your reply. We also have the Private Members' Business. That is my worry.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I was mentioning that we announced two important tax concessions in 2015-16. The State Government has asked for more. But, let me remind my friends, when I announced this — this is Renukaji for you to seriously introspect — your party officially opposed both these concessions that I gave in the other House. It is a part of the speech of the most eminent Member there who is also the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance. It was a well considered opposition. And, the argument was: If you give concessions to one State, then investments from neighbouring States will flow into that State and the neighbouring States will suffer. Therefore, why are you giving these concessions? So, when you say that they are insufficient, the State Government tells me these are insufficient.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt now. You can ask a question after he finishes.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not making any point ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to ask a question after he finishes. It is not going on record. Ramachandra Raoji, it is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot take it up emotionally ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to tackle it reasonably ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... A very serious discussion is going on ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very sensitive and serious matter ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot do it politically like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very serious matter in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singh is not there, their party leader is not there, Mr. Jairam Ramesh is not there and he is making it political! ...*(Interruptions)*... He is standing up again and again ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, you sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are competent ...*(Interruptions)*... We have enough leaders ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, you are a Member of the ruling party. Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Your aim should be to ensure that it goes on smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ruling party Members, please do not interrupt.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have only to restate one position. As far as the Act is concerned, the work is in progress. We are trying to honour the commitments which have been made by this hon. House and the other House through the Act of Parliament, as far as both the States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are concerned. This brings me to a contentious issue, which was not a part of the Act, but a part of the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement. It was made in the House that the State will be given a special status. Now, the 'special status' really means that as far as the Central sector schemes are concerned, the share of the States will remain 10 per cent and 90 per cent will have to be borne by the Centre. Ordinarily, there are several schemes which are 100 per cent supported by the Centre. There were some schemes which used to be supported 70 per cent by the Centre and 30 per cent by the State. Now, the Committee of Chief Ministers has decided that this will be 60:40. So, for normal States, the sharing will be on 60:40 basis. But for 'Special Category' States, it will be on 90:10 basis. What is really the issue? And, I think, that is why I said that the issue is relating to language, caste, religion, region and water. These are very sensitive issues. Therefore, we function within the framework of Centre-State relations. And, that is a problem. I am not saying more to the aspiration of my learned friends because that is also a commitment made by the Prime Minister and, therefore, we have to consider what has to be done in that matter. Article 280 of the Constitution prescribes for the setting up of a Finance Commission every five years, which will decide each of these issues. Yesterday, Mr. Jairam raised the issue that when Mr. Vajpayee created the three States of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, the State of Uttarakhand was granted a 'Special Category' status. Under the terms of the then Finance Commission, which were applicable, the National Development Council (NDC) had the authority to decide which State gets a 'Special Category' status. The North-East States and hill States have conventionally been given 'Special Category' status. Since, out of the three States which were created, Uttarakhand was a hill State which always fell into that category, the NDC, under the then Finance Commission, decided to confer

a 'Special Category' status to Uttarakhand. The same facility was not granted to either Jharkhand or to Chhattisgarh. It was because of the hill State category of Uttarakhand. Bihar has always demanded a 'Special Category' status. Odisha has demanded a 'Special Category' status. Several States have demanded it. And, that issue, then, gets referred and works within the parameters of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The conventional structure of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, till the 13th Finance Commission, used to be that the State's share would be 24 or 28 or 32 per cent. Thus, 32 per cent was the maximum. And, they would say, out of the balance 68 per cent of the Centre, you have enough money. Therefore, support some State as a 'Special Category' State and bear an extra expense on its behalf. So, instead of 30 per cent, that State will have to pay only 10 per cent to the Central sector schemes. That is the net effect of it, because the State has inadequate revenue. Now, when this issue went to the 14th Finance Commission — and that is the issue which went to the 14th Finance Commission after Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement — several States represented after a division. They said that the renewed architecture, which we are finding, of the Centre-State relationship, as far as finances is concerned, is going to be somewhat different. And, this renewed architecture, after considering this so as to have clarity, I will read just two small paragraphs from what the Finance Commission said. The Finance Commission said, the chapter is titled 'Horizontal Balance', We did not make a distinction between special and general category States in determining our norms and recommendations. We believe that while there are certain common factors that impact cost disability and fiscal capacity of States, there exist circumstances that are unique to individual States. Our endeavour has been to take a comprehensive view of these commonalities and special characteristics of individual States while making our assessment and recommendations. In our assessment of State resources, we have taken into account the disabilities arising from constraints unique to each State to arrive at the expenditure requirements. In this regard, we have observed that the North-Eastern and hill States have unique features that have a bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activity, remoteness and international borders. Our objective has been to fill the resource gaps of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. However, we have provided post-devolution revenue deficit grants for States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap, which means everybody gets 42 per cent. But those who are still deficit will get over and above 42 per cent also. So, the North-East and the hill States get it. And, amongst the major States, West Bengal will get it, Kerala will get it, and Andhra Pradesh will get it. So, that is the effect of this paragraph. Many States, in their submission, suggested that the intra-State inequality should be factored into the devolution formula or in determining grants, instead of only broad indicators, such as, per capita income

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

**4.00 P.M.**

being considered. In this context, some of the States also highlighted the areas within the States, as identified in Article 371 of the Constitution. The Finance Commission said, We are of the view that infra-State inequality is within the policy jurisdiction of the States and provisioning of adequate resources through tax devolution should enable them to address intra-State inequalities in an effective manner. So, they said, The North-East and the hill States are 'Special Category'. For other States, which have revenue deficit, we will follow an alternate formula. And, our alternate formula is that they will get 42 per cent, as any other State, but they will get over and above this 42 per cent, as revenue deficit, plus other grants, so that the disseminates that exist in these States could be done away with. Accordingly, for West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, over and above 42 per cent, they factored in other grants. The total effect of this is that within the framework of the 14th Finance Commission, I have made out a chart. It makes a comparison with the 13th Finance Commission. In the 14th Finance Commission, the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, that is, both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, got ₹ 1,10,725.82 crores. I repeat the figure: ₹ 1,10,725.82 crores. Now, you divide this in the ratio of 58:42. Andhra Pradesh gets 58 per cent. So, under the 13th Finance Commission, Andhra Pradesh got ₹ 64,575.30 crores. This is notionally.

Now, as a part of the alternative architecture that the Finance Commission started keeping this deficit in mind — 42, plus deficit, plus grants, so that some special position is retained by Andhra Pradesh — the handicap is covered up. In, 15 to 20 years, how much do this ₹ 64,000/- crores become? It becomes ₹ 2,06,910.65 crores. So, instead of ₹ 64,000/- crores, as a part of the new architecture, this becomes ₹ 2,06,910.65 crores. So, that is the jump which takes place. Now, let me say this. Should we conclude the issue with this? I am aware of the emotions and the political sensitivity of the issue. We can resort to scoring political points but this is a sensitive area of region. It has implications of water, it has implications of various other things like Pollavaram and so on. The State of Andhra Pradesh has been created separating Telangana. Telangana has been separated, and it has been divided. It is clear that it is politically against the wishes of the people of the Seemandhra region, which is present Andhra Pradesh. Their grievance is, "you created a State, you took the more lucrative part away from us. You made us deficit. You, then, gave us a certain set of assurances. Now, at least, honour those assurances." That is their case. We will respond to each one of those assurances. But we have a Constitutional award, which has changed the material and redefined the architecture. Does it close the issue as far as I am concerned? I am not closing the issue because I am aware of the fact

that with tax buoyancy, economy is improving and our revenue also improves. So, what do you lose out because of a changed architecture? Even though what you are getting is much higher, can it otherwise be compensated? The entire process of creating a developed State out of Andhra Pradesh is going to take years. This is our third year. Please bear in mind that we were adversely affected by international global crisis. We are adversely impacted by two years of drought. We are adversely impacted as far as our revenues are concerned by 10 per cent extra going to the States. We are adversely affected now with ₹ 1,02,000/- crores this year going to meet the Pay Commission's recommendations, besides OROP. But, in the coming years, the Capital construction, industrialisation, projects, these are the pipelines which are on. We have given some assistance, we have given some incentives and we are making arrangements for irrigation and other things. It is an ongoing process. Therefore, handholding of the State of Andhra Pradesh is required. If they feel at any stage that they are losing out because of the changed architecture, then, how can it be adequately compensated? It has to be compensated so that industrialisation, building urbanisation of the State and also irrigation, — these are the three proper things — take place. Certainly, the Centre would go to any extent to hold the hand as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. I would urge all my friends on both sides that keeping the sensitivity of the people of Andhra Pradesh and this Constitutional position in mind — this is a developmental issue — let us not make adequate political capital out of this issue. We will support the State of Andhra Pradesh to the fullest extent that the Centre has committed.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have some issues. I kept quite during the hon. Finance Minister's speech. But I have some issues, with your permission, Sir. We have heard the hon. Finance Minister's speech with rapt attention. We are extremely grateful to him. He has conceded to the fact that some real handholding has to be done for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Now, in his speech, he has accepted the fact that because of the historical reasons, the fiscal deficit will be inherent to the State of Andhra Pradesh. What he has told us today is that because of that they have given two minor tax incentives, which are not very substantial. That is number one. Number two, as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the other States will get it in the ratio of 60:40.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he said that Andhra Pradesh will get more.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, Sir. But three States, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal will get something more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And he offered more in addition to that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is one aspect. What is more important ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: They are getting more.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, this has not been quantified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let your ignorance not mislead the House. This has been quantified for each year by the Finance Commission.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is what I am trying to say. Please hear what I am trying to say. The then hon. Prime Minister had said, "A 'Special Category' status will be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh." Now, as he rightly pointed out, the hill States were given the 'Special Category' status even in this Finance Commission where the State of Andhra Pradesh has not been included. So, a commitment has not only been made by the hon. Prime Minister in the House but, at the same time, I believe, on the 1st of March, 2014, a Cabinet decision was also taken. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether that Cabinet decision stands today or not. That is number one.

Secondly, Sir, as far as the Central assistance is concerned, the share of the States has been changed after devolution in accordance with the Finance Commission. We would urge and request the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India that even in Central assistance the share of the State of Andhra Pradesh should be similar to that of the hill States, as recommended by the Finance Commission, that is, in the 10:90 ratio.

Sir, these are the two points that we have made, and because the hon. Finance Minister has not really addressed these points or addressed the issue of the 'Special Category' status to the State of Andhra Pradesh, we are totally dissatisfied with his reply. And, that is why, Sir, we would like to stage a walk out.

*[At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.]*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I want to ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two Prime Ministers had committed that the ...*(Interruptions)*... Chandigarh would be transferred to "Punjab. Have you addressed that? What about that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just put a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: I want some clarification from the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One minute, Sir; just one thing.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: He has given me the permission to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you, after Mr. Ramesh. And Mr. Ramesh, only put your question. You are from the Ruling Party.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: We should not be compared with the other States. The Andhra Pradesh State in the Act itself...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that in place of ₹ 64,000 crores, you are getting more than ₹ two lakh crore. What are you saying?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the Krishna Board has to be constituted. The Godavari Board has to be constituted. Also, the number of seats in our Assembly must be increased; its reorganization has not taken place. That has not been taken care of. Hence, I would request the Government to bring out a white paper about what needs to be done in the future. That would be good for the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A point of order! Now, one second. There are one or two more clarifications to be sought. Let me finish with that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want a clarification and I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are putting me in a difficulty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyway, I will cooperate with every Member, but there is the Private Members' Business also. Please keep that in mind.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I will take only two minutes, Sir. First of all, Article 1 has been referred to indirectly by the hon. Finance Minister, and I always learn from him. Whenever he speaks, people like me always learn. Even today, I have learnt a lot. My perception is that he has rightly quoted that India is a Union of States. But, at the same time, the hon. Finance Minister has said that India is not a federation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he said 'it cannot be a confederation'.



SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, kindly refer to the record. He said, 'it is not a federation'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he said, 'confederation'. I heard it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My question is whether India is a unitary State. That is the point I want to raise here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution is very clear.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Secondly, Sir, the Minister has referred to Article 280 regarding constituting a Finance Commission at the expiry of every five years. We all know the modalities. Previously, these things were being done by the Planning Commission. Now, this is done by another extra-Constitutional authority, that is, NITI Aayog. And, most of the financial powers have been usurped by the Finance Ministry and they are allocating the funds to the States at their whims and fancies. Should this system continue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty. Put your questions only.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the permission to speak. Sir, I had a lot of expectations from the hon. Finance Minister's reply today. He is also the Leader of the House. But I am very disheartened that yesterday, he spoke with so much of emotions, with so much of feelings about all the facts and figures. Still the hon. Leader of the House did not reply to any of my queries. Sir, through you, I just want to ask two simple questions from the hon. Leader of the House.

Sir, last year, all the Members of the Biju Janata Dal from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha met the hon. Prime Minister with a memorandum from our State regarding the Polavaram issue. Hon. Prime Minister committed to us that nothing would be done harming the people of Odisha and without consulting the Government of Odisha. So, how can the Government continuously say that fundings are going on and these will continue when the matter is *sub judice* The matter is in the Supreme Court. So, why is the Government repeatedly saying that Polavaram project is on? And, till now, there is no solution that has been brought up from the Government side which can be fruitful.

Secondly, the Leader of the House said yesterday that special packages had been given to West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. How can they miss, how can they ignore, Odisha that comes in between West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has explained it.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Can the Leader of the House clarify....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already explained as to why three States are coming for the 'Special Category' Status.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce has clearly stated, which I quoted yesterday also, and I quote again: "The Committee recommends that 'Special Category' Status be extended to industrially-backward States like Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand." So, will the Leader of the House say that he defies this, he denies this recommendation? If not, why is he not mentioning Odisha's name and why is he not granting 'Special Category' Status to Odisha?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I also want to seek some clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Reddy, I will call you. He is from Andhra.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, through you, I would like to bring two points to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Number one, the hon. Finance Minister has referred to Article 280 of the Constitution of India. According to Article 280, whatever recommendations the Finance Commission gives to the Government of India, they are only recommendatory in nature, and it is not mandatory on the part of the Government of India to scrupulously follow them in letter and spirit. Further, Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission had no mandate whatsoever to decide whether Andhra Pradesh should be granted the 'Special Category' Status or not.

Finally, Sir, the last point is that till now, all the eleven States, hitherto granted the 'Special Category' Status, were granted this status by virtue of the Executive Order that was passed by the Government of India and not by virtue of the Resolution that had been adopted by the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Sir, in the instant case, on 1st March, 2014, the Central Cabinet had passed a Resolution granting the 'Special Category' Status. Therefore, even today, it is binding on the present Government to follow it in letter and spirit.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I heard the reply of the hon. Finance Minister with a lot of attention, and I have always known that this is a very complex issue. Since you mentioned that he is from Andhra, what do I do, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maybe the Finance Minister is favouring him very much. You are very much interested in both the States; one is Kerala. They can give special assistance. You must thank the Finance Minister You must thank the Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are not allowing me to thank him. I will thank him for one more matter, I will just tell you. But it is only attending to the question, which Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy has also asked, about federal or unitary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not answering; I am only referring to it in a lighter vein. You said that he is from Andhra, and, therefore, you are giving him precedence. It is very good. I am glad that you did it. I am not disputing that. Sir, I was born in an Andhra family. I was born in Madras General Hospital.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not bound by any boundaries of the States. You have become a national personality. What are you saying? ' Even, international. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, therefore, do not please label that he is from Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all Indians; and, therefore, we are not a federation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechury is above all States' considerations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Allow me to come to the point, Sir. I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for the reply that he gave. I always knew that it was a complex subject but after hearing the reply, I am feeling that it is much more complex than what I thought, Sir. I think, there are two issues involved in it. One is the question of packages to be given to the various States under various categories and categorizations. That is one issue, and, which, undoubtedly, is a very important issue and there is no dispute on that. But these are the issues, and, I agree with him entirely, which cannot be settled now at the end of this, and it will be in continuum. It will continue, and we all will be discussing that. That is one matter. What we were discussing in this particular matter was what this House and the Parliament promised and legislated for the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is the 'special status'. Is that being given or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said, whatever is in the Act, he will uphold. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the legislation, that is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said, whatever is in the Act, he will uphold. He said, whatever is passed by the Parliament,

he is upholding and implementing. With regard to the other thing, he said, that is under consideration but he has not assured. That is what he said.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is one point. The whole debate and discussion started with that point. I am fully aware. It is not there in the legislation. So, I am not saying, it is a law that you are violating. No, I am not saying that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I don't want to disturb you. In your capacity both as an MP and the leader of a very important political party, you have all the experience. I have read out the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations. I have also said that this has created a problem because then what happens to Dr. Manmohan Singh's assurance. So, if they lose out anything because of that, I can otherwise think in terms of compensating them because, at the end of the day, it is a rupee and a pie issue. Let me reiterate what I had said. Andhra is special to us because Andhra has lost out as a part of the division. Suggestions have come that the Finance Commission's reports are recommendatory and could be rejected. Now, as a part of federal India, this time, the Finance Commission recommended 42 per cent; a 10 per cent hike has never been given, it is normally a two per cent hike. Now, if the Centre reserves the right to reject the recommendation, what will happen to federalism in India? A lot of my colleagues felt, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is here, that by making it 42 per cent, Ministries in the Government of India would lose out on revenues. He remembers this. My argument in support of the recommendations was that India is a case of shared sovereignty between the Centre and the States. Just as the Centre has a mandate to rule, the States also have a mandate to rule. Now, because of this problem created in relation to Andhra Pradesh, do we want to set precedence? I said, I reject a part of the report. Please advise us as a leader of a political party.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, let me tell the Finance Minister that I entirely agree with his sentiments. I will, in fact, go up to the question of 50:50. Let it come from 42 to 50. That is a different point. We will discuss it, debate it and we will have our positions. But I entirely agree with his sentiments. There is no question of now rejecting that. If It has happened, it has happened. Yes, there are problems. We will try and resolve them together. Sir, there is only one point. My only point is that the conflict arises not because of this issue alone. It also arises because of the assurances given here. Now, the point is, how do you settle that? That is the issue, I am raising. Yes, I understand that there are conflicts and contradictions between the assurances and what we have heard today, we have discussed today; I do not want to repeat that. But, Sir, a way-out has to be found. You are in the Chair. This august House resolved it, not through a legislation but through a Resolution, and an assurance was given here.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

There is a conflict that needs to be resolved. So, something which I am urging through you to the Government is that they will have to work out a mechanism through which this issue can be resolved. Otherwise, it can be a powder keg for continuous discord. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu knows and the hon. Finance Minister also knows, and I will also keep raising it saying that we have said this because that will be a continuous source that can inflame and ignite at any point. So, you are required to come with a solution to it. Now, how do you want to work on it? The Cabinet, in its own wisdom, can make suggestions. If you want our assistance and help, we can also contribute, if you think it is worthwhile. But, nevertheless, this is a larger issue which needs to be resolved. Therefore, having made that promise in this House, how do you assuage that feeling? That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, next is your Resolution. Do you want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I have one question, Sir. After that, we will come to the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the demand for special status to Andhra Pradesh has become a very sensitive political issue in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is clear. Why do you say it again and waste the time of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: All parties, including TDP, are agitating; people are agitating. Now, the charge against the Government is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask the question. Why are you making statements? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody knows this.

SHRI D. RAJA: Please listen, Sir. The charge against the Government is, the Government is running away from the assurance given by the former Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Why are you wasting time of the House like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody knows all this.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not wasting time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have a question, then you ask.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am asking. How is the Government going to face this problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has explained it. What more do you want them to explain?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Government has not explained adequately. That is why I am asking the question. This issue has to be squarely faced, Sir. People are agitating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever the Government can do, he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Venkaiah Naiduji spoke in detail about various schemes, and the Finance Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not a question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Do you mean to say that all these amount to giving a special status to Andhra Pradesh? At least, explain that point. Because you have done so much, does it mean this amounts almost to giving a special status to Andhra Pradesh?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is very obvious. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reply is obvious.

SHRI D. RAJA: Let him explain, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Mr. Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, with regard to Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy,...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, if you don't mind, I have to put one thing on record. Yesterday also, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am worried only about the Private Members' Resolutions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is precisely the reason why I insisted earlier that it be a part of the Bill; it could not. I am not criticizing anyone; they are also not there. So, that is the reason. And the entire House should understand that the 14th Finance Commission is subsequent to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been explained clearly.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the subsequent recommendation. Had it been a part of the Bill, this difficulty would not have come. Sitaramji has rightly raised the issue and the Finance Minister has also given an indication as to how you tackle this typical situation where some assurance is given. What is said in the Act, the Minister is saying he will implement. What is not said in the Act, and only an assurance is given, then subsequently, the Constitutional position of accepting the 14th Finance Commission, a typical situation has arisen. How do we meet it? That should be the endeavour of all of us and then come out with some practical solution so that we can move forward in the future also. If you try to score political points, then people will say, "You have not put it in the Act"; and they will say, "You are running away". Nobody is running away, Sir. Whatever we could do, the Government has done and the Finance Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sure he will do further.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, that is what he has said, he will do further.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Finance Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not allowing anybody. The Finance Minister has already made it clear that it is not final. Ultimately, there will be consideration. He said that also. And he also said that the Finance Commission recommendation is after the Bill. Therefore, nothing more is required now. But I would also join every Member that the Finance Minister may, because of the difficulties in the Andhra Pradesh State, be more considerate and see whatever can be done. That is all right. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I have a request for hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, we all know what the Constitution says, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

Now, Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I have a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, please. I request you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: My Party will walk-out, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... My Party is walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may as you please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*[At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.]*

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**RE. DEMAND FOR CLARIFICATION FROM THE DEFENCE MINISTER**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I have taken up Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, only one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you trying to bring any other Bill or legislation granting Special Status? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I think, what in simple language, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one issue is going on forever. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, when I said on a point of order, why are you not allowing me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this is called a filibuster. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, time now is 4.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is delaying deliberately. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have nothing in your point of order? What point has been broken here? You are a Vice-Chairman. I cannot understand your way of doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you have allowed every one. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Even during Zero Hour, you allow points of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it my fault? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But I want to raise a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour, you had broken the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it my fault?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am raising a point on a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come here and sit here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Vice-Chairman. Come here. You do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have a sense of timing. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were to start the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not misunderstand me. I can understand any other Member doing it. You are a Vice-Chairman. You should have a sense of timing. It is already 4.30 p.m.. Today is Friday. Two-and-a-half hours are needed for Private Members' Business. It is already 4.30 p.m.. I feel guilty. That is my problem. And a Vice-Chairman is raising point of order! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Then, you come here and sit until the House adjourns. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Defence Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Finance Minister was answering my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is he bringing a Bill forward? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said, nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said he is not answering. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I saw him saying 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Defence Minister gave an assurance to the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you said: 'point of order'. Only point of order. Nothing else. Under what Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Rule 239, Sir. You ask me about the Rule. I am prepared to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will go by Rules only. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Vice-Chairman should behave as a Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: As a Member also, I have some duties to perform. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, questions to be asked through Chairman. That Rule is only for raising ...*(Interruptions)*... What has been violated here, tell me.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. To seek some explanation through the Chair, I can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From whom? You are asking whom? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. It is not about that Andhra Pradesh issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Defence Minister gave an assurance to the House yesterday that he would give a clarification to the Members today at 2.30 p.m. in the House. But at 2.30 p.m. you said that discussion on Andhra Pradesh would take place. We agreed to that. Now, the Private Members' Resolution is taken up. At the end of the day, nothing is being heard from the Government. It is a very serious issue. About 29 families are waiting ...*(Interruptions)*... and 29 lives are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, let the Government tell me when the Minister will be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Remember, it is not a point of order, it is a relevant issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you, I know, what the position is. I am also a part of that decision. In the morning, it was decided, in presence of the hon. Chairman, that at 2.30 p.m. we would take up discussion on Andhra Pradesh and, by 3.30 p.m., — That was the thinking — we would take up Private Members' Resolution, immediately after which clarification on this issue which you have raised and which is very important would be taken up. Therefore, that is the understanding from the Minister. I hope the Minister will be back here by 6.00 p.m. or 6.30 p.m. By 6.00-6.30 p.m., hon.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Minister will come here. He will be coming. That is the understanding. That is why the Minister is not here. That is the position. So let us wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree; you have made a relevant point. I agree with you. I absolutely agree with you. Thank you for raising it.

Now, it is already 4.30 p.m. We have two hours and thirty minutes for Private Members' Business. Today is Friday; let us see. Let us work now. Okay. Now, Private Members' Resolution.

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### PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

#### **I. Making necessary amendments to various laws so as to abolish capital punishment and declaring moratorium on all death sentence executions till abolition of death penalty — *Contd.***

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो भी बड़े-बड़े ऑफेंसेज़ होते हैं, उनमें मृत्युदंड दिया जाता है और फाँसी पर चढ़ाया जाता है। कई बार इस प्रकार के जो अपराध होते हैं, इनके कई बैकग्राउंड्स होते हैं। आदमी circumstances के कारण भी गलती करता है, विशेष परिस्थिति के कारण भी गलती करता है। इसके कारण अगर अपराधी को सीधे फाँसी की सजा दे दी जाए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिए आदरणीय डी. राजा जी ने 'ए' और 'बी' के माध्यम से एक संकल्प लाया है कि एक तो इसके अन्दर कानून में आवश्यक संशोधन किया जाए। दूसरा, उनका कहना है कि तब तक फाँसी देने का जो काम है, उस पर रोक लगाई जाए। इस प्रकार की दो बातें उन्होंने यहां पर रखी हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं उनकी बातों के साथ कुछ हद तक सहमत होते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की स्थिति आदमी के अपराध करते समय होती है, जैसे कई बार 8 साल का कोई बच्चा भी एक मोबाइल फोन के लिए आत्महत्या कर लेता है, 9 साल का कोई स्टूडेंट अपने स्कूल में टीचर को गोली मारता है, उसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर, कभी-कभी हमें अन्य बातों को भी ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। अभी थोड़े दिनों पहले, हरियाणा के अन्दर, जिस अपराध के कारण रेप के कारण, एक आदमी को जेल में डाल दिया गया था, वह तीन साल के बाद बेल पर बाहर आया और उसने वही अपराध किया और उस नाबालिग का मर्डर भी कर दिया। तो कई बार इस प्रकार की विशेष स्थितियां निर्मित होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सेंसिटिव होकर सरकार अपने कानून में अमेंडमेंट लाए और साथ ही साथ इस डेथ पेनल्टी को उस समय तक रोका जाए, यह उनकी विनती है।

सर, हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि 'बिन भय प्रीति कहां से आवे', तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में अमेंडमेंट लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार चिन्ता करे, परन्तु यह जो भय का एक संकेत है, इसको न

रोका जाए। निर्भया कांड के अन्दर भी आदरणीय न्यायाधीश ने कहा.. कई बार, इसमें फाँसी की सजा भी हो सकती है, यह जानते हुए भी आदमी मजबूरन मर्डर करने जाता है। तो उन्होंने भी मन के अन्दर भय के वातावरण के बारे में बताया था, जो वह वहां पर रहे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज छोटे-छोटे कारणों से घटनाएं घटती हैं। एटीट्यूड को बदलने की दृष्टि से, मनःस्थिति को बदलने की दृष्टि से, विभिन्न बैकग्राउंड्स से होने वाले अपराधों में परिवर्तन लाने की दृष्टि से, सरकार को गम्भीरता से एक विशेष चिन्तन करना चाहिए। सारे समाज में इस प्रकार के अपराध क्यों होते हैं और इन्हें कैसे रोकना चाहिए, इस पर एक बहुत बड़ा जनमत करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। जनमत किए बिना सिर्फ सजा बढ़ाते जाना या अपराधियों को शिक्षा देते जाना, यह अन्तिम सोल्यूशन नहीं हो सकता है। इसीलिए मैं सरकार से यह विनती करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसके लिए कोई विशेष कमेटी कांस्टीट्यूट करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ कई बार और भी causes हैं। जैसे, नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। अभी मैं विशाखापत्तनम गया था। एक जवान लड़का युनिवर्सिटी में रैंकड स्टूडेंट है, उसकी नौकरी में अप्वायंटमेंट हुई, लेकिन उसकी आँख के अन्दर एक माइनर डिफेक्ट के कारण उसको कहा गया कि तुम्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। दूसरे दिन सवेरे वह आत्महत्या करके मर गया, इस प्रकार की कई ऐसी sensitive situations हैं। आज बच्चों के अंदर ज्यादा नंबर लाने का नशा इतना चढ़ा है कि अगर उसको मन के अनुकूल नंबर नहीं मिलते हैं, तो वह या तो किसी की जान ले लेता है या खुद जान दे देता है। समाज के अंदर इसके साथ-साथ और भी कई ऐसे चीजें हैं। मैं गृह मंत्रालय के आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह विनती करूंगा कि केवल सजा देने या कानून के अंतर्गत कड़े-से-कड़े प्रावधान कर देने से इस समस्या का निराकरण नहीं होगा, बल्कि इसके लिए एक स्वतंत्र कमेटी का आयोजन करके, इस प्रकार के जो अलग-अलग प्रकार के अपराध होते हैं, इनको कैसे रोका जाए तथा समाज की मानसिकता को कैसे बदला जाए, इसके ऊपर गंभीरता से चिंतन करके अगर कानून के बारे में सोचा जाए, तो अपराध अपने आप कम होंगे। उस दिशा में सरकार चिंतन करे।

इसके साथ ही मैं आदरणीय डी. राजा जी से विनती करता हूं, चूंकि मैं उनके संकल्प का जो पहला भाग है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन संकल्प के दूसरे भाग में जो अमेंडमेंट है, वे उसको वापस ले लें, क्योंकि अपराधी को एक भय रहना चाहिए। जब तक वह नया निर्णय नहीं होगा, चर्चा के बाद सरकार एक नई नीति नहीं बनाएगी, तब तक वह बना रहे, इस बात की मांग करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Since the Defence Minister is here, I want to seek clarifications.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** चूंकि इन्होंने शुरू कर दिया है, इसलिए इसको हम बाद में लेते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, it will take two or three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The discussion is going on. After this, we can take it up.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय श्री डी. राजा द्वारा जो संकल्प सदन के सामने लाया गया है, मैं स्वयं को उससे संबद्ध करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उन्होंने जो बात रखी है कि मृत्यु के बदले मृत्यु दंड देना एक अमानवीय अपराध है, इससे अपराध में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। इन्होंने अपने संकल्प के अंत में जो यह कहा है, "अपने मत पर पुनः विचार करे और ऐसे विभिन्न कानूनों, जिनमें मृत्युदंड का उपबंध है; में आवश्यक संशोधन करे ताकि देश में मृत्युदंड को समाप्त किया जा सके।"

महोदय, चूंकि देश को आजाद हुए 69 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनकी दयनीय स्थिति है.... हमारे देश की मूल समस्या गरीबी है। आज लोगों के पास मकान नहीं हैं, लोगों के पास तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे अपराध हो जाते हैं, जैसे जो अमीर लोग हैं, बड़े लोग हैं, जो पेशेवर अपराधी हैं, जब वे गरीबी का फायदा उठा कर बाप के सामने बेटी का बलात्कार कर देते हैं, उसकी पत्नी या उसके बेटे की हत्या कर देते हैं, तो बचाव या प्रतिशोध में उनकी भी हत्या हो जाती है, जो ये अपराध करते हैं। उसके बाद पता चलता है कि फिल्मी स्टाइल में जिसकी हत्या हुई, जिसका बेटा मारा गया, जिसकी पत्नी मारी गई, जिसकी बेटी के साथ बलात्कार हुआ, उसी को उल्टे जेल भेज दिया जाता है। चूंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है, इसलिए वह हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बड़ा वकील नहीं खड़ा कर सकते हैं, इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसी को उल्टे फाँसी की सजा दे दी जाती है। इस प्रकार जो दोषी लोग हैं, वे बच जाते हैं। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि देश में जितने भी बड़े और संगीन अपराध करने वाले लोग हों या आर्थिक अपराध करने वाले लोग हों या ऐसे अपराध करने वाले लोग, जिनमें मृत्यु दंड या आजीवन कारावास की सजा हो सकती है, मुकदमा लिखे जाने के तुरंत बाद या तो एक सप्ताह के अंदर उनकी बेल हो जाती है या कुछ दिनों के बाद उनकी बेल हो जाती है। लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी निर्दोष है, जो कुछ नहीं जानता है, 70 साल बाद भी जिसके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, उसके पास पैसे नहीं हैं वकील करने को, चूंकि आज देश के बड़े-बड़े वकील जिनकी इतनी अधिक फीस है कि गरीब आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं जा सकता है, मिली सजा के खिलाफ अपील भी नहीं कर सकता है, सेशन कोर्ट के अगेंस्ट हाई कोर्ट में अपील नहीं कर सकता है, इसलिए तमाम बातों को देखते हुए डी0 राजा जी जो संकल्प लाए हैं, बहुत अच्छा है। इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है। हम समझते हैं कि जेलों में अंग्रेजों के जमाने के कानून हैं। आज मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है। वहां पर जो पैसे वाला अमीर व्यक्ति है, अगर कोई अपराध करके उसको कोई सजा या फाँसी की सजा भी हो गई, तो वह व्यक्ति घर से ज्यादा सुविधा जेलों में पा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। जितने हमारे बंदी हैं, कैदी हैं, उनकी क्षमता के अनुरूप आपके पास पर्याप्त जेलें नहीं हैं। केसों की जल्दी सुनवाई के लिए अदालतों के पास समय नहीं है। पता चला है कि निर्दोष आदमी दस-दस साल, पंद्रह-पंद्रह सालों तक बेकसूर सजा काट रहा है। अदालतें सुन नहीं रही हैं। इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हम समझते हैं कि जो भी बंदी बीमार हैं या 70 साल से ज्यादा उम्र के हैं, ऐसे लोगों को, वैसे तो बीस साल का आजीवन कारावास माना गया है, तो जो बीमार हैं, ज्यादा बूढ़े हैं, उनके लिए आपकी जेलों में दवा का इंतजाम नहीं है, इलाज करने का भी इंतजाम नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों के लिए कानून बनाकर

उनको जेल से रिहा करने का इंतजाम करना चाहिए, जिससे कि वे अपने परिवार के बीच आ जाएं या बाहर सरकारी अस्पतालों में आ जाएं, जहां उनका इलाज हो सके।

मान्यवर, मुझे अकबर-बीरबल की एक कहानी याद आती है। एक बार अकबर के राज्य में एक चोर पकड़ा गया, जिसे फाँसी की सजा हो गई। उसको सजा देने से पहले पूछा गया कि आपकी अंतिम इच्छा क्या है? उसने कहा कि मैं राजा को बताऊंगा। उस व्यक्ति को अंतिम इच्छा के कारण राजा के सामने पेश किया गया। उसने कहा कि साहब, मैं सोने की खेती करना जानता हूँ। अगर मुझे फाँसी की सजा दे देंगे तो सोने की खेती कौन करेगा? राजा ने कहा अगर यह सोने की खेती करना जानता है तो यह जैसा कहे वैसा कर दिया जाए। उसने सरसों के दाने के बराबर सोने के टुकड़े कराए, बढ़िया खेती बनाई। इस प्रकार उसने ऐसे ही दो-चार महीने काट दिए। अंत में जब बुआई का समय आया तो उससे कहा कि बुआई करो। उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि साहब, यह बुआई वही आदमी कर सकता है तथा यह सोना तभी जमेगा जिससे कभी कोई अपराध न किया हो या वह किसी अपराध में वांछित न हो। उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि मैंने तो चोरी की है और मुझे चोर ठहराया गया है इसलिए मेरे बोनो से सोना जमेगा नहीं। राजा ने कहा कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को तलाश किया जाए। पूरे राज्य में भी ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति न मिला, जिसने चोरी न की हो। आखिर में मंत्रियों से पूछा गया तो उनमें से किसी ने कहा मैंने कुछ किया है, मैंने घर में चोरी की है, भाई के घर में चोरी की है। इस प्रकार सारे के सारे चोर निकले। फिर अंत में अकबर के सामने यह बात गई। तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने भी बचपन में चोरी की है। फिर उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि जब आपके पूरे मंत्रिमंडल में तथा पूरे राज्य में कोई न कोई चोर है तो मुझ छोटे चोर को ही क्यों फाँसी दी जा रही है, सिर्फ मैं ही गुनाहगार क्यों हूँ? अकबर ने कहा कि यह बहुत होशियार आदमी है, इसको राजदरबार में रखा जाए तथा इसकी फाँसी की सजा माफ की जाए। तो बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, कभी कुछ बेकसूरों को भी फाँसी की सजा दे दी जाती है, इसलिए उनको बचाने की आवश्यकता है।

डी. राजा जी जो संकल्प लाए हैं, बहुत अच्छा है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की आजादी में तमाम लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दी हैं। उस समय भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद, ऐसे तमाम लोगों को फाँसी दी गई, जिनके अंदर जज्बा था कि देश आजाद होना चाहिए। जब आज फाँसी की सजा होती है तो लोग उनको याद करते हैं। आज उस तरह की याद दिलाने वाले अंग्रेजों के जमाने के कानून को हम लोग लागू कर रहे हैं। पोर्ट ब्लेयर में सेल्युलर जेल है। वहां पर जब फाँसी होती थी तो 50 किलोमीटर, 100 किलोमीटर तक लोगों की रूह कांप जाती थी। वहां फाँसी हुआ करती थी। जो देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ते थे, उनको कालेपानी एवं फाँसी की सजा मिलती थी। महोदय, हम बताना चाहते हैं कि देश की आजादी में हमारे निषाद समाज का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। मुजफ्फरपुर के जुब्बा साहनी जी ने थाना जला दिया था और उन्होंने अपनी टुकड़ी को लेकर देश की आजादी के लिए तमाम लड़ाइयाँ लड़ीं। हमारे फतेहपुर के बिन्दकी में एक जगह बावनी इमली है, जहां 52 लोगों को फाँसी दे दी गई थी। इसी तरह, कानपुर में सत्ती चौरा घाट है। देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में बापू जी, चन्द्रशेखर जी और भगत सिंह जी का पूरे देश के लोगों और नौजवानों ने साथ दिया था और अब वही पुराना कानून अगर हम लोग रखते हैं, तो उचित नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं, इस कानून में संशोधन होना चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** जिस तरह से बड़े अपराधी लोग सज़ा से बच रहे हैं, आज हम देख रहे हैं, चर्चा होती है, लोग सरकारों बना लेते हैं और आर्थिक अपराध एवं मृत्यु दंड जैसे अपराध करने वाले लोगों की सज़ा माफ कराने के लिए बड़े-बड़े असरदार लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। फिर ऐसा वकील ढूंढा जाता है कि जिस जज

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

के यहां केस लगा है, उसका उनसे संबंध हो। फिर जज का कोई भतीजा ढूंढ लिया जाता है, देश का कोई असरदार और नामी-गिरामी वकील ढूंढ लिया जाता है। इस तरह से बड़े लोग तो छूट जाते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब और निर्दोष आदमी है, जिसने अपराध ही नहीं किया है, उसको सजा मिल जाती है। हमने ऐसे तमाम केसेज देखे हैं कि एफआईआर हो गई, अपराधी जेल चला गया, उसने सजा भी भुगत ली और बाद में वह आदमी जिन्दा निकल आया, जिसकी हत्या के अपराध में उसे सजा मिली थी। तब आप सात साल की सजा किसको देंगे? किसी व्यक्ति ने सात साल की सजा काट ली और जिसके मर्डर में उसको जेल भेज दिया गया था, वह आदमी बाद में जिन्दा निकल आया, ऐसे भी दृष्टांत हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहेंगे कि डी.राजा जी जो संकल्प लेकर आए हैं, इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। खास तौर पर, वीकर सेक्शंस के लोग, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो बोलना नहीं जानते, जो पढ़ना-लिखना नहीं जानते, जिनके पास मकान नहीं है, उनकी रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनका सरकारी वकील भी साथ नहीं देता है। अगर अपराधी पैसे दे देता है तो उसके पक्ष में सरकारी वकील खड़े होकर बोलता भी नहीं है। जिसे मुवक्किल की तरफ से खड़ा होना चाहिए, जिसे वादी की तरफ से खड़ा होना चाहिए, उसके लिए वे कुछ बोलते भी नहीं हैं, उसके लिए वे कोई पैरवी भी नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जो माइनोंरिटी के लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए भी सोचना चाहिए, कानून में संशोधन करना चाहिए और फाँसी जैसी सजा के कानून में बदलाव लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उनकी सजा के तमाम प्रावधान हैं। जो लोग बीसों साल से जेलों में बंद हैं, जो बूढ़े, बुजुर्ग और गरीब महिलाएं हैं, जो वृद्ध हो गई हैं और जेलों में मर रही हैं, उनकी रिहाई का भी इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस संकल्प के माध्यम से यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister is sitting here. Kindly permit us to ask our clarifications on the Statement made by him on the 28th of July, 2016 regarding missing Indian Air Force operated AN-32 courier aircraft bound for Port Blair from Chennai, on 22nd July, 2016.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You see, the Private Members' Business is going on. How can it be done?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी): इसकी अनुमति दे दीजिए। सर, इसका बहुत महत्व है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सर, यह बहुत छोटा, दो मिनट का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपासभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह बिज़नेस शुरू हो गया है और यह पद्धति में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): The Chair is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The Chair is not supreme, rules are supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it can be done. You just permit us because the Minister has to leave. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यदि हाउस चाहता है और सबकी राय है तो इसकी इजाजत देने में मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कई माननीय सदस्य: ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, लेकिन यह एक precedent नहीं बनेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I have already made my submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, till what time, will we continue?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): We will have full time, that is, 2 hours and 30 minutes ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Till what time, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): After this, we will continue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, for how long will these clarifications go? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): This is a small intervention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Missing IAF AN-32 Aircraft bound for Port Blair from Chennai

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the loss of any life is very important, at the same time, qualified, selected and trained Air Force people are missing in a missing aircraft. Moreover, the families of those who are missing are much aggrieved and they are not able to find the reason. We don't want to come to a conclusion till the investigations are over. We realize our responsibility. But, at the same time, there are speculations floating in the media and in the social media that this could have been the reason, that could have been the reason. Even an apprehension of a sabotage is also being told. Sir, reasons are being attributed to the emergency or no emergency or no RT call. Sir, the situation may



[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

have been so catastrophic that the crew was incapacitated and was unable to give an emergency call. Sir, 'request weather deviation to the right' were the last words of the AN-32 air crew at the Air Traffic Control at 8.46 a.m., before the aircraft disappeared from the radar at 9.15 a.m., with a rapid loss of altitude from 21000 feet. So, the last words from the aircraft were at 8.46 a.m., and the aircraft disappeared from the radar at 9.15 a.m., that means, in 30 minutes. I think the former Civil Aviation Minister, who is also a pilot, is here, he could know it, and the Defence Minister also knows it. In these 30 minutes, the radar could have given something. The communication was lost, but the radar should have given something. Since it disappeared, what happened, how it fell down? Had it spiraled or fell down or lost its speed or as the Minister has said in the other way, it dived into the sea or something or it exploded. There could be any reason. But the debris could not be found out since there were high winds. The debris would not been in the original place.

Sir, the aircraft did not transmit on the International Distress Frequency also. This frequency could have been received by the satellite ships or aircraft. Sir, I said that it is because of the high winds. The secondary radar picture in Chennai Air Traffic Control could clearly establish the pattern of rapid descend of the aircraft. If the aircraft had spiraled down, as I said, that would have eliminated some fire in the aircraft with a slow speed, whether it is a mechanical failure or something. Earlier also, an Air Force aircraft was missing, and some people say that the same technical snag which was detected...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): It was Coast Guard.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Coast Guard. It is said that the two Emergency Located Transmitters, ELTs, were not triggered. This system should have transmitted an impact with water. Had there been a communication with the ELT, Sir, the system should have transmitted an impact with water. The Crash Data Decoder, CDRs, popularly known as black box, must be located to ascertain the high probability of the cause of the accident.

Sir, every one of us remembers that the Air France Flight 447 from Rio de Janeiro to Paris crashed over the Atlantic Ocean on June 1st, 2009. The French Investigation Agencies located the black box at the depth of about 3.5 kilometres on the sea bed and the cause was ascertained. What I would say is, this Aircraft, which is also missing, is supposed to be lying on the sea bed much deeper, maybe around three-four kilometres. When the French agencies had already detected the black box of the missing Air France Flight, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is employing

such agencies to find out the missing aircraft. We are very much concerned, and we are very confident of the efforts the Government is making. But at the same time, I would like to say that hereafter such things should not be repeated. When an Air Force Aircraft is missing like this, what could have been the reason? As I said earlier, all those who were there in the aircraft were very, very important people. They were trained and were serving in the Air Force. Sir, their families are very much aggrieved. Keeping all these reasons in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps they have taken. What are the other things he knows which we don't know? Kindly cast away the aspersions that are floating on the media. The FLT, no emergency call, all these reasons could be kept in mind and such a thing should not happen in future. Would the Government employ agencies of other nations, like that of France, who are experts in getting deep into the sea and recovering the black box, which alone will ascertain the cause and avoid any further accidents like this in future? Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think, the Central Government is taking appropriate steps. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not wasting the time by giving any lecture. I hope, the Central Government is taking appropriate steps. I pray God that some evidence is found. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I fully join and appreciate our colleague, Mr. Siva's arguments. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of deploying any foreign agency to help us. If so, which country you are going to call. Would it be useful? He suggested the French agency. Our sea is not as deep as the Atlantic Ocean. I think, this sea bottom can be reached easily. Still, why are you not able to locate?

My second question is: What was the age of that aircraft? Was it very old? If it was very old, why did the Ministry of Defence not change the aircraft? How long can you continue with the old aircraft? There is an apprehension that this aircraft was outdated that it had lived more than its time. So, why our Ministry of Defence did not modernize or purchase a new one? I am told that some American aircraft are going to be purchased by us, to be employed for this type of work. Is it right? What is the Government's position on all these things?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I would like to explain about the points raised. But, before that, I appreciate the anxiety of the Members. In fact, I am also quite disturbed with such a sudden disappearance. I spoke to many experts, the Air Chief and many other senior Air Force personnel. They also are puzzled by this sudden disappearance. Yes, the aircraft was on radar, but it was on the secondary radar. That is the passive radar. The Air

[Shri Manohar Parrikar]

**5.00 P.M.**

Force keeps the primary radar up to a certain distance. As the distance exceeds, it is kept on the passive radar of the Ministry of Civil Aviation at Chennai. It was almost at the end of the range of the passive radar. In fact, in another 8-10 minutes, it would have crossed the limits of the radar. There is an area of about 150-200 nautical miles where there is no radar coverage either from Chennai or Port Blair. Two factors before this: every week, three times minimum, the same AN-32 aircraft does a routine sortie called 'courier sortie' to Port Blair and back. This has been going on for a number of years. It is the same set of aircraft. This particular aircraft had undergone the first overhaul where all equipments and additional equipments were added. After the first overhaul, it becomes quite new because a lot of things are changed or replaced. It had already flown for about 279 hours. It is not that something new was employed and it happened the next day. This particular pilot also had put in around 500 hours on this route. These are experienced pilots. The only thing which was recorded was, 'because of cumulus cloud', which normally no aviator would like to enter into because it is a very charged heavy cloud. They had said, 'We are deviating to the right.'

This was probably 7-8 minutes before it came down. At the time of coming down, it actually tilted towards the left and descended very fast from 23,000 feet. In a few seconds, it disappeared from the radar. Two things happened. One was the range of the radar signal and that too it was passive where you don't actually get very active signals. You just keep track of it and two, there is no SOS, there is no transmission of any frequency of whatsoever nature. It just disappeared. So that is a worrying part. As far as search operation is concerned, we have been using all types of techniques. Yes, what you say is right. There is a beacon which normally should emit signals if it hits the water, but that is with at least 2.34 force. If it hits the water with 2.34 force then only the signal is activated. Otherwise, the signal is not activated and in the earlier Coast Guard case also it had not activated. The impact is, when 2.34 force is coming, that means it is coming down heavily and directly. If it dives inside it is very difficult that it will be actually activated. I can't speculate because we are searching for it and I would not like to speculate, but I can only say this much that the possibility -- though we are checking all angles -- of any sabotage is comparatively very less because they have standard operating procedure. In fact, all the people were from Defence Forces. Even the civilians were part of the Naval Armament Depot. So, they had all links and the procedure was well established. Let us hope we find it. So far, the efforts put in is about 505 hours of various types of aircraft flying over the area and searching for any type of clue. Twenty-three different items were noticed by different

aircraft. Twenty-three inputs have been reported and we have received some glimpse of visual sighting of 17 objects and six transmissions. That means six signals of electronic nature. All have been checked up. Indian survey ship Nirupak is now undertaking seabed search operation using side scan sonar system. That means it is sending signal for the seabed and trying to find out if there is something at the bottom of the sea. Submarine Sindhudwaj, the same submarine which ultimately, on 33rd day, managed to locate the Coast Guard Dornier, is carrying out underwater search in designated area, 45 nautical miles South-West of the Datum. In that area, within 45 miles it is searching for the ship. Round the clock air surveillance is maintained. There are, at this moment, something like ten Indian Navy ships in the area Jyoti, Rajput, Investigator, Nirupak, Sukanya, Kora, Karmuk, Kuthar, Kamorta and Bangaram and Submarine Sindhudwaj capable of diving up to 300 metres. So they are virtually checking up everything.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What would be the depth of the sea?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is between 3300 and 4000 metres. It is very deep, but the problem is, if we locate something then we will be able to pick up from that depth. I can't search. There is no equipment available to search 120 nautical miles by 120 nautical miles, which we are searching. We have to actually locate it within say, 100 to 200 metres. Then we can send deep water equipments to pick it up. Special vessels have already been summoned besides this. One is Samudra Ratnakar. This is the Geological Survey of India's ship. A vessel which was at Mangaluru Port has already been called in the area. It is deep water, shallow water, multi beam surveys system, sub bottom profiler up to 4500 metres depth. ROV Vessel can go up to 3000 metres, acoustic doppler current profiler which completely profiles all the currents inside, a single beam eco-sounder, a side scan sonar, synthetic aperture sonar and under water camera. All these are on the ship. It is reaching there in one or two days. Besides that, we have already put in our systems into operation. These are special ships. Sagar Nidhi which was in Mauritius, we diverted it back on the same day. We called it back. It is probably reaching on the 1st of August. It has 60 tonne winch which can go up to 6000 metre depth. Sub-bottom profiler is 6000 metre depth and ROV can go up to 6000 metres. But we have to locate it because at this step you cannot go on scraping the bottom. We have to come very close to it. Then we will have cameras which will show the exact area and then we can bring it up through the winch. So, we have used the best equipment. We have also asked, besides taking help from our own satellite imagery, the USA for their imagery for detection of emergency frequencies through space-based assets. So, we have also asked foreign countries for their help. I only hope that our efforts succeed. I can tell you this much that I am personally monitoring. And, Sir, it is not only that I went there, but I get SMS once in every 2-3 hours

[Shri Manohar Parrikar]

with details of what is happening. I feel, we owe that much to the people. Not only that, I have seen, an Army or Coast Guard or Navy officer is in touch with every family as you might have noted. Let us hope that we track it down. Whatever it is, I can assure that maximum efforts will be made to support. If you also find anything or if you have any problem or if you require any information, you can contact me any time. I will see that Navy or Coast Guard will provide you that information.

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब यह प्लेन राडार से अलग हुआ, उस वक्त पायलट की तरफ से इमरजेंसी का कोई संकेत मिला या नहीं?

**SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR:** Sir, it is totally blank. एक भी सिग्नल रिकॉर्ड नहीं है, that is the reason और इसके लिए हम अमेरिकन डिफेंस फोर्सस के साथ contact कर रहे हैं, अगर उनके space satellite ने कुछ सिग्नल पिक अप किया है। सर, सैटेलाइट का एक और प्रॉब्लम रहता है कि उस समय clour cover था, काफी हद तक heavy clouding था, तो जब तक आप synthetic aperture radar use नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप cloud penetration नहीं कर पाएंगे और normal imagery equipment से काम नहीं होगा। It requires a particular type of radar on the satellite only then you will be able to look into it. So, we were having cloud. That is one problem.

Secondly, satellite passes over the area after a certain fixed time. So, it need not be there at that time. Sir, American satellite system is much denser, तो उनको कुछ सिग्नल मिला है। हमने उनको भी request की है कि आप अपना रिकॉर्ड चेक कर के हमें बता दो।

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, I have asked about the age of aircraft. What is the age of aircraft? Is it very old?

**SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR:** Sir, I don't know the exact age of this aircraft. I will provide you that information. But, it is well within its airworthiness. Normally, aircraft undergo two overhauls. This has undergone the first one. There were a lot of replacements in the aircraft and it is almost as good as a new one. क्योंकि उनका फ्रेम लाइफ 15,000 अवर्स होता है, इंजन लाइफ होता है। It was absolutely safe. These aircraft met with only two accidents so far. So, they are considered as one of the safest aircraft.

**SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY** (Odisha): Sir, thank you for giving an opportunity.

Accident is always an accident, definitely. I cannot blame you. But, Sir, as hon. Member Shri Rangarajan was asking, how old was this aircraft? I believe, it must be that old or that ill-equipped, maybe not that fully-equipped and that is why we are unable to

trace the aircraft till now even after having so many searches and taking help of technology. The people who are missing not only belong to my State of Odisha but also there are people who belong to other States. So, the nation is concerned. I believe, hundreds of aircraft cannot be equal to a single missing person's life. So, will the hon. Minister assure that the other aircraft in our country are well equipped? Of course, accidents cannot be avoided. But, yes, technically, can you assure me that no further such missing accidents will occur or missing situations arise in the nation.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I can assure that maximum efforts would be made to ensure that accidents are reduced. In fact, excluding this, this year, the ratio of accidents is the lowest in the history of the Indian Air Force -- it is 0.23 for every 10,000 hours of flying. But, to reach the international level, I think, it should be .23; we should improve further. Sir, this issue is also being monitored. We are also looking into service aspect, providing proper technical support, etc. But, I can assure you one thing. If an aircraft or helicopter is not fit for flying, we don't fly it. That is the basic rule. So, first of all, we don't fly any aircraft unless and until we are sure that it is perfect for flying. Sir, the Indian Air Force does about 2,80,000 hours of flying every year. So, you can understand the quantum of flying. So, no aircraft will leave airport unless it is 100 per cent certified to be fit for flying.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी बातों का ...(व्यवधान)... अब हर एक को बात करने के लिए अलग-अलग मौका नहीं मिलेगा। यह हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): When was this aircraft purchased?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, it was purchased between 1984 and 1996, इस पीरियड में खरीदे हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी चर्चा कंटीन्यू करेंगे। आप बाद में कहना। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने शुरू कर दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर:** इस पार्टिकुलर एयरक्राफ्ट का मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह बोल सकता हूँ कि ये एयरक्राफ्ट्स, मतलब, जैसे नए लेकर किया गया था।

Sir, one point was raised about the signals. I can assure the hon. Members that we have decided to further check-up whether we can improve the signaling system. Thank you.

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**PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION — *Contd.***

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, has attracted the attention of the nation through this Private Member Resolution, which is very sensitive and humane in view of the fact that many countries in the world have, now, started reviewing whether the death sentence should continue or not. Even some of our Samajwadi Party friends have mentioned how some of our freedom fighters were hanged during British times. I do not want to travel through history. But, we have seen that Maharaja Nand Kumar, who revolted against Warren Hastings, was held for forgery of documents. This has also happened in our country. Since then, we have travelled ahead. Today, our Supreme Court has also opened the doors of the court in the wee hours to review or to look into the decision-making process of the hon. President of India, whether he has considered the clemency petition of an offender, who had been convicted with death punishment. Hon. Law Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, is also here. In the background of that situation, when different countries in the world have started giving up the death penalty, I would like to request the Government, through you, that this matter be referred to the Law Commission. The Supreme Court has also stated in plethora of cases that only in rarest of rare cases the death penalty should be given. Possibly, we should go beyond that and this matter should be referred to the Law Commission for an appropriate review of the entire gamut of the situation. And, that is why we are discussing whether we should continue or discontinue the death penalty. I would urge upon the Government, through you, to refer the matter to the Law Commission to have a review of the entire thing and make its recommendations so that the Parliament can discuss this issue in future in order to come to a conclusive decision.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय श्री डी. राजा द्वारा लाए गए गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के संकल्प पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। साथ ही, डी. राजा जी जो संकल्प लाए हैं, यह सामाजिक स्तर पर समाज के उन गरीबों से भी जुड़ा हुआ है, जिनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। सिर्फ आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारणों से उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। अभी देखा जाए, तो विश्व के 58 देशों में ही फाँसी की व्यवस्था है, वहीं विश्व में 140 देशों ने फाँसी की व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर दिया है।

महोदय, हमारे कई साथियों ने अभी कहा कि जो अपराध होते हैं, उन्हें किस प्रकार से रोका जाए। एक प्रकार से समझिए, तो लोगों का नैतिक पतन होता जा रहा है। आज हमें इस नैतिक पतन को दूर करना होगा। महात्मा गांधी जी ने हम लोगों को एक रास्ता दिखाया था और इसके लिए उन्होंने तीन बंदरों को प्रतीक के रूप में रखा था - "बुरा मत देखो, बुरा मत सुनो और बुरा मत बोलो।" एक का आँख बंद, एक का कान बंद और एक का मुँह बंद। महात्मा गांधी के तीन बंदरों को प्रतीक के रूप में रखने के बाद भी लोगों की मानसिकता सकारात्मक नहीं हुई है। आज अगर गांधी जी होते, तो उन्हें

उनकी जगह मात्र एक बंदर रखने की जरूरत थी। वे एक बंदर रख लेते, जिसका हाथ दिमाग पर रहता और वह सिखाता कि बुरा मत सोचो, बुरा मत सोचो, बुरा मत सोचो। आज नकारात्मक सोच के कारण ही अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। आज हम लोग आतंकवादी को फाँसी देते हैं, लेकिन जैसा अभी हमारे विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी बोल रहे थे, हमारे शहीदों को फाँसी दी गई थी। हमारे मुजफ्फरपुर शहर के हमारे ही परिवार से आने वाले अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी जी को फाँसी दी गई और वह देश की आज़ादी के लिए दी गई। फाँसी यहां तक भी दी जाती है कि यह लोगों को डराने के लिए, धमकाने के लिए, शासन को चलाने के लिए दी जाती है। बिना भय न होए प्रीति, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में बोल रहे थे, यह सही है, मगर इसमें सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। हम लोगों को सकारात्मक सुझाव लेकर चलना होगा। समाज के निचले स्तर के लोग, जिनमें बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जिनके बारे में हम जानते हैं, जब हम सामाजिक स्तर पर देखते हैं कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति किसी प्रकार से केस में फँस गया, तो कोई उसकी पैरवी करने वाला नहीं है। चूंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है, तो बिना जमानत के वह 7-8 साल तक जेल में पड़ा रहता है। इसको भी देखना होगा कि उसको छुड़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उसको बचाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है। हमारा जो सरकारी वकील है, वह विपक्ष से मिल कर उसको न्याय नहीं दिला पाता है। हम लोगों को इस न्याय व्यवस्था को भी समझना होगा।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

फाँसी के संबंध में हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति, कलाम साहब ने भी कहा है कि मेरे पास फाँसी की जो अपीलें आती हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर अपीलें गरीब लोगों की आती हैं, शोषित लोगों की आती हैं, पिछड़े लोगों की आती हैं कि हमें फाँसी से माफी दी जाए। कलाम साहब ने कहा कि इससे मुझे आत्मिक तकलीफ होती है। अब हमारे राजा साहब यह संकल्प लेकर आए हैं। यह गरीबों से जुड़ा हुआ बिल है। ऐसे गरीब लोगों को, जिन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता है, यह उन लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इसके ऊपर एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन लाइए कि जिन देशों में फाँसी को बंद कर दिया गया है, उन देशों में अपराध बढ़ा है अथवा जिन देशों में फाँसी की सजा जारी है, उन देशों में अपराध कम हुआ है। आपको इस प्रकार से दोनों तरह के देशों की तुलना करनी होगी और देखना होगा जिन-जिन देशों में फाँसी है, वहां अपराध की क्या स्थिति है। अभी 58 देशों में फाँसी की व्यवस्था जारी है, वहां पर अपराध बढ़े हैं या फिर 140 देशों में, जहां पर फाँसी की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया गया है, वहां पर अपराध कम हुए हैं। आपको इन दोनों प्रकार के देशों की तुलना करनी चाहिए।

हमारे राजा साहब ने शोषितों और उपेक्षितों की जो बात उठाई है, वह बात सही है। आपको इस पर ध्यान देना होगा और सोचना होगा कि आने वाले दिनों में समाज में किस प्रकार सकारात्मक सोच पैदा की जा सके। ... (समय की घंटी)... समाज में सकारात्मक सोच लाने के लिए सरकार क्या पहल कर रही है? जो लोग बचपन से ही अपराध में संलिप्त होते हैं अथवा जिनको अपराध करने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उनको रोकने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? ... (समय की घंटी)... सर अभी एक मिनट और बाकी है। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं ऐसे लोगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...



**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका समय हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके पांच मिनट हो गए हैं।  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** हम आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि आप समाज में सकारात्मक सोच लाने के लिए पहल करें, ताकि फाँसी जैसी व्यवस्था को, जो सर्वथा अमानवीय है, खत्म किया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Shri Rangarajan, you have only four minutes, because the direction is that this Resolution has only two hours' time. In two hours, we have to complete this. So, take only four minutes. You compress your speech in that way.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully support hon. Member, Shri D. Raja's Resolution on abolishing death penalty. Our Party, CPI(M), fully supports the idea that death sentence should be abolished. In fact, we have discussed and passed a resolution on that also. The death penalty is a symptom of culture of violence, not a solution to it. Sir, the other speakers have spoken very well on this subject. I would like to quote what Dr. Abdul Kalam said about this. They are prominent people. Even judges have commented on that. Mahatma Gandhi has also said, 'eye for an eye is not correct.' In fact, he did not protect persons like, Shri Bhagat Singh, etc., when they were to be hanged. Of course, later, he realised. He also became a victim of a Hindu terrorist. He was killed by Nathuram Vinayak Godse. But my point is, now, this has become a very serious issue not only in India, but also in other places. We live in the 21st century. It is a modern world. So, we have to correct the people and we cannot give them death penalty. More than 140 countries in the world, so far, have abolished the death sentence. It is correct. I would like to support our Bengal Comrade, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, that it should go to the Law Commission, and there must be a full review on this. But Parliament should, at least, pass this Resolution. Abolishing death penalty would be welcomed by the people. Thank you.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much. Now, I have two more names, Shri Tiruchi Siva and Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, but, unfortunately, ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, one minute, please.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No. It is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to me first. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:** Sir, I will not take. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Let me say. This is not the way.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, my name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, sit down. That is not the way.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Listen to me. I am not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he will not. But, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you should also know this. You are a senior Member. It always happens with you. You can also give your name before the discussion starts. I always tell you this thing. You are a very senior Member. You always stand up and say that you want to speak. I request you, hereafter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. You are a very senior Member. By 'senior', I mean, you may not be senior here, but you were an Advocate General also. But let me tell you, you have your staff here. Ask them to read the List of Business every day, write your request and give it here before the discussion starts. Then, you will not have to get up like this. Hereafter, do like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my friendly advice. This is not a Deputy Chairman's advice. This is a friendly advice ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is an order and I am deeply obliged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down please. Now, the second point is, I have two names; Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu is also there and he has three minutes. The only thing is that everybody should stick to the time-limit. The total time-limit is two hours. There is already a direction that beyond that time-limit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me read it. "Members are informed that the General Purposes Committee, in its meeting held on 20th April, 2008, has *inter alia* decided that the time-limit of two hours for discussion on a Private Member's Resolution prescribed in the direction of the Chairman issued and the decision of the General Purposes Committee has to be strictly adhered to." Therefore, I cannot go beyond that. So, Mr. Tiruchi Siva and Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, there is no time left, but take three minutes. I don't want to avoid anybody. Take three minutes.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Revised List of Business says 'Private Members' Business/ Resolution, — 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Private Members' Business. But for one Resolution, it is two hours.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., it was decided to take up the reply to the Short Duration Discussion. Then, there was another intervention of clarification from the Minister. Please tell us till what time you would like the House to continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Sit down. I thought there are just a few Members more; Mr. Tiruchi Siva, three minutes, Mr. T.K.S. Elangovan, three minutes. Only three minutes!

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no time left here. Come and sit in the Chair. There is no time left. In the 'Others' category, there are no names. That is why I am giving you three minutes. Now, Mr. T.K.S. Elangovan would also get the same time, three minutes. Mr. Ananda Rapolu, the Congress Party is left with three minutes. So, you have three minutes. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan would have two or three minutes. So, it comes to 12 minutes, and then, the reply. So, we could finish before 6 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... It could be done before 6 p.m. What is the harm? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, ask the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, one business would be over. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva; only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, ask the Minister how much time he would take.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister would take ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it the Home Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rijiju, how much time would you take? Fifteen minutes?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, he has to answer all questions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, the Resolution was moved by Mr. Raja and he is saying that if there is no adequate time let it continue in the next week.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the House to decide. If the House decides so, I have no problem. I have no objection.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Otherwise, we would be rushing and I would be speaking for just three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House wants it that way, I have no objection.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir. This is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. The problem is, the rule says that there shall be two-and-a-half hours for Private Members' Business. I don't see any provision to cut that. That is the problem. So, it is better to continue.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, मुझे लगता है कि हाउस का भी यही मूड है कि इसको नेक्स्ट टू नेक्स्ट कंटीन्यू रखा जाए। The matter is very serious and other Members also wanted to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. The issue is, for Private Members' Business, there should be two-and-a-half hours. How much time has been taken? Now, we have to see how much time we have given to the Private Members' Business till now. The issue is; the Rule says that there shall be two-and-a-half hours for the Private Members' Business.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We agree, Sir, but Private Members' time has been taken away by other Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Of course, the House is supreme, but the Chair has to adhere to the Rules and also tell the Rules to the Members. The Rule says, "Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, not less than two-and-a-half hours of sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of Private Members' Business." This is all what I am pointing out.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, unless and otherwise other Members object, let it be taken to the next Friday allotted for Private Members' Resolutions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain the position. Next Friday, that is, 5th August, will be for Private Members' Bills. So, 12th August will be for Private Members' Resolutions. But, there is a problem. For 12th August, the Secretariat has already conducted another ballot and the result has also been notified. So, on 12th August, only Mr. Raja's Resolution will be continued because it has already been taken up. The next Resolution will not start. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, have you understood?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, we can start it today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want to misguide anybody. The next Friday for Resolutions will be on 12th August. The discussion on Mr. Raja's Resolution is going on and it will be carried forward because it has already started. The next one is Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy's Resolution. That will not be taken up on 12th because another ballot has been conducted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So, we can start it today. Today, we have got time up to 7 o'clock. So, now let us finish this Resolution within half-an-hour or so, and then we can start my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, to be fair to that Member also, we will finish this Resolution within 30 minutes and then he can start. That will be fair.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have every right. We have time up to 7 o'clock. We started Private Members' Business at 4.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I have understood your point. But, I think, the next Member is objecting.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the issue is like this: we have time up to 7 o'clock. From 4.30 p.m., if we calculate two-and-a-half hours, it comes to 7 p.m. The time left for this Resolution is half-an-hour. So, after that, I have every right to initiate the discussion on my Resolution. Nobody can stop me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, we will continue. Shri Tiruchi Siva, you can start, but take only three minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Mr. Raja to abolish death penalty. Sir, death penalty should not have a place in the 21st century. Is there any proof that the presence of death penalty serves as a deterrent to the crimes? Death penalty is in vogue, but, at the same time, crimes are increasing and that too heinous crimes. So, it is not an assurance that death penalty stands as a deterrent and it prevents crimes being committed. In this situation, a civilized society should not continue to resort to such means of punishment. Maybe in the primitive ages, maybe in those days when there was no democracy, when there was monarchy, these things might have been in practice. But now when democracy is being practiced across the world, and, when lives are being considered so precious, it cannot be treated as it was treated in the Roman Empire period, calling for tooth-for-tooth, nail-for-nail. So, it is high time that we think about abolishing the death penalty. When 102 countries have already abolished death penalty, why can't India, which is always a forerunner in such progressive measures, abolish it? This has

been a point of debate across the country at various fora, including legislative fora. Now, today, we have taken it up in the form of a Private Member's Resolution.

Sir, on December 18, 2014, the United Nations voted to adopt a Resolution calling for a global moratorium on the death penalty with an eye towards its abolition. A record high 117 countries voted in favour of the resolution. The United States was one of just 38 nations that opposed it, and 34 nations abstained. Two years ago, a similar resolution was passed with 111 votes in its favour. This year's resolution also urged those countries that still carry out executions — not to execute juveniles, pregnant women, or people with intellectual disabilities. Sir, it is very shocking to know that even this also is happening across the countries. Sir, the United Nations has passed a Resolution, which so many countries supported, and, India, the forerunner of the tallest democracy in the world, should immediately see to it that death penalty is abolished from our law books.

Sir, the UN Secretary-General, Baan Ki-Moon remarked, "Member States from all regions acknowledge that the death penalty undermines human dignity, and that its abolition, or, at least, a moratorium on its use, contributes to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights.. More than 160 Member States of the United Nations with a variety of legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds, have either abolished the death penalty or do not practice it." ...(*Time-bell rings*)... One moment, Sir.

In Tamil Nadu, Sir, seven persons are awaiting death penalty, which, as a sword of the Damocles, is hanging over their heads. They are dying every day. We have been seeing that for the last more than 25 years, they are languishing in the prisons without knowing as to what would happen the next day. Many concerns have been raised here. Article 72 empowers the President to commute a sentence, and, similarly, Article 161 empowers the Governor to commute a sentence. In this situation, while keeping away all other things, taking into consideration the developing world and the civilized society, India should set an example and join the other 102 countries by way of abolishing the death penalty. It will be a very good indication that we are a forerunner in many other things as in democracy. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, do you want to go now? ...(*Interruptions*)... Not now? Then, I will go by the list. Is it okay? So, now, Mr. Elangovan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I will take only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will also take three minutes, no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is not here. His name is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, he has to catch a flight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I asked that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He did not tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should have said that. See, the problem is that this way...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. Sir, I was under the bona fide impression that my name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is just a communication gap. ...*(Interruptions)*... I honestly feel that I did not violate any rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had given the direction to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: But it seems that she did not give my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, you obey me; take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is: if you wanted to go early, it was enough to intimate me by giving a chit that you have a flight. That is the way. Then, I could have done that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, now you are objecting. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have given their names. You have not given your name. Even if I am going to call you, I can call you only after exhausting all names already given. That is why, I am not calling you. Please understand. Now, after calling him, if you say, you have a flight then, after three minutes, I can call you. Okay, fine. You understand the rules and cooperate with the Chair. I am ready to cooperate with everybody.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Resolution moved by our hon. colleague, Shri D. Raja, on abolition of capital punishment. Sir, 103 countries have completely abolished capital punishment *de jure*, by law. They have made amendments to the law to abolish capital punishment. Six countries have abolished capital punishment except for war crimes. For the rest of the crimes, there is no capital punishment; and fifty countries have abolished it *de facto*. For the past ten years, there was no capital punishment awarded to any criminal, any accused on any charge. So, only 36 countries are practising capital punishment. Secondly, Sir, the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the European Union, Article 2, prohibits the use of capital punishment. These are the laws in all these countries. As my dear colleague, Mr. Siva stated, 'an eye for an eye', 'a tooth for a tooth' started with the Roman Empire and the Greek Empire. Even the European Union itself has stopped capital punishment. Only in 36 countries including India, US, China and Indonesia, which contribute to the 60 per cent of the total population, capital punishment is practised. Sir, this is not a right system

for correcting the accused. An accused kills somebody and he gets killed lawfully by the Court! That will not help stop any crime. A criminal should be treated as another man. Any punishment should be used to correct him, to make him do the rightful things in the future. So, capital punishment may not help correct the criminals. Sir, the UN General Assembly had adopted Resolutions four times, in 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012, and also recently in 2014, for a global moratorium on executions with a view to eventual abolition. So, India should set an example by abolishing capital punishment. In this regard, I think, most of the Members would agree and support the Resolution moved by Mr. D. Raja. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. The only thing, is you were absent when your name was called. You had given the name. So, I stand corrected. Now, please take only three minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Regarding capital punishment, the legal position is, subject to correction, it can be awarded only in the rarest of rare cases. This is the dictum laid down by the Supreme Court. On the procedural side, if the capital punishment is awarded by a Sessions Court, it has to be confirmed by the High Court. Then only, it can be carried out. And then, of course, the provision of further appeal to the Supreme Court is also available. So, the Supreme Court has said time and again that only in the rarest of rare cases, the capital punishment can be awarded in our judicial system. Further, I would like to draw your kind attention that some safeguards are also given in the CrPC, like Section 460 of CrPC talks about postponement of capital sentence on pregnant women. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. So, there are some safeguards available. Then, with regard to remission of sentence, this is a right conferred on the State Governments, but the Central Government is usurping that power. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august body towards the List II, Entry IV — I am not reading the irrelevant portion -- "Prisons and the persons detained therein." Also, Section 435 says -'State Government to act after consultation with Central Government in certain cases'. Suppose a case has been investigated by the CBI, the provision says that the power of remission shall not be exercised by the State Government except after consultation with Central Government. My opinion is subject to correction. This portion is unconstitutional because it infringes upon the State Government's rights as contemplated under Entry 4 of List II of the Constitution. The word 'consultation' means. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you reading from a copy of judgement? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you reading? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am reading CrPC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine.



SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: And it says, '...shall not be exercised by the State Government except after consultation with Central Government, if the case has been investigated by CBI.' I am limiting to the purpose. So, in a case investigated by the CBI, the State Government is entitled to exercise the power of remission of sentence. What is contemplated is 'after consultation'. It is not concurrence. But the Central Government is taking upon the power of the State Governments. So, it is unconstitutional, illegal. So, I strongly urge upon the Central Government that given the cases where the CBI has investigated the offence and charge-sheeted and the accused are found guilty and convicted, even if the capital punishment is awarded, even in those cases, the State Government has got power to remit the sentence. That power cannot be undermined by the Central Government. Now, the Central Government is unnecessarily interfering with the lives of seven persons of Tamil Nadu. At the instance of our hon. Chief Minister Amma, the State Government has filed a review petition before the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, let the Court decide. What is the point in...*(Interruptions)*... It is in the Supreme Court, you said. So, let the Court decide.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Even now the Central Government can file an affidavit, withdrawing the stand taken by the Centre. Nothing prevents it. There is no prohibition legally. The Central Government can file an affidavit stating, 'Yes, the State Government has a right to remit. We are not interfering with rights of the State Government.' So, my honest request to this august House and also to the Central Government is, do not interfere with the State Government's rights. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You take three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with reverence to comrade Raja for his commitment to see the sedition and death penalty out of the statute...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see this comradeship always.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I stand here with cautious deference towards the suggestion of comrade Raja because there is every necessity to understand the gravity of the crimes. Just recollect the recent Nirbhaya incident. Even after the Nirbhaya Act, what is the situation prevailing across our nation? At the same time, the international law is not prohibiting the death penalty, and the death penalty is not outlawed. But there is an urge to humanize the capital punishment. There is necessity for each and every penalty in the statute but to be used in the rarest of rare cases. Then only, the governance, the Executive, can ensure it. Being the son of the downtrodden, weaker section, weaver community, with concern towards the *dalits* and *adivasis* and minorities in my own way, the observation in the Resolution that 94 per cent of the death sentences are related to *dalits* and religious minorities, this anomaly, has to be attended to. And to

address this problem, the Union Government should ensure a separate commission to deliberate, research and to find out the exact complications. In the rarest of rare cases, whenever death penalty is pronounced, the convict shall have every scope of immunity, every scope of advocate support, family and medical support, as a VVIP of the nation. Then only we can do justice. Let us come out of the injustice to be done to him because of the gravity of the crime. But, behaving humanely, we need to have the compound capital punishment within the statute. And for this, we have to find out the update in consonance with the international observations, we need to have a separate commission. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You have become a very good boy. Sorry, you have become a very good hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... In place of three minutes, you took only two minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am always a very good boy for you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In place of three minutes, he took only two minutes. Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem. Follow his example.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद और कामरेड राजा को बधाई। महोदय, 1979 में जब रंगा और बिल्ला को फाँसी हुई, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर कवि विजेन्द्र ने "मृत्युदंड" के नाम से एक कविता लिखी। उन्होंने उस कविता में कहा कि अगर वाल्मिकी को मृत्युदंड दे दिया जाता तो रामायण जैसी महान किताब दुनिया के वजूद में नहीं आती। इस प्रकार मृत्युदंड का विरोध कवियों ने भी किया।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातें कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मृत्युदंड को लेकर राष्ट्रीय विधि विद्यालय, दिल्ली के छात्रों ने जो analysis किया है, उसमें 94 फीसदी दलित और धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोगों को मृत्युदंड देना बताया है। भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय अब्दुल कलाम जी ने कहा कि जब मैं मृत्युदंड देता हूँ तो मुझे कष्ट होता है और अधिकांश याचिकाओं में सामाजिक और आर्थिक पक्षपात परिलक्षित होता है। इसी प्रकार विधि आयोग के अध्यक्ष, न्यायमूर्ति ए.पी.शाह ने कहा है कि मृत्युदंड के मुद्दे पर पुनर्विचार करने की गंभीर आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इस प्रणाली में अनेक विसंगतियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। मैं कामरेड राजा को मुबारकबाद देते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मृत्युदंड, दंड नहीं है, बल्कि एक पछतावा है। हमें अपराधी को नहीं, बल्कि अपराध को समाप्त करने की दिशा में पहल करनी चाहिए। सरकार के माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि AFPSA जो है, वह इससे भी खतरनाक कानून है। मृत्युदंड में तो अपील भी है, दलील भी है, लेकिन उसमें न अपील है न दलील है। उसमें आदमी मारा जाता है और कोई सफाई, कोई क्लेम नहीं है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के कानून, जो यह परिलक्षित करते हैं कि इंसानियत का कत्ल हो रहा है, धार्मिक आधार पर, जातीय आधार पर, गरीबी के आधार पर, उनके संबंध में पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। न्याय तो अपनी जगह है, हमारे देश के एक महान फिल्म कलाकार सुनील दत्त जी ने कहा कि मुझे अपना मकान इसलिए बेचना पड़ा क्योंकि मुझे अपने बच्चे के लिए वकील करना था और मेहनताने के लिए जो पैसा मांगा जा रहा था, वह काफी नहीं था - उनका यह बयान था। इस वक्त हमें इस पर भी बहस चलानी चाहिए कि हमें सत्ता इंसाफ देने के लिए सस्ते वकील भी मिलें। इस उम्मीद के साथ कि सरकार की तरफ से एक अच्छा जवाब आएगा, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और कामरेड को बधाई देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

[چوڈھری منوور سلیم]

† چوڈھری منوور (اتر پردیش) : آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا دھنیواد اور کامریٹ راجہ کو بدھاتی۔ مہودے، 1979 میں جب رنگا اور بلا کو پھانسی ہوئی، اس وقت ہندستان کے مشہور کوی وجیندر نے ”مرتیوندٹ“ کے نام سے ایک کویٹا لکھی۔ انہوں نے اس کویٹا میں کہا کہ اگر والمیکی کو مرتیوندٹ دے دیا جاتا تو رامائن جیسی مہان کتب دنیا کے وجود میں نہیں آتی۔ اس پرکار مرتیوندٹ کا ورودہ کویوں نے بھی کیا۔ آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں دو تین باتیں کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرونگا۔ مرتیوندٹ کو لیکر راشٹریہ ودھی ودھیالیہ، دہلی کے چھاتروں نے جو اینالاسیز کیا ہے، اس میں 94 فیصدی دلت اور دھارمک آپ سنکھیک ورگ کے لوگوں کو مرتیوندٹ دینا بتایا ہے۔ بھارت کے سابق راشٹریہ مرحوم عبدالکلام جی نے کہا کہ جب میں مرتیوندٹ دیتا ہوں تو مجھے کشت ہوتا ہے اور ادھیکائش یاچیکاؤں میں ساماجک اور آرٹھک پکشیات پرلیکشت ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح ودھی آیوگ کے ادھیکش، نیاتے مورتی اے۔ پی۔ شاہ نے کہا ہے کہ مرتیوندٹ کے مدعے پر ازمر نوغور کرنے کی سنجیدہ طور پر ضرورت ہے۔ کیوں کہ اس پرنالی میں مختلف وسنگتیاں دکھائی دیتی ہیں۔ میں مانینگے کامریٹ راجہ کو مبارکباد دیتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرتیوندٹ ایک دنٹ نہیں ہے، بلکہ ایک پچھتاوا ہے۔ ہمیں اپرا دھی کو نہیں، بلکہ اپرا دھ کو ختم کرنے کی دشا میں پہل کرنی چاہیئے۔ سرکار کے مانینگے گرہ راجیہ منتری جی یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ AFPSA جو ہے، وہ اس سے بھی خطرناک قانون ہے۔ مرتیوندٹ میں تو اپیل بھی ہے، دلیل بھی ہے، لیکن اس میں نہ اپیل ہے نہ دلیل ہے۔ اس میں آدمی مارا جاتا ہے اور کوئی صفاتی اور کوئی کلیم نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے اس طرح کے قانون، جو یہ پرلیکشت کرتے ہوں کہ انسانیت کا قتل ہو رہا ہے، دھارمک آدھار پر، ذات کے آدھار پر، غریبی کے آدھار پر، ان کے سمبندھ میں ازمر نوغور کرنا چاہیئے۔ نیاتے تو اپنی جگہ ہے ہمارے دیش کے ایک مہان فلم کلاکار سنیل دت جی نے کہا کہ مجھے اپنا مکان اس لیے بیچنا پڑا چونکہ مجھے اپنے بچے کے لیے وکیل کرنا تھا اور محنتانے کے لیے جو پیسہ مانگا جا رہا تھا وہ کافی نہیں تھا۔ انکا یہ بیان تھا۔ اس وقت ہمیں اس پر بھی بحث چلانی چاہیئے کہ ہمیں سستا انصاف دینے کے لیے سستے وکیل بھی ملیں۔ اس امید کے ساتھ کہ سرکار کی طرف سے ایک اچھا جواب آئے گا، میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں اور کامریٹ کو بدھاتی دیتا ہوں۔ شکریہ۔

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, बहुत ज्यादा कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, यह समझने की बात है। हम जानते हैं कि मृत्यु दंड को समाप्त किए जाने के बारे में जो कहा जा रहा है, वह एक शिक्षित समाज के बारे में, एक दायित्ववान समाज के बारे में, लोकतंत्र में, गणतंत्र में इस परम्परा को स्थापित करना है कि मृत्यु दंड या मृत्यु की सजा देने के कारण क्या हैं? हिंसा का जवाब हिंसा नहीं होता है और यदि हिंसा को जीतना है, तो निश्चित रूप से अहिंसा के माध्यम से ही जीता जा सकता है। यह हमारे देश की आजादी के आंदोलन का परिणाम भी है। इसलिए जो हिंसा की पाश्विक प्रवृत्ति है, इसको कैसे मिटाया जा सकता है? इसको केवल शिक्षा के माध्यम से मिटाया जा सकता है। जब तक समाज शिक्षित नहीं होगा, जब तक समाज अपने दायित्वों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होगा, तब तक ये बातें सम्भव नहीं हो सकती हैं, इसलिए यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, सिद्धांततः इससे सभी सहमत हैं। हमें समाज में ऐसी परिस्थितियां निर्मित करनी होंगी, सभी को शिक्षित करना होगा, सभी को नैतिकता के बारे में जागरूक करना होगा, तभी हम एक आदर्श समाज की रचना करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश के कानून में, ये जो सारी बातें हैं, उनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए, उनके लिए उपाय करने के लिए, हमें क्रमबद्ध उपाय करने होंगे। एक आदर्श राज्य की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, जहां न कोई अपराधी हो, न कोई सजा देने वाला है, हमें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

"न राज्यं न राजासीत, न दण्डो न च दाण्डिकः।

धर्मेणैव प्रजाः सर्वाः रक्षन्ति स्म परस्परं॥

हम अपने दायित्व को समझते हुए एक-दूसरे की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो जाएं, ऐसे आदर्श समाज की स्थापना करने के लिए हम उपाय करें - यही मुझे कहना है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much.

First of all, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja for moving this very important Resolution, - and to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion, and given very useful and important suggestions. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to respond to each Member because of the paucity of time and because another Member also has to move his Resolution as per the decision of the Chair. So, I hope the House will bear with me. I will be very precise and very short.

I compliment along with Shri D. Raja, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, Shri Meghraj Jain, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Basawaraj Patil, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem and Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya for making important contributions.

Sir, as I have stated, all the hon. Members have made important suggestions. Let me take this reply with the provisions of the death penalty which exist in India in the Indian Penal Code, 186, and it is provided under Section 53 of the Chapter 3 of the punishment.

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

**6.00 P.M.**

The punishment of the death sentence has been specifically mentioned and recognized by the Constitution of India. In a criminal justice system stipulation, included in the articles 72, 134, and 161. Let me briefly explain. Article 72 is about the President's clemency. They can appeal to the President of India. Article 134 is a provision where you can move the Supreme Court for condoning. Article 161 gives power to the Governor of a State.

The Law Commission of India has dealt with this issue in detail. At the same time, I must also admit that the Resolution moved by Shri D. Raja and many Members who have spoken is very, very humane. We must take into account the humane approach in dealing with any kind of penalty for any crime.

The 35th Report of the Law Commission of India has thoroughly deliberated on this matter. Let me read one small relevant portion.

"The issue of the abolition or the retention has to be decided on a balancing of the various arguments for and against retention. No single argument for the abolition of retention can decide the issue. In arriving at any conclusion on the subject, the need for protecting the society in general and individual human beings must be borne in mind."

Sir, when we are talking about any punishment for any crime, penalty is always either in the form of deterrent or retributive or reformative. These days, there is a debate going on whether the punishment should be more reformative, or deterrent, or retributive in nature. जैसी करनी, वैसी भरनी। जतिना बड़ा आपका crime है, उतनी आपको सज़ा मलिनी चाहिए। इसका भी concept चला है और इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की समय-समय पर रूलिंग्स आई हैं, जो relevant हैं। And we know, Sir, that the rulings of the hon. Supreme Court become the law of the land. The Supreme Court has made it very clear that the death penalty can be awarded only in very exceptional circumstances, and as a very unavoidable alternative. If there is no other alternative to award punishment in a crime, then only the death penalty should be invoked. At the same time, it is also stated that if a lower court awards death penalty, the appeal for that lies with the High Court, and if the High Court also confirms it, then an appeal in the Supreme Court is automatic. That provision is already there. Even after all the remedies are exhausted, a condemned prisoner can file a petition to the Governor — as has been mentioned earlier about these provisions in the Constitution of India — or to the President of India for the grant of pardon. Sir, there are elaborate inbuilt mechanisms and safeguards that have been provided in the Constitution. The

hon. Members may recall that only recently the hon. Supreme Court of India had sat at midnight, which rarely happens in the whole world. It was very rare about our country; our judicial system is so exhaustive. Everything was deliberated till the very end of the case. We were also surprised, but we were also very happy that our judicial system was so open for the common people, common citizens of our country. So, we have to recognize the availability of the means in our country.

Besides that, there are many factors, mitigating factors like health, age, physical and mental condition, sex, antecedents, upbringing, social and economic conditions of the offender, which are taken into consideration at the final stage before the judgment is pronounced.

Sir, one of the landmark judgments was in Bachan Singh's case. The Supreme Court had made certain observations. These observations are quoted quite frequently while arguing whether a case is the rarest of the rare case or not. I will read out only the relevant portions, Sir. It says,

"It cannot be overemphasized that the scope and concept of mitigating factors in the area of death penalty must receive a liberal and expansive construction by the courts in accord with the sentencing policy writ large in Section 354(3). It is, therefore, imperative to voice the concern that courts, aided by the broad illustrative guidelines indicated by us, will discharge the onerous function with evermore scrupulous care and humane concern, directed along the highroad of legislative policy outlined in Section 354(3), viz., that for persons convicted of murder, life imprisonment is the rule and death sentence an exception. A real and abiding concern for the dignity of human life postulates resistance to taking a life through law's instrumentality. That ought not to be done save in the rarest of the rare cases when the alternative option is unquestionably foreclosed."

So, Bachan Singh's case is again re-emphasised in the Machhi Singh's case where a five-point formula was given so as to identify the rarest of the rare case. It is very important that when we talk about the rarest of the rare case, the formula, must be very clear. Briefly, Sir, the formula includes the manner, the motive, the anti-social nature of the crime, the magnitude of the crime and the personality of the victim. If we had time, Sir, I could have elaborated it more, but since we have to conclude early, I would read out only the points. Sir, there is a big demand, the pressure which we have in the society. We have some of the cases in the last few years where there were enough pressures. And for

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

the information of this hon. House, I would like to say that before this Resolution, this august House had discussed another Resolution moved by the hon. lady Member of this august House where it was so much emphasized that the crimes against women, atrocities against women and children, must be severely punished, and a provision of death penalty must be there. That was the sense of the House. We are witness to that. Just recently, we had witnessed it in this august House, and the sense of the House is very important, and the hon. Members put forward different kind of arguments which we have considered. I have patiently heard all the arguments and there is a valid argument being put forward by the hon. Members. We accept it. We could have gone ahead and discussed it elaborately if we had time. That is why I said, since we are short of time, I am coming close towards the conclusion of my reply.

Sir, the death penalty was discussed in an elaborate manner by the Law Commission. The report of the Law Commission has come to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of Law and Justice. Besides many other things, the Law Commission has recommended that death penalty be abolished for all the crimes other than terrorism-related offences and waging of war. Of course, the Law Commission has not talked about rape which of course, is a big issue. But they have at least mentioned that in cases related to terrorism and waging war, there must be a death penalty in this nation.

Sir, many Members have mentioned about the United Nations Charter. Article 247 of the United Nations, Chapter 1, Purposes and Principles, clearly stipulates that nothing in that Charter shall authorize the United Nation to intervene in the matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, that means, the sovereignty of a State. Every State has the inalienable right to choose its legal and criminal justice system without interference by any other State. Sir, India is a sovereign State and India has its own way of formulating the law. We have the system, and we have to carry the sentiments of the people. So, Sir, I am once again taking your permission to take it towards closing of this very important discussion that although we agree with the sentiments being put forward by the hon. Members, especially, Shri D. Raja, who has exhaustively put forward his argument. We share his sentiments but the circumstances, the situation in which India exists, the society in which we are living, do not warrant the abolition of death penalty in the present time. So, I would request the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, who is very learned, who is always very kind, very soft spoken and very considerate, to withdraw this Resolution which he has moved. But, at the same time, all those issues which he has raised about the poor people, the backward community, we will take into account all the concerns raised by him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, what do you have to say?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, at the outset, I thank all my colleagues who participated in this discussion. I also thank the Minister who responded to the discussion. He is one of the youngest and very lovable Ministers in the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But no thanks to the Chair. You are thanking everybody.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am coming to that. I am thankful to the Chair also. Without thanking you, how can the proceedings go on? What I am saying is that I have to make certain points.

It is not a question of technicality or simple legality. We should look at this issue of capital punishment from a philosophical position, from a moral position. Can India, being a civilized nation, we are proud of our civilization, continue to have capital punishment? That is my fundamental question. For that, we are a sovereign nation. We go by what the United Nations say on many issues. But when it comes to this issue, we say, we are a sovereign nation, we have the right to decide what is suitable to our country. I agree, but at the same time, the United Nations represents the international community. The international community is moving towards abolishing the death sentence, capital punishment. I want to know whether India will move along with the international community or India as a nation will lag behind. That is what the Government must think over. Even some Members referred to the United States of America. But many States in the United States of America have said 'no' to capital punishment. Many States within the United States of have said 'no' to capital punishment. My friend was talking about the State rights. We have not gone to that extent of having a federal system in our country. But there in the United States of America, several States have said 'no' to capital punishment. Some Members said that China, which is a Communist country, has the capital punishment. If China has that capital punishment, not necessarily India should have that punishment. Why should we follow China? Let us not take China as a model for this. India should have its own position; India should stand up on its own moral and philosophical understanding. That is what I am asking. Now, the time has come when India as a nation should say an emphatic 'no' to capital punishment. So, that is my position.

Sir, I am not the first person who has moved this Resolution. I can tell you that in the very same august House, in 1958, Shri Prithviraj Kapur had moved a Private Member's Resolution on abolition of capital punishment.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Are you talking of the film actor?



SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, he was a Nominated Member of this House. He moved a Private Member's Resolution against capital punishment. In 1961, Ms. Savitri Devi Nigam also moved a Private Member's Resolution demanding the abolition of capital punishment. I think, this is the third occasion when the august House is discussing this question.

Sir, the Minister also referred to the Law Commission. I am quoting the 262nd Report of the Law Commission of India on Death Penalty in India, which was released in August, 2015. The Law Commission of India recently released its Report on death penalty in India wherein it recommended swift and irreversible abolition of death penalty. This is the recommendation of the Law Commission. Even several senior Members have said that the Law Commission should be asked to probe or study the circumstances in which crimes take place, and how the punishment should be given. Sir, even the Supreme Court, as a matter of principle, has agreed against death penalty. That is why the Supreme Court went to the extent of saying, 'rarest of the rare cases'. Sir, the very same Supreme Court has spoken about miscarriage of justice, arbitrariness in award of death penalty. Sir, I can quote the cases where they have mentioned it. Even the Minister was referring to some cases. The Supreme Court mentioned in concrete, specific cases how miscarriage of justice has taken place, how arbitrariness in awarding the death sentence took place. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... So, Sir, what I am saying is, the time has come when India should conduct itself as a civilized nation.

India should say an emphatic 'no' to death sentence, capital punishment. When we move towards that, then we should also think of comprehensive prison reforms, and comprehensive police reforms. Because, even in the case of convicts, it is the responsibility of the State to prove that a convicted person can't be reformed. That becomes the responsibility of the State. In such a situation, we should go in for comprehensive jail reforms and police reforms. Sir, some Indian citizen is given death sentence in some other country. It happened recently. India is asking for leniency saying, 'They must not be given death sentence, they must be condoned, they must be freed.' We ask for leniency in other countries, but when it comes to our own citizens, our own country, then we think, 'Oh! There is a need for death sentence.' This logic is not an acceptable one. It is illogical in a way. That is why, India, as a civilized nation, should emerge as a model for other countries. After all, we are proud of our civilization as India has given to the whole world the philosophy of non-violence, the philosophy of compassion, the philosophy of reforming people and making the citizens live in dignity. In such a circumstance, I appeal to the House, I appeal to the Government, that it should accept this Resolution. India should say an emphatic 'no' to capital punishment and we should go in for a comprehensive jail reform, police reform and administrative reform. After all, we should

create an atmosphere where citizens live in dignity and live as real social beings. That must be our approach. I insist that this Resolution be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Having said all this, you may withdraw the Resolution. Are you withdrawing?

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not withdrawing. Let the House go for vote. The history will give its judgment. If not today, tomorrow, the very same House will discuss the same issue. If not tomorrow, any other day, the very same House will discuss the issue. Parliament will have to take a position. We should have respect and trust in our own people. There are countries in the world where you will find highest rate of crimes, but they say 'no' to capital punishment. In India, all said and done, there are heinous crimes, I agree. At the same time...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are unforgiveable heinous crimes.

SHRI D. RAJA: I agree. But, how do we reform the society?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, if you don't withdraw, I will have to put it to vote. That is the problem.

SHRI D. RAJA: Please put it to vote. Let the House reject it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let it be voice vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. Mr. Raja, don't you like to withdraw?

SHRI D. RAJA: Then, I will lose my...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: I have taken up this issue as a mission, with a missionary zeal. It is my objective, my mission to campaign against death penalty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU : Sir, if the hon. Member is pressing for the vote, let me make the position clear because the criminal law and criminal procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India's Schedule VI. The 262nd Law Commission of India's Report, which is forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ministry of Law & Justice, was mentioned by me earlier. We are duty-bound to circulate it to the States. We have got reports from nine States. We have a federal structure and we have to keep the spirit of the Constitution in our mind.

Let the reports from each State also come. We have already got reports of the nine States. I can name the States in Indian territory who have sent the reports. They are Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Kerala, Karnataka, Sikkim, Gujarat, Goa, Manipur and Delhi. They have already submitted their views. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There will not be any other further discussion. You cannot continue like this.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: That is why in the spirit of the Constitution the hon. Member may withdraw that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What he said is, the nine States have given their view. They are waiting for other States also. After that, they will finally go through it and examine it.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir, the Minister in his reply, in fact, justified why he is having...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not withdrawing. Okay, sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: You can...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I am now putting the Resolution moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the next item.

**II. Need for taking immediate steps to remove all bottlenecks in economy in order to achieve speedy economic development and higher growth**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I rise to move the following Resolution:

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) India requires speedy economic development and higher growth rate to make it among the few large economies in the world with propitious economic outlook;
- (ii) infrastructure development is one of the key components for industrial development and engine of growth;
- (iii) road network is one of the essential parameters for economic development and communication;

- (iv) economic downturn seen in the last few years caused reduction in the growth of traffic and lower revenue realization for Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) road projects; and
- (v) reduced revenue realization has adversely affected debt service concessionaires and caused widespread default in debt accounts; this House urges upon the Government—
  - (a) to take immediate and concrete steps to remove all bottlenecks in the awarding of road projects under BOT and EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction);
  - (b) to initiate measures to restore market confidence and to ensure that project execution does not suffer owing to cash flow constraints, rescheduling of premium payment under BOT projects;
  - (c) to initiate early settlement of disputes and find amicable solutions since heavy amount is involved and the road projects are virtually stalled; and
  - (d) to extend re-finance/soft loan to the operators in the road sector, at lower rate of interest, to revive the infrastructure industry."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, this is a very important Resolution for the development and growth of the nation. The Government is raising much voice, but they are not doing much on this. They come out with flagship programmes, Digital India, Make in India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Smart City Missions, etc. We appreciate it. All these Flagship Programmes are welcome in the interest of the nation. But, what we find, in these two years, is that the economy has gone down considerably, more particularly, the industrial growth. Sir, once upon a time, the industrial growth used to be 7 per cent. But, it came down to 3.7 per cent. And, in 2016, it is only -1.5 per cent!

Sir, there is no quorum today. Mr. Naqvi, there is no quorum. And, the concerned Ministers are also not there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is here.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my Resolution is relating to road sector, industrial sector and economy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): What do you want?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are you asking for quorum?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want the concerned Minister to listen to my observations and reply to them afterwards. Without the Minister what is the point in my speaking? It is an absurd thing. Sir, the issue is, the concerned Minister is not here. So, what is the point in my speaking? Sir, I have moved my Resolution. And, I would like to repeat the issues, Mr. Naqvi. They are: to take immediate and concrete steps to remove all bottlenecks in awarding the BOT and EPC projects, India requires speedy economic development and higher rate of growth; to initiate measures to restore market confidence; to ensure project execution does not suffer, etc. These are all the issues. But, there is no Minister!

Therefore, I don't mind to carry forward this Resolution to the next Private Members' Resolutions day. And, it is already 6.30 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Though the Minister is not there, the Government is here.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we can take it to the next day. There is no problem, if the Chair allows.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So, we can continue it in the next Resolutions' day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No. If the Government can respond on behalf of the Minister, it can do so.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Are you interested to continue?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Take the sense of the House.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what is the point in continuing when the benches are empty? It is already 6.30 P.M. We can take it up on 12th August.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let us take the sense of the House.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is not justified when the concerned Minister is not there and only if we have the Agriculture Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Sir, I am the Cabinet Minister. When the discussion starts, concerned Minister will come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Subbarami Reddy. We will continue the discussion in the next sitting of the Private Members' Resolutions.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m., Monday, the 1st August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past six of the  
clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,  
the 1st August, 2016.*