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No. 13



Friday

2 December, 2016

11 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 2nd December, 2016/11th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of these items. Then, I will allow you. I will allow everybody. The only thing is, I will allow everybody one by one.

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): महोदय, मैं रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 44 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों की परिलब्धियों, सेवा के निबंधन और शर्तें, शक्तियों और संकायों के लिए नियम, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. आरएलबीसीएयू/बीओएम/3/ एएण्डपी/2016—पार्ट—1 दिनांक 2 नवम्बर, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5632/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of NHDC Lucknow, HEPC Chennai and SVPIST, Coimbatore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 3016 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, regarding reconstitution of the National Jute Board, with effect from 29th September, 2016 for a period of two years, under Section 23 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5560/16/16]

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

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5753/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5752/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5754/16/16]

Annual Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ISAE, Mumbai and ISAS, New Delhi and related papers

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5519/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics (ISAS), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5518/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of IRFC, New Delhi, MRVC, Mumbai and IRCON International Ltd., New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5547/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5548/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5686/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of KCDC, Mangalore, NAFCUB, New Delhi, AIFCOSPIN, Mumbai, MANAGE, Hyderabad and NLCF, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (A) 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 (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 794 (E), dated the 13th August, 2016, publishing the Insecticides (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5692/16/16]

- (2) S.O. 3385 (E), dated the 4th November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 9th January, 1974, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5691/16/16]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) Notification No. S.O. 2614 (E), dated the 5th August, 2016, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2016, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5524/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2015-16, 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. 5520/16/16]

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

- (a) Fortieth Annual Report of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited (NAFCUB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited (NAFCUB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5693/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited (AIFCOSPIN), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5694/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working and of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5690/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited (NLCF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5693/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Associations, Councils and Committee and related papers

III. MoU between Government of India and NHDC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir,
I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 3095 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 126 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5773/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by the Government on the Working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5582/16/16]

(ii) (a) Sixty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the Working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5581/16/16]

(iii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the Working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5580/16/16]

(iv) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5777/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5778/16/16]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5774/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the CWC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5534/16/16]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce:—

(i) 127th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its 122nd Report on Ease of Doing Business;

- (ii) 128th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 126th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion);
 - (iii) 129th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 125th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce); and
 - (iv) 130th Report on Industrial Policy in the Changing Global Scenario.
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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगों (2016-17)" संबंधी समिति के अठारहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौबीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

REPORTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2014):—

- (i) Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rate of Dividend payable by the Railways to the General Revenues for the year 2016-17 and other ancillary matters'.
 - (ii) Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Role of IRCON in Infrastructure Building in Indian Railways'.
 - (iii) Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Commercial utilisation of surplus Railway Land-Role of Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA)'.
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.***Notification of the Ministry of Chemical 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 sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) Notification No. G.S.R. 834 (E), dated the 30th August, 2016, publishing the Chemical Weapons Convention Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5532/16/16]

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

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): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing the 05th of December, 2016 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper consisting of:—
 - (i) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014.
 - (ii) The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.
 - (iii) The Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
2. Consideration and passing the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016 as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 as passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
5. Further Consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 as passed by Lok Sabha.

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (a) The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime claims) Bill, 2016.
 - (b) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016.
7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (a) Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2016-17.
 - (b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2013-14.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Re. Deployment of Army at Toll Plazas in West Bengal

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. LoP, what is that?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... He wanted to speak and I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरा नोटिस भी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Sit down. I will allow all of you.
...(Interruptions)... I will allow all of you. The LoP wanted to speak, so I allowed him first, being the LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, हमारे देश की सेना हमारे भारत का गौरव है। हमारी सेना ने हमेशा देश की एकता और अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए सरकार के साथ बराबर काम किया है। सीमाओं पर आज जो हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं और अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देते हैं, पूरे देश को उन पर गर्व है। कभी-कभी हमारे देश में आपात काल आता है, floods आते हैं, दंगे-फसाद होते हैं, तो सरकार महसूस करती है कि आर्मी की जरूरत है। राज्य सरकार के कहने पर आर्मी की requisition की जाती है, आर्मी आ जाती है और राज्य सरकारों का हाथ बँटाती है, बड़े निष्पक्ष तरीके से। सभी धर्म, सभी जातियों का उस पर विश्वास रहता है। कभी-कभी लोकल पुलिस पर अलग-अलग लोगों को एतराज़ भी होता है, कभी विपक्ष को, कभी दूसरी पार्टियों को, लेकिन आर्मी पर अभी तक ऐसा कोई आरोप नहीं लगा। लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में कल सुबह जो 19 जगहों पर आर्मी ने toll plazas take over किए हैं, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। टेलीविजन पर हम सुबह से देख रहे थे कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी को, स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

को, डीजी, पुलिस को इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह भी शायद पहली दफा होगा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर, वैस्ट बंगाल, ममता बनर्जी जी ने एक protest lodge किया है और यह साधारण protest नहीं है, जो मुझे आज मालूम हुआ। वह protest यह है कि उन्होंने कहा कि मैं सेक्रेटेरिएट में तब तक रहूँगी, जब तक मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी जाएगी। चीफ मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटेरिएट में कल रात भर रहीं और अभी भी सेक्रेटेरिएट में हैं। मैं आर्मी पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाता हूँ, लेकिन यह एक अद्भुत बात हो रही है! यह पहली दफा हमारी समझ में आ रहा है कि इस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पूछे बगैर आर्मी ने toll plazas take over किए हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के चीफ मिनिस्टर को मालूम नहीं है, चीफ सेक्रेटरी को मालूम नहीं है, डीजीपी को मालूम नहीं है, पुलिस को मालूम नहीं है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मालूम नहीं है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के toll plazas आर्मी take over करे, तो यह बड़ा अचंभा लगता है, out of the way लगता है। इसके पीछे क्या मंशा है? अगर toll collect करना है, तो वह भी बड़ी अजीब बात लगती है। आर्मी तो कहीं toll collect नहीं करती है! ऐसे कोई हालात, दंगे-फसादात, कुछ नहीं हैं, वैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर तो law and order सब ठीक है। कोई ऐसे हालात नहीं हैं कि कोई पुलिस strike पर चली गई है या लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन cooperate नहीं कर रहा है, तो आर्मी को toll collect करने की जरूरत पड़ी। यह भी बताया जाता है कि शायद आर्मी ट्रक्स गिन रही है, तो यह मैं पहली दफा देख रहा हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी आर्मी को ट्रक्स की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो आर्मी सड़क पर ट्रक गिनना शुरू नहीं करती है। यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की मिनिस्ट्री के पास, नेशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी के पास इसकी पूरी जानकारी है। स्टेट के ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास इसकी पूरी जानकारी है। इसलिए यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है कि इस तरह की एक स्टेट जो ईस्ट में बहुत बड़ी है, उसमें अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा, तो यह एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी या किसी एक गवर्नमेंट के लिए चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है, बल्कि यह पूरे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، ہمارے دیش کی سینا ہمارے بھارت کا گورو ہے۔ ہماری سینا نے ہمیشہ دیش کی ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا کو یکجٹ رکھنے کے لئے سرکار کے ساتھ برابر کام کیا ہے۔ سیماؤں پر آج جو ہمارے دیش کی رکشا کرتے ہیں اور اپنی جان کی قربانی دیتے ہیں، پورے دیش کو ان پر فخر ہے۔ کبھی کبھی ہمارے دیش میں آپات کال آتا ہے، فلڈس آتے ہیں، دنگے فساد ہوتے ہیں، تو سرکار محسوس کرتی ہے کہ آرمی کی ضرورت ہے۔ راجیہ سرکار کے کہنے پر آرمی کی requisition کی جاتی ہے، آرمی آ جاتی ہے اور راجیہ سرکاروں کا ہاتھ بانٹتی ہے، بڑے نشپکش طریقے سے۔ سبھی دھرموں، سبھی جاتیوں کا اس پر وشواس رہتا ہے۔ کبھی کبھی لوکل پولس پر الگ الگ لوگوں کو اعتراض بھی ہوتا ہے، کبھی وپکش کو، کبھی دوسری پارٹیوں کو، لیکن آرمی پر ابھی تک ایسا کوئی اروپ نہیں لگا۔ لیکن مغربی بنگال میں کل صبح جو ن یس جگہوں پر آرمی نے toll

plazas take over کئے ہیں، یہ ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے۔ ٹیلی ویژن پر ہم صبح سے دیکھ رہے تھے کہ چیف سکریٹری کو، اسٹیٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن کو ڈی۔جی۔، پولس کو اس کے بارے میں کوئی جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ یہ بھی شاید پہلی دفعہ ہوگا کہ چیف منسٹر، ویسٹ بنگال، ہماری ممتا بنرجی نے ایک protest lodge کیا ہے اور یہ عام protest نہیں ہے، جو مجھے آج معلوم ہوا۔ وہ protest یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے کہا کہ میں سکریٹریٹ میں تب تک رہوں گی، جب تک مجھے اس کی جانکاری نہیں دی جائے گی۔ چیف منسٹر سکریٹریٹ میں کل رات بھر رہیں اور ابھی بھی سکریٹریٹ میں ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- میں آرمی پر کوئی آروپ نہیں لگاتا ہوں، لیکن یہ ایک عجیب بات ہو رہی ہے۔ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہماری سمجھ میں آ رہا ہے اس طرح سے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو پوچھے بغیر آرمی نے toll plazas take over کیا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے چیف منسٹر کو معلوم نہیں ہے، چیف سکریٹری کو معلوم نہیں ہے، ڈی۔جی۔پی۔ کو معلوم نہیں ہے، پولس کو معلوم نہیں ہے ایڈمنسٹریشن کو معلوم نہیں ہے اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کے toll plazas آرمی take over کرے، تو یہ بڑا اچمبھا لگتا ہے ، out of the way لگتا ہے۔ اس کے پیچھے کیا منشا ہے؟ اگر toll collect کرنا ہے، تو وہ بھی بڑی عجیب بات لگتی ہے۔ آرمی تو کہیں toll collect نہیں کرتی ہے۔ ایسے کوئی حالات، دنگے فسادات، کچھ نہیں ہیں، ویسٹ بنگال کے اندر تو لاء اینڈ آرڈر سب ٹھیک ہے۔ کوئی ایسے حالات نہیں ہیں کہ کوئی پولیس اسٹرائک پر چلی گئی ہے یا لوکل ایڈمنسٹریشن کو-آپریٹ نہیں کر رہا ہے، تو آرمی کو toll collect کرنے کی ضرورت پڑی۔ یہ بھی بتایا جاتا ہے کہ شاید آرمی ٹرکس گن رہی ہے، تو یہ میں پہلی دفعہ دیکھ رہا ہوں۔ جموں و کشمیر میں بھی آرمی کو ٹرکس کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے، تو آرمی سڑک پر ٹرک گنا شروع نہیں کرتی ہے۔ یہ تو اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے ٹرانسپورٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس یا گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی منسٹری کے پاس، نیشنل ہائی -وے اتھارٹی کے پاس اس کی پوری جانکاری ہے۔ اسٹیٹ کے ٹرانسپورٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس اس کی پوری جانکاری ہے۔ اس لئے یہ بہت چنتا کا وشے ہے کہ اس طرح کی ایک اسٹیٹ جو ایسٹ میں بہت بڑی ہے، اس میں اگر ایسا کیا جائے گا، تو یہ ایک پولیٹکل پارٹی یا کسی ایک گورنمنٹ کے لئے چنتا کا وشے نہیں ہے، بلکہ یہ پورے دیش کے لئے چنتا کا وشے ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien has given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien, would you like to speak?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy would speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; they have given notice. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इसलिए मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि वह पार्लियामेंट को और पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा वेस्ट बंगाल और देश को बताएं कि ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी, बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बोलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اس لئے میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ سے اس کے بارے میں وضاحت چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ پارلیمنٹ کو اور پارلیمنٹ کے ذریعے ویسٹ بنگال اور دیش کو بتائیں کہ ایسا کرنے کی ضرورت کیوں پڑی، بلکہ میں تو چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے اوپر مان لے پردھان منتری جی کو بولنا چاہئے؟

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; they have given notice. You speak after that.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I am not answering. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. Let him speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what I am trying to say is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us know the facts so that it is useful. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not drag the Army into controversy. It is a routine drill. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should keep this in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us not drag the Army into controversy.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who will speak? Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. After that, the hon. Minister will react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, he can react. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; he has given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the point is, either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister can speak on this, after that. No other Minister

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

should speak on this issue. This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; they have given notice. Let them speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Defence Minister will respond. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a sensitive matter concerning the Army of the country. Let us show some restraint and know the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition has rightly said, "Let us know the facts." That is only what I am appealing. Let us not deviate from the main issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, please.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): माननीय उपसभापति जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, उससे हमारी पार्टी पूर्णतः सहमत है, क्योंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जैसा कल रात से आज सुबह तक हुआ है, वैसा हिन्दुस्तान के किसी राज्य में कभी नहीं हुआ। अभी तक ऐसा होने का कोई उदाहरण इतिहास में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें चेयर ने परमिशन दी है, आप क्यों टोक रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मंत्री हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल का सैक्रेटेरिएट है। सैकेंड हुगली ब्रिज के बगल में जो बिल्डिंग है उसका नाम नबान्ना है। वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर बैठती हैं। उस बिल्डिंग में चीफ सैक्रेटरी और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जितने बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं, वे सब बैठते हैं। वहां देखा गया कि अचानक 20-30 आर्मी वैंस आ गईं और आर्मी वालों ने टोल प्लाजा को दखल देकर जब्त कर लिया और सारा व्हीकलर ट्रैफिक जो आ रहा था, उन व्हीकल्स के ऊपर वे स्टिकर लगा रहे थे। बिना स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जानकारी के ऐसा क्यों और कैसे किया गया? इस बारे में स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कभी नहीं बताया गया कि सेना द्वारा ऐसी कार्रवाई की गई है।

महोदय, मैं सेना को किसी कंट्रोलरूम में नहीं लाना चाहता हूं और कभी भी नहीं लाऊंगा। हमें अपने देश की सेना पर नाज़ है। सरहद पर जिस तरह से वे शहीद हो रहे हैं, उस पर हमें और देश को नाज़ है। उनके बारे में मैंने यहां परसों मुद्दा उठाया था कि यह सरकार उन्हें सपोर्ट नहीं कर रही है। अगर उन्हें सपोर्ट करती, तो उनके द्वारा दी गई कुरबानी के ऊपर सदन में शोक-प्रस्ताव आता। जब मैंने परसों यह मुद्दा यहां उठाया, तो सरकार खामोश बनी रही। हमें सेना पर नाज़ है। हम सेना के आभारी हैं कि उनके रहते देश के नागरिक सुरक्षित हैं।

महोदय, कल जिस तरह हावड़ा और केवल हावड़ा में ही नहीं, पश्चिमी बंगाल की 19 जगहों पर सेना को तैनात किया गया और इस बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्रशासन को, पुलिस अधिकारियों को नहीं बताया गया कि ऐसा किस कारण हो रहा है, यह बिलकुल ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, हम मानते हैं कि कभी सिक्योरिटी के कारण सेना को कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं, वह सीक्रेट रखना पड़ता है, यह ठीक है, लेकिन स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बिना बताए, लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बिना बताए, सेना कदम उठाए, ऐसा संविधान में कहां है? सेंटर और स्टेट में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिलेशन कैसा होगा, यह संविधान में बताया गया है, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में उसका पालन नहीं किया गया, इस बारे में सरकार जवाब दे। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि संविधान के किस प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत यह कार्रवाई की गई?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no; my point blank question is this. Under which provision of law, under what provision of the Constitution, has this Government adopted such a sinister design to defame the main opposition voice, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, who has been protesting all alone the Demonetization Scheme announced by the Government? इसका मतलब यह है कि वह पश्चिमी बंगाल में इस तरह से गैर-कानूनी ढंग से सेना तैनात करके वहां fear psychosis पैदा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बंगाल की जनता, ब्रिटिश से लड़ी है और मोदी जी की * के खिलाफ भी लड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बंगाल की जनता मोदी सरकार की * के खिलाफ भी लड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह वहां किसी तरह का fear psychosis पैदा होने नहीं देगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if you want to know the truth, that is a different matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should not be any allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Minister will reply. Sir, this is an annual exercise which has been done by the Army. Let us not cast aspersion on the Prime Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us not bring in the Army here. ...**(Interruptions)**... The West Bengal Government has been taken into confidence. They know it. What happened this year had happened last year and the year previous to that also. ...**(Interruptions)**... It has been happening in five States. This year, it has happened in Arunachal Pradesh, it has happened in Assam, it has happened in other States also. The West Bengal Government is in the know of things. Let us not mislead and unnecessarily drag the Army into controversies. They are doing a great service. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. Let us not get into politics. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister is ready to give clarification. Let us hear the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Later, they may ask for clarifications. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. If there is any allegation, I will expunge it.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, how can you allow? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत सीरियस इश्यू है, इसलिए इनको एक मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, बंगाल का, कुमारी ममता बनर्जी का जो मामला है, खास तौर से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She will finish in one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए परमिट किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, कृपया आप उनको बैठाइए, मैं अपनी बात कहूंगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए परमिट किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Minister is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me, please. All of you should take your seats. I am on my legs, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is true that I called the Minister. Then, an hon. lady Member stood up and started speaking. I myself asked the Minister to wait for a minute and listen to her also. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought it was better if the Minister heard her and then replied. No harm in that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair is right. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair has got every right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please don't make it an issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, the point is ...(Interruptions)... सिर्फ मायावती जी की बात नहीं है, यह समाप्त नहीं होगा क्योंकि और लोग भी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मंत्री जी को सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... What a wrong information is being given to the country! We are unnecessarily creating controversies. There is a loss of faith in this. ...(Interruptions)... No facts in those. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Let the Minister hear her and then speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawatiji, I allowed you to speak only on this issue. You will say nothing else.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; take just two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request others to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, let her speak. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will request Mr. Mistry to come here and solve the problems! ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please sit down then. You see, they are also right in asking me. Both sides are right. See, don't get angry. I can also get angry. Sometimes it happens. Listen and understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what the Treasury Benches asked me is only this. I called the Minister, then how do I allow the hon. lady Member? ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave the explanation. I thought that the lady Member should also speak after that. That is my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... They agreed to it and you should agree to it. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, speak only on this subject and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, are you allowing a debate on it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I am deciding. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे बोलने से पूर्व नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने, पश्चिमी बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री के साथ वहां पर जो ज्यादती हो रही है, के संबंध में बताया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां टोल प्लाज़ा पर खास तौर से जो आर्मी को लगाया गया है, मैं उस संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं, चूंकि मैं भी चार बार उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री रही हूं।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी पार्टी आर्मी का सम्मान करती है। जिस भी पार्टी की सरकार होती है, आर्मी की उसको जरूरत पड़ती है, लेकिन आर्मी तभी आती है, जब वह उस स्टेट की परमिशन ले ले। स्टेट की परमिशन से ही आर्मी आती है, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल के अंदर हुआ यह है कि आर्मी को भेजने से पहले, वहां की जो गवर्नमेंट है, उससे परमिशन नहीं ली गई है। बिना परमिशन के वहां पर आर्मी को लगाया गया है। मैं समझती हूं, हमारे भारतीय संविधान में संघीय ढांचे का जो प्रावधान है, यह उसके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा हमला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... संघीय ढांचे के ऊपर यह बहुत बड़ा हमला है। मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना है कि हमें सेना का इस्तेमाल देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए जनहित में करना चाहिए, न कि सेना का राजनीतिकरण कर देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं समझती हूं यह उचित नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I would like to inform hon. the Leader of the Opposition as well as the hon. Members of this House that whatever information has been given

to this House is factually incorrect because the information is that Army Foundation in Eastern Command at local levels are carrying out routine annual data collection exercise on availability of load carriers at major entry points. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, please. ...(Interruptions)... You are obliged to listen. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, after raising a matter, you don't listen, it is like that. ...(Interruptions)... First you should listen to what he is saying. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: This is being done in coordination with local police authorities. ...(Interruptions)... The exercise was earlier planned for 27th and 28th November, 2016. The dates were changed to 30th November, 2016 on a specific request by Kolkata police due to *Bharat Bandh* called on 28th November. ...(Interruptions)... There was a communication and a letter was written to District Magistrate, Howrah. ...(Interruptions)... It was mentioned that this exercise is carried out to ascertain the availability of vehicles which can be utilized during national emergency. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: He calls it a 'national emergency'. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: अरे सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अरे सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... No, no, I don't allow that. ...(Interruptions)... You have to listen. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... No, no, you cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, you continue with your statement. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE: The ongoing exercise involves collecting data in all North Eastern States, including Assam – 18 points, Arunachal Pradesh – 13 points, West Bengal – 19 points, Manipur – 6 points, Nagaland – 5 points, Meghalaya – 5 points, Tripura and Mizoram. Personnel of the Army consisting of 5-6 persons at each point are unarmed and only collecting data of heavy vehicles. This is an annual exercise carried out every year. A similar exercise in Eastern Command was carried out in 2015 at the same locations from 19th to 21st November, 2015. ...(Interruptions)... Similar exercises have also been carried out in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from 26th September to 1st October, 2016 under South Western Command. Exercise involving Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were also done under Central Command from 19th to 21st November, 2015 at Meerut, Dehradun, Allahabad, Danapur, Lucknow, Raipur, Ranchi, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Roorkee. ...(Interruptions)... Allegations of collection of money by Army personnel are totally baseless. Letters written to the West Bengal Government authorities are enclosed. ...(Interruptions)... Letters to the Police Commissioner, letters to the District Magistrate... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please...
...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Derek O'Brien, please... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, lay the paper of the Minister on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unfair. I cannot approve of this. Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, the hon. Minister made a statement in response... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister made a statement in response to a demand made in this House by the hon. LoP...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): एमर्जेंसी क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what is 'national emergency'?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to take action then. See, if you don't know the basic rule that you should not interrupt the Chair. I am telling you. You do not know the fundamental rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: आप गम्भीरता को समझिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? I am saying something. You don't allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have never heard... ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari, I will take action against you. I don't mind if you are a senior Member, but I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unheard of that the Chair is not allowed to speak. I am only saying, hon. Members, that the Minister made a statement in response to the demand made by the LoP, and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy and also Kumari Mayawati. If anything is misleading, this Rules Book contains provisions. You can invoke those. Who is preventing you? Instead of that, don't shout at me or don't shout at Members. Some of you are shouting at me. Why? What did I do? Don't do that. Okay, that subject is over. This subject of deploying Army in the West Bengal State has been replied. If there is anything that is misleading, invoke the rule here. There are rules here. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is the problem?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I wish to seek clarifications on the statement made by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can give time for seeking clarifications, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why not? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... I can allow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, he is misleading the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... You invoke the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 258. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling you. If any Member or Minister is misleading the House, you can invoke the rules. Give notice and the Chair will take appropriate action on that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 258. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order is: On a statement made by the hon. LoP, myself and Kumari Mayawatiji, the hon. Minister of State for Defence has made a statement which is far from truth and misleading the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I showed you the remedy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am coming to that, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, he has already made a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: You are not in the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You are not in the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... What prompted you to intervene? ...(Interruptions)... What prompted you to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: भुपेंद्र यादव जी, बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am addressing you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am addressing you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...
आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order is: The issue discussed in the morning was relating to the incidents of 1st December and the hon. Minister did not say even a single word whether permission of the State Government was obtained for deployment of the Army on the 1st of December. Rather, he compared it with 'national emergency.' He has uttered that word. He must apologize to the House, because he has eroded the image of the House by comparing the situation with national emergency. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has no right or authority to say all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister should clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the word 'emergency' was used in the context of flood, it can be a cyclone or it can be a Tsunami. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are making it political. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request the Chair to please refer to what the LoP has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP, in a balanced manner, has raised an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why you have allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Being a Member, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy is also concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy is also concerned, because he is a Member. But, my point is, if you go beyond that and get into politics, get into Shri Modi and other issues, then you are trying to bring disrepute to the Army. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already explained it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...सर, ये बार-बार क्यों खड़े हो जाते हैं?
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): छत्तीसगढ़ में एमरजेंसी ...*(व्यवधान)*... छत्तीसगढ़ का बताइए, ओडिशा का बताइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I request you to stop this, because the truth is otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, permission was taken. It is happening every year. It happened this year. It happened last year in the same State. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I heard my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, asking you to direct the hon. Minister to authenticate it. I am asking the hon. Minister to authenticate his statement and lay it on the Table of the House, because the truth will be there on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The country should know the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it was done on a specific request from the Kolkata Police. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the dates were changed to 30th November to 2nd December, 2016, on a specific request from Kolkata Police due to *Bharat Bandh* called on 28th November, 2016. It happened

in Assam; it happened in Arunachal; it happened in West Bengal; it happened in Manipur; it happened in Nagaland; it happened in Meghalaya; it happened in Tripura; it happened in Mizoram by the Army from Eastern Command ...*(Interruptions)*... So, that is the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not mislead the country on a sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I request the House that it is a very sensitive matter concerning the Army of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not politicize it. That is my appeal. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue was raised by the hon. LoP and that is why the hon. Minister has responded to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that it has happened in many other States, not just West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what he says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, let him produce the document. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is Gospel's truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him produce the letter from the Chief Secretary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him produce the letter from the Chief Secretary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, similar exercises have been carried out in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and also Bihar by the Central Command from 19th to 21st November. It was done in Uttar Pradesh; it was done in Jharkhand; it was done in Bihar also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I may be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have heard your point of order. And, on the basis of your point of order, I am saying: One, I am allowing the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table; two, you go through the records, if there is anything that misleads the House, you can give notice. I will consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what do you want to say? But don't raise anything on the Army. That matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Crop Insurance Scheme has been implemented. But the last date for the payment of premium is 5th December, 2016. The farmers are unable to make the payments. So, the last date for making the payment of the premium for crop insurance must be extended by the Central Government. Hon. Agricultural Minister is present here. He is agreeing to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...*
The hon. Minister has noted your point *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: My second point is *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Only one point. The second point is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* No, it is not allowed. Only one point. *...(Interruptions)...*
Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. I have allowed you to make one point. That's all. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखण्ड): उपसभापति महोदय, झारखंड पर मेरा *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267 regarding the disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant. The Salem Steel Plant is a special steel unit of the Steel Authority of India Ltd., which is a pioneer in supplying the wider width stainless steel and coils. Earlier, it was a steel rolling mill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why have you given a Zero Hour notice? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a very serious issue concerning the State of Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...* In the year 1971, thanks to the initiatives of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar and late Smt. Indira Gandhi, it was converted into a steel plant. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on the same matter *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it was converted into a steel plant. *...(Interruptions)...*
There is a historic *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, on the same matter, we had given a Zero Hour notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government, as advised by the Niti Aayog, has identified *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. lady Member, don't take advantage like this. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I never interrupt anyone. *...(Interruptions)...* I am speaking on my notice. *...(Interruptions)...* She does not seem to be concerned about

the issue. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... I can also disturb. ...(Interruptions)... What is all this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. lady Member, it cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is too much, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... How can she do like this? ...(Interruptions)... You have given the floor to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting? ...(Interruptions)... Whom are you shouting at? ...(Interruptions)... Hon. lady Member, you know... ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowed. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... What she is saying will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा भी एक नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take advantage like this. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. lady Member, I respect you. But, don't take advantage like this. ...(Interruptions)... No, you please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No; no, sorry. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, nothing is going on record. Please ask her to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow everybody, if you cooperate with me.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you cooperate with me, I will allow everybody. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I allowed you — you understand that — and you made one point. Then, if you want to raise a second point, that is never allowed like that. I asked you to sit, and then only, I called Shri Tiruchi Siva. Your own Member blocking like this, interrupting like this is not proper. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am not interrupting, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am asking Mr. Tiruchi Siva to complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am asking for my right. ...(Interruptions).. I am asking for my right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you complete.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am asking for my right. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am not interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again, you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, at least, you give her one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is not by interrupting him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Honestly, I am saying that whenever a lady Member stands up, I always allow. I always allow.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I always allow. Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers are specially privileged people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt like this. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please give me three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What are you doing? Why don't you understand? ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, you are doing this. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, in a move taken by the Government based on the recommendations of the Niti Aayog, the Salem Steel Plant has been identified for disinvestment. This would have a very bad impact on industrial development in the region and in the country. It will also have a negative impact on 2,500 direct employees and 5,000 contract employees. Sir, this is a very serious issue. The public sectors were once described by Pandit Nehru as temples of economy. This is a very prestigious plant. It was a profit-making unit; it is not a sick unit. The Government should drop the issue. The resilience of the public sector units alone will strengthen the economy of the country. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The Salem steel plant...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Rangarajan.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The move should be dropped. On Salem Steel Plant issue, the *status quo* should be maintained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It should not be disinvested. ...(Interruptions)... It should not be auctioned. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Rangarajan. You have only two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after that. I will come to you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा नोटिस ज़ीरो ऑवर का नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will allow you. Now, Mr. Rangarajan.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप तो ज़ीरो ऑवर चला रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, Mr. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. Rangarajan. In any case, as I have called. ...(Interruptions)... Naresh Agrawalji, as I have called you many a times, I should call Mr. Rangarajan also. Don't monopolise the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं monopolise नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I have told you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rangarajan.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा नोटिस ज़ीरो ऑवर का नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मैंने रंगराजन जी को बुलाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the crop insurance which was, originally, agreed for 15 more days...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which one?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: The crop insurance issue which has already been mentioned by Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Sir, I have already spoken to our Finance Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I am not allowing.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, there must be a positive announcement from the Government of India. I hope the announcement will come. As regards the Salem Steel Plant, we have already raised the issue. Workers are agitating. The public is agitating. The Government of India should not privatise the Salem Steel Plant. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस किस नियम के तहत चल रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let the Prime Minister come to the House and apologise. ...(Interruptions)... He has cast aspersions on ...(Interruptions)... The House cannot be silent on that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, are you on a point of order? ...(Interruptions)... Are you on a point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you from Jharkhand? ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing Mr. Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Unrest amongst tribals in Jharkhand due to wrong policy of land acquisition

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): सर, आज पूरा झारखंड बंद है। ..(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Mr. Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)... I told you that I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, आज पूरा झारखंड बंद है। पिछले सप्ताह गोली चली और बहुत लोग मारे गए हैं। सर, 100 से ज्यादा लोग घायल हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

श्री संजीव कुमार: आज पूरा झारखंड बंद है। सर, हाल ही में सरकार ने बिना असेम्बली में बहस कराए छोटा नागपुर टेनेंसी ऐक्ट और संथाल परगना टेनेंसी ऐक्ट में गलत तरीके से संशोधन किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Why are you worried? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, वहां पर धरना चल रहा है, बन्द चल रहा है, पुलिस छापे मार रही है, संथालों को तंग कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an important matter. Let him say that.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: वहां लोग तबाह हैं, परेशान हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am on a(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Reddy, what is your point of order?
...(Interruptions).... He is on a point of order. After that, I will call you.
...(Interruptions).... Dr. Subbarami Reddy is on a point of order. After that, I will
allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा नियम 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया हुआ है।
...(व्यवधान)...

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी: आप बैठिए ना।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप नोटिस देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...(Interruptions).... I know
that. ...(Interruptions).... Yes, Subbarami Reddyji, what is your point of order?
...(Interruptions)....

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my point of order is...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, जल्दी बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी: नरेश जी, आप हमको थोड़ा चांस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, whenever you raise a point of order,
I allow you. ...(Interruptions).... Nareshji, whenever you raise a point of order,
I allow. Whenever somebody else raises a point of order, you become impatient.
...(Interruptions).... Subbarami Reddyji, what is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)....

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am in the Rajya Sabha for 15 years. This
is the first time I am asking for a point of order. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is the first time I am asking for a point
of order. ...(Interruptions).... Sir, as mentioned in page 234 of the 'Rajya Sabha at
Work', making a deliberately misleading statement in the House is a very serious
matter. So, I want to bring to your notice that while giving reply to my Unstarred
Question No. 1533 — I am raising it under Rule 258 — the Minister of State in
the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal, my good friend, made a great

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

mistake while giving a written reply. *...(Interruptions)...* He said, “There is sufficient cash available with the Reserve Bank of India and the banks.” It is totally wrong. Everybody is now crying in India saying that there is no cash. He gives in writing. It is a gross misleading. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the discussion comes, you can raise it and say. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My question which the Government should clarify is: How in writing can they say that and mislead the House? He says that there is sufficient cash available with the Reserve Bank of India and the banks. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will reply to it. *...(Interruptions)...* See, the Government will give the reply at the time of the discussion. I hope the Government will give it. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Wait. Wait. *...(Interruptions)...* आप तो हर वक्त बात करते हैं, हमको चांस कम मिलता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I gave the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let me speak. I get chance only once. *...(Interruptions)...* It is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat. Go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is a very important matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't become agitated. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is a gross misleading of the House. We want a clarification. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, don't become emotional and agitated. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, he asked the question about the availability of cash in the banks. The Minister of State for Finance, in reply to his question, in a written answer, has said that there is adequate cash available in the banks. Now, he has raised a point of order under the Rule, and the fact is

that the cash is not available. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, it is a deliberate wrong statement and that Minister must apologize. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is misleading. ...(Interruptions)... It is a serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is serious. ...(Interruptions)...

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, once they give notice, the discussion can be.... ...(Interruptions)... There is a point but there is no ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, ...(Interruptions)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Here is a Prime Minister who is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I directed the Government. The Government should reply to that point when the discussion is(Interruptions)... I have already directed the Government. ...(Interruptions)... It is taken care of. ...(Interruptions)... See, Subbarami Reddyji is a very honourable Member of this House and I have given(Interruptions)... See, I have really given not adequate, but more than adequate, consideration for what he said. ...(Interruptions)... I directed the Government to reply to it in the House at the time of reply. What more? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we don't want reply. We want cash. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have called him. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir,*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: देरेक जी, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर देता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, when will they give? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I told you. You are not listening to me. I told you that I gave it more than adequate importance and consideration. I have directed the Government to reply to your point when the reply on the demonetization discussion comes up. I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has already taken note of it. Sit down....*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please, Mr. Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं मंडे के लिए दोबारा नोटिस दे दूँगा, इसलिए आज मैं अपने नोटिस को प्रेस नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत अच्छी बात है। Sharad Pawarji... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. Please refer to Rule 249 on page 791 of *Rajya Sabha at Work*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want just Rule 249. I don't want '*Rajya Sabha at Work*'. I want only the rule.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is 'Authentication of papers being placed on the Table'. As per your request, the Minister has placed, on this issue of the Army

in Bengal, some documents today in this House. Those documents are dated the 27th, 28th and 29th of November. My contention is that it is selective placing of documents. Sir, I want to place it on record here, Sir that if you give me the permission, on Monday morning, I will present documents here which are contrary to that because they are dated 30th of November and 1st December. The issue is about 1st December and not about 27th and 28th November. Please give me permission to place those documents. And, by the way, Sir, even these documents have not been authenticated as per the rules of the Rajya Sabha. But that I would leave to your judgement, as per the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I would leave that to your judgement, because this is selective placing... *...(Interruptions)...* And let me place on record, the Chief Secretary of Bengal and the Kolkata Police Commissioner have given them in writing. I will place it here on Monday morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into all the documents. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, what is your point?

Need to stop the disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very important issue. India's largest steel maker, SAIL, on Tuesday, disclosed to SEBI that the Union Ministry of Steel has communicated with it an 'in-principle' approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), stating that a *maharatna* undertaking, a public sector enterprise, Salem Steel Plant, a unit of the Steel Authority of India Ltd., SAIL, will soon be sold in an e-auction.

Sir, on behalf of our Party, I strongly object to this. Even earlier, when the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was about to sell off its five per cent shares, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu took a very bold step, and the five per cent shares were bought by the undertakings in Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...* Our State, Tamil Nadu, bought the five per cent shares. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...* What you said is clear. Now, it is clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my point is, SSP accounted for only eight per cent of the total loss of SAIL's net loss of ₹ 4,137 crore in the last fiscal. The Salem Plant has a capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes per annum in cold rolling mills and 3.64 lakh tonnes a year in hot rolling mills. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; sit down. Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shantaram Naik, please. You listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your own colleague is speaking. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कृपा करके प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिबेट को पूरा करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 के तहत यह मामला कब तक चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिबेट पूरी करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must reign in your own Members. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसके बाद इस पर डिबेट शुरू करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at what you are doing! Four people from the same Party are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan and Mr. Chaturvedi, Mr. Shantaram Naik has been standing there for the last 30 minutes. So, I called him. And your own Party people are disturbing him. Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... He was standing there for 30 minutes. That is why I called him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do like this?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: शान्ताराम जी के बोलने के बाद डीमॉनेटाइजेशन के ऊपर डिबेट शुरू करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शुरू करवाऊँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege under Rules 186 and 187 against the Prime Minister of India for not making a statement in the House and making a statement outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has

violated the RBI Act, 1967 and he has violated the Oath of Office. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, he is liable ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman will examine it if there is a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri B. K. Hariprasad, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the decision of NITI Aayog of disinvestment of some of the major public sectors like Salem Steel Unit, Durgapur Steel Unit and Bhadravati Steel Unit are causing a lot of hardship to labourers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already said here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... They were confined to the Salem plant. ...*(Interruptions)*... Durgapur plant and the steel unit of Karnataka in Bhadravati are in a serious condition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the labours of these units are facing a lot of hardships in these public sectors. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already said here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not about Salem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about Durgapur Steel Plant and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant in Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Pawarji, would you like to say anything? कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Finally, you got the chance. Every day you try, but today you got it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the Council of States, and I believe this is still the Council of States. This nation is facing cyber insecurity. Because of the cashless eplatform transactions, our service providers' card and swipe machines and all the transactions are going to crash. This is an issue not only of the Ministry of Finance, but this is also an issue of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and the related Information Technology Ministry. But the Government of India is yet to take note of it. Wherever, in malls, petrol pumps, etc., consumers are in queue, they are not able to make use of their cards because of the non-response of the service providers and this cyber insecurity is going to give us a dangerous situation. In advanced nations, this situation has grown up. In India, with this cashless transaction

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

facility trial, we are going to face a very severe problem. Still the Government of India has not plugged in the complications. If the service providers get a crash, total banking system will come to a halt. Our Indian banks are already under attack from cyber criminals and the Government of India is yet to take note of it. I call upon the Union Government to response to it immediately. Thank you.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अभी पंजाब गए थे और पंजाब में उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था कि हम पंजाब की किसी भी नदी का एक बूंद पानी भी पाकिस्तान के अंदर नहीं देंगे। वहां पर सब पानी भारत के अंदर यूज किया जाएगा। मैं आपको और इस हाउस को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने हमारे यहां गुजरात में बनासकांठा में आज से चार साल पहले कहा था कि सिन्धु नदी का पानी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; all that will be during the discussion, not now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: मेरी अपील है कि बनासकांठा में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa; not present. Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(Interruptions)... जल्दी बोलो।

Concern over steep fall in the prices of coconut

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, this is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... This is regarding the steep fall in the price of coconut. Last year, farmers were getting ₹ 25 to ₹ 33 per kilogram of coconut. Presently, it has declined to less than ₹ 10 and the present prices are less than the Minimum Support Price declared by the Central Government and it is also less than the international prices. What is the reason for that? Sir, the State Trading Corporation is allowed to import tens and thousands of tonnes of coconut oil from the international market. Last time alone, five thousand metric tonne coconut oil was imported here and the FMCG giant, Marico, had imported 2,000 metric tonnes of oil last year. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Agriculture should look into this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: It affects all the south Indian States, especially Kerala, in a big way. ...(Interruptions)...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): जिसका समर्थन मूल्य घोषित है, जब समर्थन मूल्य से दाम नीचे आता है तो राज्य सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव आने पर उस पर हम विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the State Government recommends, they will do something.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: No, Sir. Another issue is also there because of the imports. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is importing coconut oil in a big way. ...(Interruptions)... That is one of the important reasons for price fall. So, I am requesting the Commerce Ministry also. That is also a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time for the Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All sections have had a say in the Zero Hour. Let us have Question Hour now. Question No. 181, please ...(Interruptions)... Question No.181, Mr. Husain Dalwai ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, जीरो ऑवर में सबने अपनी बात कह ली; now, not in Question Hour ...(व्यवधान)... This is not fair. सबने अपनी बात कह ली। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके लोगों ने भी कह ली, दूसरों ने भी कह ली और सबने अपनी बात कह ली। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं शर्मा साहब, सब बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, एक घंटे तक सब बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? You are trampling on the right of Members who have Starred Questions. Do you wish to do that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have a situation ...(Interruptions)... This country has seen many illustrious Prime Ministers who have served this country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; nobody is being heard. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Husain Dalwai, your question is there. Let the question be answered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, the present Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has cast aspersions on all our former Prime Ministers. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: शर्मा साहब, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, एक घंटे तक सब बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is very unfair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, Question No.181 ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indiraji, Dr. Manmohan Singh ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very unfair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Each section of the House has had a say for one hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't make this ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**Acquiring land for Bandra Kurla station for
Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train**

*181. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is finding it difficult to acquire land in Bandra Kurla Complex in Mumbai for construction of station for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train;

(b) whether going for a different piece of land would escalate the land acquisition cost, if so, by how much;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has finalised a plan for construction of station above the ground; and

(d) if so, whether that is likely to escalate cost, if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) report for Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor had proposed Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) as the location for the terminal in Mumbai. The high speed terminal at BKC was proposed to be an underground terminal. Maharashtra State Government had earmarked the land at BKC for International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). Discussions have been held with the State Government to plan the high speed terminal at BKC as an underground station without affecting the construction viability of IFSC at the same location.

JICA Consultants have done a preliminary assessment for locating the High Speed Rail (HSR) terminal at Bandra reclamation area. According to the Consultant's assessment, the length of alignment will increase by 4.6 kms thereby increasing the cost of the project by approximately ₹ 6,000 crores. There are no plans at present to construct the HSR terminal in Mumbai as above the ground station.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, Question No. 181 ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, Question No. 181 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Sir, the answer is laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग भी बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Why aren't slogans shouted on the streets? This is not a place for shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Procurement of paddy in Bihar

†*182. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for procurement of paddy in Bihar this year;

(b) whether Government is aware that the State Government is unable to procure paddy from the farmers and it does not have means of its proper storage either; and

(c) whether Government proposes to offer special assistance and bonus to the farmers of Bihar on sale of paddy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Bihar had opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) System with effect from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2013-14. In a DCP System, the State procures, stores and distributes foodgrains acquired by it through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Since Bihar

* Not recorded.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is a deficit State, unable to procure sufficient stocks for its TPDS requirements, the balance is provided by Food Corporation of India (FCI). The procurement plan in term of centres to be opened including agencies to be engaged is decided by the State Government. For current KMS 2016-17, State Government of Bihar decided that only Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)/Vayapar Mandal (VM) (State Agencies) will procure paddy directly from farmers at Panchayat level as well as Block level under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. FCI was not allotted any area for procurement of paddy and the entire procurement is being undertaken by the State.

A target of 20.00 LMT rice has been assigned to Bihar Government for procurement of Rice. The Procurement period is from November, 2016 to March, 2017, and the period for milling and delivery is upto July, 2017. The no. of Purchase Centres proposed to be opened by State Government of Bihar is 7557. The State having smoothly procured and distributed around 16 lakh MT rice in 2014-15 under National Food Security Act (NFSA), has the capacity to handle 20 lakh MT rice targeted for this year. FCI together with State Government Agencies have a total of 15.56 lakh MT storage capacity in the State of Bihar.

(c) The GoI does not propose to offer any bonus or special assistance. So far, no bonus has been declared by State Government of Bihar for KMS 2016-17.

Countering the effects of demonetisation of currency notes on crop sowing

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

(a) whether Government is aware that demonetisation of currency notes has adversely affected the sowing of crops during the current sowing season in Maharashtra and other parts of the country as farmers are unable to purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. due to lack of money, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the immediate remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The total area sown under five major crop categories till November 29, 2016 was 408.22 lakh hectares, 8.03 per cent higher than the 377.86 lakh hectares in the same period last year of which wheat had been sown on 168.06 lakh hectares compared to 149.86 lakh hectares in the same period last year. The area covered under pulses is 111.60 lakh hectares compared to 99.71 lakh hectares in the same period last year. The area covered under oilseeds is 70.67 lakh hectares compared to 62.26 lakh hectares in the same period last year. The area

covered under coarse cereals is 44.58 lakh hectares compared to 51.24 lakh hectares and rice area declined to 13.31 lakh hectares from 14.80 lakh hectares.

(b) Remedial measures taken include:—

- (1) The Farmers are permitted to draw upto ₹ 25,000 per week in cash from their Know Your Customer (KYC) compliant account subject to the normal loan limits and conditions. This facility will also apply to the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).
- (2) The farmers who receive payments in their bank accounts through cheque/ RTGS for sale of their produce in the APMC markets/mandis will be permitted to draw upto ₹ 25,000 per week in cash.
- (3) The Government has allowed farmers to use old ₹ 500 denomination notes for making payments towards purchase of seeds from the centres, units or outlets belonging to the Central or State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, National or State Seeds Corporations, Central or State Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, on production of proof of identity.
- (4) NABARD would be making available ₹ 21,000 crore limit to District Central Co-operative Banks through State Co-operative Banks for Rabi Agriculture Operations. This will enable the DCCBs to sanction and disburse the crop loans to the farmers through a network of primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS).
- (5) RBI and Banks have been advised by GoI to make the required cash available to the DCCBs. This will ensure quick flow of credit and required cash to the farmers during the current Rabi seasons. RBI has advised all the eligible institutions that around ₹ 35,000 crore will be required by DCCBs for sanction and disbursement of crop loans to the farmers @ ₹ 10,000 crore per week. Adequate currency may be made available to DCCBs for the purpose. GoI has advised RBI and Commercial Banks to prioritise availability of adequate legal currency to the DCCBs to meet their cash requirement.
- (6) The availability of certified/quality seeds and fertilizers for the current Rabi season is adequate in the country.
- (7) The Government has issued advisory to all State Governments for instructing Co-operatives/Private Retailers/Whole Salers to provide fertilizer to provide fertilizer on credit and accept all modes of payment mainly

credit card/debit card/cheque etc. for ensuring fertilizers availability as per demand. Fertilizer suppliers have been asked to extend the credit period by one month in addition to the prevailing credit period to their wholesalers/dealers/retailers.

Resale of jute bags to mills

†*184. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of resale of jute bags to mills, which had already been sold to Central Government, has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether bags with red and blue stripes were sent to a firm in Kolkata from Haryana in August, 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incidents of resale of such jute bags to Government by mill owners, which had already been sold to Government had occurred earlier also, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In August, 2016, jute sacking bags with red/blue stripes purportedly sent to a firm in Kolkata from a Gunny trader in Haryana had come to the notice of the Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata. An FIR has been lodged at the local Police Station at Belur, Howrah District, West Bengal. A case no. 150/16 dated 12.08.2016 has also been registered and the matter is under investigation by the Enforcement Branch, Government of West Bengal. The accused jute mill had filed an appeal at the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta under WP 19678 (W) of 2016. The matter is at present *sub-judice*. The matter has also been informed to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to undertake investigation in connection with an earlier Preliminary Enquiry registered by CBI in a similar case.

(c) The Office of Jute Commissioner along with Quality Assurance Inspectors monitors the quality and supply of jute bags to State Government Agencies on a regular basis. In the course of the monitoring of the supply of jute bags to State Government Agencies, the Office had seized one truck at Adilabad, Telangana in June, 2015 with a consignment of jute bags, which was being transported from Haryana to Telangana. The matter was handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), who registered a Preliminary Enquiry in the matter.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Government has initiated several steps to curb such incidents. State Governments of Punjab and Haryana have been informed of the detection of the case of recycling and advised to take necessary action. To check malpractices, random and repeated checking of jute sacking bags are undertaken at various points including supplier's premises, loading points and consignee ends. Further, leading (including multi-national) Inspection Agencies have been entrusted to carry out pre-dispatch inspections of jute sacking at the supplier's end (jute mill premises) and the State Procurement Agencies have also been advised to conduct consignee end inspection at their end to check and report malpractices. A revised Jute and Jute Textile Control Order has been notified to take deterrent measures against unfair practices adopted by Jute mills.

Review of the Constitution

*185. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the efforts made so far to review the Constitution;
- (b) whether the constant increase in the number of bills being moved to amend the Constitution indicates the need for such a review; and
- (c) whether any person/group is studying this matter and advising the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) With a view to reviewing the working of the Constitution, the Government of India, through its Resolution dated 22nd February, 2000, set-up the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, under the Chairmanship of Justice M. N. Venkatachaliah (Retired Chief Justice of India). The Commission submitted its report on 31st March, 2002. Action on the recommendations made in the Report lies with various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, which are administratively concerned with the subject matter of the recommendations. Copies of the Report were forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, to examine and process the recommendations.

(b) and (c) Review of the Constitution of India, with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country, is a continuous process normally done by the Central Ministries/Departments as part of their business. This task is undertaken by the different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering their respective laws.

Improving services for elderly and differently-abled persons

*186. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Yatri Mitra Sewa to help the elderly and ailing passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that at some stations, the battery operated cabs are not working for a long period; and

(c) if so, the proposal of Government to regulate and improve the services for elderly and differently-abled persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has issued policy instructions to provide Yatri Mitra Sewa at major stations for enabling passengers viz. differently-abled, ailing and old aged passenger to book wheel chair services-cum-porter services. The responsibility of providing Yatri Mitra Sewa has been entrusted to Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

(b) 78 Battery Operated Cars have been provided at various railway stations on Indian Railways. Out of which 72 Battery Operated Cars (BOCs) are in working condition *i.e.* more than 90% of the BOCs are in working condition.

(c) Indian Railways have been relentlessly working to provide convenient, barrier free and accessible services to elderly and differently-abled persons in its premises. Indian Railways have taken a number of measures to upgrade its services at stations and inside the trains to make its services convenient for elderly and differently-abled persons. Provision/augmentation of amenities at stations, including those for differently-abled passengers is a continuous process and is done as per need, priority of work and availability of funds. Some of the steps taken by Railways at stations and inside trains in this direction are as under:

1. At Station:

Station is the first point of contact for a passenger. It has been an endeavour of Indian Railways to improve the accessibility of the stations and offer convenient services to elderly and differently-abled persons. In order to provide better accessibility to differently-abled passengers, short term facilities as detailed below have been planned at all stations:—

(a) Standard ramp for barrier free entry.

(b) Earmarking at least two parking lots.

- (c) Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to building.
- (d) Signages of appropriate visibility.
- (e) At least one toilet (on the ground floor).
- (f) At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by differently-abled persons.
- (g) 'May I help you' Booth.

In addition, long term facilities as detailed below have been planned at 'A-1', 'A' and 'B' category stations:—

- (a) Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer.
- (b) Engraving on edges of platform.

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly and differently-abled passengers, lifts and escalators have been planned to be provided at major stations as per the existing guidelines. Escalators/elevators are to be provided at 'A1' category stations and escalators at 'A' category, 'C' category stations and stations of tourist importance, progressively based on techno commercial feasibility and availability of funds. Accordingly, so far, 316 no. of escalators at 129 stations and 178 no. of lifts at 79 stations have been provided across Indian Railways.

2. Inside Trains:

Almost all the Mail/Express trains (except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Janshabdi, AC Special, Duronto) including Garib Rath trains have been provided with at least one disabled friendly coach. SLRD (Second Class-Cum-Luggage Cum-Guard Van and Disabled friendly compartment) coaches and Power Cars for Garib Rath trains having provisions for PwD (Persons with Disability) Compartment with air-conditioning are already in service. These coaches have wider entrance doors for wheelchair access. Besides, following features are also provided:—

- (i) Wider entrance doors of 920 mm width against 782 mm in conventional body side doors.
- (ii) Handrails on side walls for providing assistance to the disabled.
- (iii) Wider aisle of 1050 mm instead of usual 570 mm (the seats alongside the sidewall have been removed).
- (iv) Wider cushioned Berths – 707 mm instead of 607 mm in conventional coaches.
- (v) To accommodate wheel chairs, space between berths increased to 1201 mm against usual 542 mm.

- (vi) Larger Lavatory: 1947 mm square instead of 1540 mm x 1189 mm.
- (vii) Wider lavatory door provided: 840 mm instead of usual 520 mm.
- (viii) Additional grab rails provided in the lavatory.
- (ix) Lower height of wash basin and mirror in the toilet.

Comprehensive proposal to improve justice delivery system

†*187. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive proposal has been submitted by Department of Justice wherein the issues like reducing the number of pending cases, redesigning the premises of Courts for making them more plaintiff-friendly, to encourage the accessibility to justice and capacity building of personnel are included, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the proposal has been approved by Government and is to be implemented at the earliest, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b) The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist the judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial system, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 5459 crore to the State Governments/UTs since inception of judicial infrastructure scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 2014 crore has been sanctioned since 2014-15.

The Government had submitted a proposal to the Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC) envisaging an estimated cost of ₹ 9749 crores over the next five years (2015-16 to 2019-20) for reduction of pendency of cases and making courts people-friendly. The Commission had endorsed the proposal of the Department and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. Tax devolution to the States has increased from 32% to 42% with the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth FC.

The major components of the proposal submitted by the Department of Justice to the Fourteenth FC are indicated below:—

- setting up of Additional Courts, Fast Track Courts and Family Courts for reducing pendency;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- re-designing existing Courts to make them more litigant friendly;
- providing technical manpower and scanning and digitization of case records to enhance ICT environment of Courts;
- setting up of ADR Centers and judicial academies to supplement efforts to improve judicial infrastructure.
- enhancing access to justice by:—
 - (i) supporting Law School based Legal Aid Clinics with focus on under-trials;
 - (ii) organizing Lok Adalats, and;
 - (iii) incentive to mediators/conciliators to encourage mediation/conciliation.
- training and capacity building activities for judges, public prosecutors, mediators and lawyers.

The responsibility for implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth FC rests with the State Governments. In the Chief Ministers/Chief Justice (CM/CJ) Conference held on 5th April, 2015, all the State Governments were urged to allocate funds for all the above activities in the justice sector which are necessary to reduce pendency as well as make Courts litigant friendly. Thereafter, the Prime Minister *vide* his letter dated 23rd April, 2015 has urged the State Governments to allocate funds for the activities mentioned in the Fourteenth FC recommendations from their State budget from 2015-16 onwards. Further, this issue was also discussed in the CM/CJ Conference held on 24th April, 2016 wherein it was resolved to strengthen the existing coordination and monitoring mechanism between the State Government and the Judiciary for effective implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth FC. The Minister of Law and Justice has also urged *vide* letters dated 15th June, 2016 and 26th September, 2016 to all the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of High Courts to implement the resolution of the Conference including the recommendations of the Fourteenth FC.

Technical Textile sector

*188. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the potential of Technical Textile sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the schemes undertaken by Government to strengthen this sector; and
- (c) the annual estimated growth potential of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has recognized Technical Textile sector as one of the fastest growing segments of textile industry. The Ministry is implementing various schemes/ policy initiatives to promote Technical Textile sector as given below:—

I. Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):

Under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) with a fund outlay of ₹ 200 crore, four Centres of Excellence (CoE) were set up in the area of Indutech, Sportech, Non wovens and Composites and four CoEs were upgraded in the area of Agrotech, Meditech, Protech, and Geotech. The CoEs act as a one-stop shop for their respective segments to provide testing facilities, training, incubation center facilities, information center and prototype development facilities to investors of their respective segment. In addition, support is being provided for business start up particularly to MSME sector, Buyers Sellers meets, Seminars, participation in international exhibitions on technical textiles and contract research. Launched in 2010, it has been extended for the remaining two years (2015-16 and 2016-17) of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The following new components have been added to the scheme during its extended period:—

- (i) Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in India [Excluding North Eastern Region (NER)]:

With the overwhelming response of the Schemes for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in NER, a new Component "Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States)" have been introduced and funded under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for a period of two years (2015-16 and 2016-17) with a fund outlay of ₹ 10.00 crore, for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in rest of the country. So far, Demonstration Centres have been set up and agrotextiles kits been distributed in Maharashtra.

- (ii) Focus Incubation Centers (FIC):

In order to help the potential investors to enter into technical textiles, Focus Incubation Centers (FIC) are set up in the CoEs established under TMTT on plug and play model. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 17.45 crore has been sanctioned to six CoEs, namely Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute (DKTE), Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), PSG College of Technology, The Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA) and The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) for setting up of FICs.

II. Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:

The Scheme has an approved outlay of ₹ 55 crore and aims to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and sericulture produce of the N-E States through awareness programmes, development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern Region, creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region, training of farmers and distribution of Agrotextile kits to farmers in the local communities. Demo Centres have already been established in all the NER States.

III. Scheme for promoting usage of Geo-technical textiles in North-Eastern Region:

The Scheme was launched in December, 2014 with a total outlay of ₹ 427 crore for a period of 5 years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The objective of the scheme is to promote and utilize Geo-textiles in development and strengthening of the infrastructure in the NE States by providing technological and financial support for meeting incremental costs, if any, due to the usage of Geo-textiles in existing/new projects in road, hill/slope protection and water reservoirs. The projects are identified in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Stakeholder Agencies. So far projects have been approved for Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

The other steps being taken by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote Technical Textile sector in the country are as follows:—

- (i) Under the “Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)”, 15% capital investment subsidy is provided to the textiles units, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 30 crore, for eligible machineries under Technical Textiles.
- (ii) In the budget announcement for 2016-17, custom duties on select specialty fibres, have been reduced from 5% to 2.5%, to promote the technical textiles sector.
- (iii) Standards of different segments of Technical Textiles are being notified through Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) from time to time.
- (iv) Ministry of Textiles is organizing an annual premier show on technical textiles TECHNOTEX since 2011 with the objective of promotion and building business linkages between the Indian Technical Textile Industry and the participating International Technical Textile Fraternity.

(c) As per the Baseline Survey of Technical Textile Industry commissioned by Ministry of Textiles, the market size of Technical Textile Industry in India, was ₹ 36,775 in 2007-08 and is projected to grow to ₹ 1,16,217 crore by 2017-18 with a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12.19%. The Technical Textile market across the 12 key segments is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Segment | Market size 2007-08 | Market size 2012-13 | Market size (P) 2015-16 | Market size (P) 2017-18 |
|---------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Agrotech | 553 | 826 | 1,191 | 1,614 |
| 2. | Meditech | 1,669 | 3,321 | 4,281 | 5,142 |
| 3. | Mobiltech | 3,183 | 6,607 | 9,173 | 11,433 |
| 4. | Packtech | 14,630 | 28,020 | 38,733 | 48,318 |
| 5. | Sportech | 2,851 | 4,132 | 5,877 | 7,111 |
| 6. | Buildtech | 1,317 | 2,514 | 3,577 | 4,587 |
| 7. | Clothtech | 3,466 | 4,835 | 6,591 | 8,133 |
| 8. | Hometech | 4,345 | 6,249 | 9,274 | 12,145 |
| 9. | Protech | 1,302 | 1,988 | 2,722 | 3,139 |
| 10. | Geotech | 185 | 683 | 991 | 1,275 |
| 11. | Oekotech | 68 | 120 | 160 | 193 |
| 12. | Indutech | 3,206 | 6,625 | 9,929 | 13,127 |
| TOTAL | | 36,775 | 65,920 | 92,499 | 1,16,217 |

Use of Glufosinate Herbicide in mustard crop

*189. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Glufosinate Herbicide is registered for use in mustard crop in the country;

(b) if so, after which bio-safety testing; and

(c) if not, whether mustard development is taking place in violation of regulatory norms under the Insecticides Act?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Glufosinate Ammonium herbicide is not registered for use in mustard crop in the country.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The test and trials can be carried out by any Institute(s) to generate scientific data for label expansion of any registered herbicide to a new crop for its approval under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Blueprint to clear the pendency of Court cases

*190. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pendency of cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court has increased during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the problem of pendency of cases; and

(c) whether there is a programme or a blueprint to address this problem of huge pendency, both at the National and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c) Data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. As per the information available, details of cases pending in Supreme Court and the High Courts at the end of 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given below:—

| Court/Year | Number of cases pending | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Supreme Court | 66,349 | 62,791 | 59,272 |
| High Courts | 44,62,705 | 41,53,957 | 38,70,373 |

Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *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.

During the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in April, 2015, it was, *inter alia*, decided that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. In the Conference of Chief Justices held in April, 2016, the reports submitted by the Delay and Arrears Committees of various High Courts were looked into and it was resolved that (i) all High Courts shall assign top most priority for disposal of cases which are pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts where arrears of cases pending for more than five years are concentrated shall facilitate their disposal in mission mode; (iii) High Courts shall progressively thereafter set a target of disposing of cases pending for more than four years; (iv) while prioritizing the disposal of cases pending

in the district courts for more than five years, additional incentives for the Judges of the district judiciary be considered where feasible; and (v) efforts be made for strengthening case-flow management rules.

Palm cultivation in the country

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

- (a) the present status of palm cultivation in the country;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any plan to encourage farmers to take up palm cultivation in identified places across the country, which have suitable climatic conditions, in order to meet the ever increasing demand for edible oils, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to reduce its dependence on imported edible oil by encouraging farmers to take up palm cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Oil palm cultivation assumes significance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oils in the country. So far, an area of 3.00 lakh hectares has been covered under oil palm cultivation in the country. Andhra Pradesh is the major State covering more than 1.50 lakh hectares under oil palm cultivation followed by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Odisha. During the year 2015-16, the production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) of oil palm and Crude Palm Oil (CPO) was 12.82 lakh tonnes and 2.17 lakh tonnes, respectively.

(b) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is being implemented from 2014-15 in order to increase the production of edible oils. Mini Mission-II of NMOOP is dedicated to oil palm area expansion and improving the productivity. The scheme is being implemented in 12 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under the Mission, financial assistance is being provided to the farmers for the planting materials, maintenance of new plantations for four years, inputs for inter-cropping in oil palm during gestation period, installation of drip-irrigation systems, diesel/electric pump-sets, bore-well/water harvesting structures/ponds, construction of vermi-compost units, purchasing of machinery and harvesting tools etc. The Mission is also supporting Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR), Pedavegi, Andhra Pradesh for undertaking need based research and development activities on oil palm, establishment of seed garden and supply of planting materials.

(c) During recent years, Government of India initiated Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of FFBs to ensure financial support to oil palm growers as and when the international prices of CPO falls below \$ 800/- per tonne.

Basis for drawing electoral boundaries

*192. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for drawing electoral boundaries on the basis of the district population, instead of the constituency population;

(b) whether any malpractice in redistricting has been reported since 2002, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure checks and balances in electoral redistricting along with the associated grievance redressal mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c) Under the provisions of articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, the division of each State into territorial constituencies and allocation of seats in the House of People and the State Legislative Assemblies shall be readjusted upon completion of each census by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine. Population is the basis of such division of States into territorial constituencies. The last such division of States into territorial constituencies was carried out based on the population of 2001 Census.

2. In terms of the provisions of the aforesaid articles, the Delimitation Act, 2002 was enacted envisaging constitution of a Delimitation Commission. As per the guidelines and methodology adopted by the Delimitation Commission so constituted in terms of section 3 of the said Act, for the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, the average population in each constituency in the district was worked out by dividing the total population of the district with the number of seats allocated to that district. Thereafter, the areas of each district was divided into the requisite number of Assembly Constituencies having regard to the average population per constituency in the district, with a permissible deviation of 10% plus or minus from the district average.

3. In terms of the provisions of the section 7 (1) of the Delimitation Act, 2002, the Delimitation Commission was vested with the powers to determine its own procedure in the performance of its powers. The methodology adopted by the said Delimitation Commission had sufficient inbuilt checks and balances in the procedure adopted for division of the States into Assembly/Parliamentary Constituencies. No instance of malpractice has come to the notice of the Government.

Production of fruits in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh was the largest producer of fruits in the country till 2013-14 and even after bifurcation, residuary Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of fruits in 2015-16;

(b) if so, whether any special incentive is being given to Andhra Pradesh by APEDA in improving the productivity, quality and also export of its produce, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the Ministry, in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is planning to push agri-export from Andhra Pradesh under Government's 'Act East Policy'?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) United Andhra Pradesh has not been the largest producer of fruits in the country till 2013-14 except in the year 2012-13, when it was the largest producer. Even after its bifurcation, the residuary Andhra Pradesh is still the second largest producer of fruits in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(b) For export promotion of fruits and vegetables from the country including Andhra Pradesh, following initiatives/measures are taken by APEDA:—

Initiatives taken by APEDA:

- 1. Setting up of Vapour Heat Treatment Facility (VHT):** With the objective of mitigating the post harvest quarantine requirement of importing countries like Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Mauritius, South Korea and EU, APEDA has assisted the State Government Agencies for setting up of VHT facilities for common use by the exporters. The two common facilities have been set up with the help of Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation (APAGROS) at Nuzvid and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2. Setting up Common Infrastructure Facilities:** APEDA has provided financial assistance to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of common infrastructure facilities such as Aseptic packaging common facility at Chittoor, Pack house for horticulture produce at Vizag.
- 3. Market Access Initiatives:** APEDA has been making efforts in obtaining market access for fresh mangoes in several markets. The efforts of APEDA have led to opening of markets in US, Japan, China, Australia, Canada, Mauritius, South Korea and New Zealand for export of fresh fruits and

vegetables. This has benefited the export of the fresh produce from Andhra Pradesh.

4. **Scheme for Recognition of Horticulture Pack House:** APEDA has launched a comprehensive pack house recognition scheme for export of fruits and vegetables with the objectives to improve the quality of the produce. APEDA has registered 162 pack houses processing fruits including mango out of which four pack houses are recognized in Andhra Pradesh also.
5. **Horti Net Traceability System:** APEDA has developed the Horti Net Traceability System under which the supply chain of export of grapes to EU countries has been organized. The system is being implemented with farmer registration module for pomegranates, mangoes and other identified potential vegetables. The system will cover the exports of identified fresh fruits and vegetables in Andhra Pradesh.
6. **Sensitization Programme:** Series of sensitization programme have been organized for various products in cluster development (Two clusters have been identified in Andhra Pradesh).

Further, for export promotion of fresh fruits and vegetables from the country including united Andhra Pradesh, APEDA is providing Financial Assistance under its XII Plan Scheme along with other APEDA scheduled products:—

- (i) Infrastructure Development
- (ii) Market Development
- (iii) Quality Development
- (iv) Transport Assistance

(c) Under Act East Policy, Government is promoting economic and cultural ties, development of strategic relationship with the neighbours in South-East Asia thereby improving the economic development of the North Eastern Region. However to boost exports, recently a new scheme has been launched namely “Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)” under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, wherein the exporters/farmers are incentivized for export of their goods/products including fruits and vegetables to specified markets. This would benefit all the farmers, including those of Andhra Pradesh. Besides this the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. These schemes are open to exporters/associations from all States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh.

Decline in internet freedom

*194. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints and assessments that internet freedom has declined in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to make a detailed examination of such complaints, as this is a new and developing medium with possibilities that different parties may have different views on it; and

(c) whether Government will make sure that data stored and data being exchanged within the country will not be breached upon by criminal elements, leading to big losses to Indian citizens and Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) India is committed to an open and free internet both at the international and domestic level, and has reaffirmed its commitment to the multistakeholder model of global Internet Governance. Government of India stands fully committed to freedom of communication on the Internet including exchanging of ideas on social media as outlined in the constitution. Further, India has now over 462 million internet users and with several million new internet users joining every month, this has resulted in more and more Indians coming online and using the internet, giving them the freedom to experience and use the internet in every aspect of their lives. The growth of internet in India is an indication of its free and open nature.

(c) Government has put in place various measures to ensure that data stored and exchanged within the country are not breached by criminals. Some of these measures are:—

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a comprehensive legal framework which includes punishment/penalty for cyber crimes like damage to computer system and network, data leakage, tampering with computer source documents, stolen computer resource, identity theft, cheating by personation, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, preservation and retention of information, unauthorized access to protected system, breach of confidentiality and privacy and publishing false Electronic signature certificate.
- (ii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is the national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents. It provides

Incident prevention and response services as well as security quality management services. It issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.

- (iii) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology Act for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure in the country.
- (iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) is responsible for protecting Government networks, applications and mails on NIC servers. CERT-In provides the second layer of security and NCIIPC would be responsible for third layer for National Informatics Centre (NIC) networks. NIC protects the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies that are put in place.
- (v) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has established security procedures and protocols. The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure data security, privacy, non-duplication, data integrity and other related management aspects of data in Aadhaar database.
- (vi) “National Information Security Policy and Guidelines” issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, encompasses Government and Public Sector organizations and associated entities and third parties, for protecting the information under their control or ownership during information’s life-cycle including creation, storage, processing, accessing, transmission, destruction etc.

Drought in Kerala

*195. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has declared drought in the State and asked the Central Government to provide necessary help to meet the situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala declared drought during Kharif 2016 in all 14 districts of the State. The State Government has not submitted any Memorandum of Financial Assistance to the Government of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Productivity and quality under organic farming**

1921. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to evolve efficient, economically viable and environmentally sustainable organic farming system for the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government for improving productivity and quality of produces under the organic farming system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Realizing the potential and benefits of organic farming particularly in areas like hilly, tribal and also in rainfed areas where utilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is relatively lower, the Government of India is promoting organic farming in country through the dedicated schemes of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) viz. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Other schemes of Government of India are also supporting organic farming viz., National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Indian Council Agriculture Research (ICAR) Network Project on Organic Farming. The pattern of assistance is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

The Government is taking following steps for improving the productivity and quality of produce under organic farming system and focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed.

- (a) ₹ 80,000 per cluster is provided as financial assistance under PKVY Scheme for the mobilization of farmers through different training and exposure visits.
- (b) Similarly, under MOVDNER scheme the financial assistance of ₹ 8 crore is allocated for North Eastern Region to create awareness and publicity through lead agencies.
- (c) In order to provide research and technological backstopping to organic farming in the country in general and NEH Region in particular, ICAR-National Organic Farming Research Institute (NOFRI) at Gangtok, Sikkim is

established. The institute will undertake basic, strategic and adaptive research on efficient, economically viable and environmentally sustainable organic farming systems for improving productivity, resource use efficiencies and quality of produce. Besides, it will impart vocational and advanced training to stakeholders for promotion of organic farming in the country.

Statement-I

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

- (i) Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/Biopesticide units, 100% Assistance to State Government/Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/unit and 25% of total financial outlay or limited to ₹ 40 lakh/unit whichever is less for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as back ended capital investment subsidy scheme of 200 Total Per Annum (TPA) production capacity.
- (ii) Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of ₹ 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of ₹ 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
- (iii) Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/Solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50% of cost subject to a limit of ₹ 5000/- per ha and ₹ 10,000 per beneficiary.
- (iv) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost or maximum limit to ₹ 63 lakh per unit whichever is less for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.
- (v) **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** The scheme is implemented by the State Governments on a cluster basis of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given following financial assistance for Integrated Manure Management:
 - (a) Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/ Phosphate Solubilizing/ Potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ ₹ 500/acre x 50 of ₹ 25000 per cluster in first year.

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

The detail guidelines are uploaded in web site www.agricoop.gov.in. The pattern of assistance is at Statement-IA

- (vi) **MOVCDNER Central Sector Scheme:** the assistance is provided for cluster development, on/off farm input production, supply of seeds/ planting materials, setting up of functional infrastructure, establishment of integrated processing unit, refrigerated transportation, pre-cooling/ cold stores chamber, branding labeling and packaging, hiring of space, hand holdings, organic certification through third party, mobilization of farmers/processors etc. Under this scheme, an area of 0.50 lakh ha will be covered under organic farming in North Eastern Region of the country during next three years. The detail guidelines are uploaded in web site www.agricoop.gov.in. The pattern of assistance is at Statement-IB.

(B) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

1. **Adoption of Organic Farming** – 50% of cost limited to ₹ 10000/ha for a maximum area of 4 ha. Per beneficiary, spread over a period of 3 years involving assistance of ₹ 4000/- in first year and ₹ 3000/- each in second and third year. The programme to be linked with certification.
2. **Organic Certification** – ₹ 5 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha. which will include ₹ 1.50 lakh in first year, ₹ 1.50 lakh in second year and ₹ 2.00 lakh in third year.
3. **Vermi compost Units/organic input production** – 50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (₹ 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and ₹ 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed)

(C) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial Assistance is being provided for different type of components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/Azatobacter/Mycorrhiza and Vermi compost.

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

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Organic Farming Projects are considered by respective State Level Sanctioning Committee.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR): The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), Pusa under Network project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser has developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types. Liquid Biofertiliser technology with higher shelf life has also been developed. Besides, the Council has developed technology to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermincompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes.

The ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Statement-II

PKVY Guidelines

| Name of Component | Assistance |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Cluster Approach | |
| Cluster formation | One cluster 50 acres (20 ha) contiguous area. Assistance eligibility to farmer maximum one ha @ ₹ 20,000/- acre (₹ 50,000/- per ha) Total ₹ 10.00 lakhs for three years. ₹ 4.95 lakh for mobilization and PGS certification. Total ₹ 14.95 lakh per cluster. |
| Meetings and discussions of farmers. | @ ₹ 200/- per farmer (₹ 10,000/- for 3 years). |
| Exposure visit for farmer | @ ₹ 200/- per farmer (₹ 10,000/- for 3 years). |

| Name of Component | Assistance |
|--|---|
| Training of cluster member (3 Trainings) | @ ₹ 20,000/- per training (Total ₹ 60,000 for one cluster for 3 years). |
| TOTAL | ₹ 80,000/- |

B. PGS certification and quality control

| | |
|--|---|
| Training on PGS certification (2 days) | @ ₹ 200/- per Lead Resourceful Person (LRP) Total ₹ 400/- for 3 years. |
| Training of Trainers (LRP) (3 days) | @ ₹ 250/- day (Total ₹ 750/- for 3 years). |
| Online Registration of farmer | @ ₹ 100/- per member (Total ₹ 10,000/- for 2 years). |
| Soil sample collection and testing (21 samples/year/cluster) | @ ₹ 190/- per sample (Total = 21X190 = ₹ 3990/- per year). (Total Rs. 11970/- for 3 years) |
| Process documentation – inputs used, organic manures and fertilizer used etc. for PGS certification. | @ ₹ 100/- per member (Total ₹ 5000/- per year) (Total ₹ 15000/- for 3 years). |
| Inspection of cluster member fields (3 inspections) | @ ₹ 400/- per inspection (Total ₹ 1200/- per year and ₹ 3600/- for 3 years). |
| Residue analysis of samples in NABL (8 Samples/year/cluster) | @ ₹ 10,000/- per sample (Total ₹ 80,000/- per year). (Total ₹ 160,000/- for 2 years). |
| Certification charges | @ ₹ 2000/- for 3 years. |
| Administrative expenses for certification. | @ ₹ 59950/- (Salary and maintenance)-for 3 years |
| TOTAL | ₹ 2,63,670/- |

C. Adoption of organic village

| | |
|---|---|
| Conversion of land to organic. | @ ₹ 1000/-per acre (Total ₹ 50,000/ – per year) (Total ₹ 1,50,000/- for 3 years) |
| Organic seed/nursery raising, procurement | @ ₹ 500/- per acre (Total ₹ 25000/- per year (Total ₹ 75000/- for 3 years). |
| Production Units <i>i.e.</i> Pachagavya/ Beejamruth/Jeevamruth etc. | @ ₹ 1500/- per unit/acre (Total ₹ 75000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |

| Name of Component | Assistance |
|--|--|
| Green Manuring/Biological Nitrogen Harvest Planting. | @ ₹ 2000/- per acre (Total ₹ 1.00 lakh for 3 years). |
| Botanical extracts production units | @ ₹ 1000/- per unit/acre (Total ₹ 50,000/- for 3 years). |
| TOTAL | ₹ 4,50,000/- |

D. Integrated Manure Management

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Liquid Bio-fertilizers | @ ₹ 500/- per acre (Total ₹ 25000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |
| Liquid Bi-pesticides | @ ₹ 500/- per acre (Total ₹ 25000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |
| Natural Pest Control Mechanism | @ ₹ 500/- per acre (Total ₹ 25000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |
| Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) | @ ₹ 1000/- per acre (Total ₹ 50,000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |
| Vermi-compost (Size 7'X3X1') | @ ₹ 5000/- per unit, 50 unit for one cluster (Total ₹ 2,50,000/- for one cluster for 3 years). |
| TOTAL | ₹ 3,75,000/- |

E. Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) Charges

| | |
|--|--|
| Agriculture implements | @ ₹ 15,000/- per year (Total ₹ 45,000/- for 3 years) |
| Walk in tunnels for Horticulture crops | As per MIDH Guidelines. |
| Cattle shed/Poultry/Piggery for animal compost | As per Gokhul guidelines. |
| TOTAL | ₹ 45000/- |

F. Packing, Labelling and Branding

| | |
|--|--|
| Packing material with PGS Logo + Hologram | @ ₹ 2500/- per acre (Total ₹ 1,25,000/- for 3 years) . |
| Transportation of organic products (four Wheeler 1.5 Ton Capacity) | @ ₹ 1,20,000/- total for one cluster. |
| Organic Fairs | @ ₹ 36330/- per cluster total for 3 years. |
| TOTAL | ₹ 281,330/- |
| GRAND TOTAL | ₹ 14,95,000/- |

Statement-III**MOVCDNER Guidelines**

| Sl. No. | Components | Rate (₹) |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Value Chain Production | | |
| A1. Development of Organic Production Clusters | | |
| A.1.1. | Clusters development and formation of Farmer producer Companies, as per SFAC norms. For 100 FPCs each comprising of 500 farmers @ ₹ 20.375 lakh/FPC | 4075/- per farmer |
| A.1.2 | Assistance for on-farm input production infrastructure (@ ₹ 7500/- ha x 2 = ₹ 3750/ha) and off-farm inputs (@ ₹ 3750/ha) | 15000/ha |
| A.1.3 | Assistance for quality seed and planting material (50% of maximum ₹ 35000/ha limited to the actual cost as per crop) | 17500 per ha |
| A.2 Support for extension services, input facilitation, training handholding and certification | | |
| A.2.1 | Assistance for setting up of input delivery, distribution and argil-machinery custom hiring centre through State lead agencies | 10 lakh/ FPO |
| A.2.2 | Support and extension services for training, handholding and certification at production stage | |
| A.2.2.1 | Training, hand holding, documentation and certification of crop production through service providers (As per MIDH) | 10,000/- per ha |
| B. Value Chain Processing (For FPC and private entrepreneur through Bank credit linked) | | |
| B 1. Value Chain Post harvest-Setting up of collection, aggregation, grading facilities | | |
| B.1.1 | Setting up of functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation and grading units @ ₹ 15 lakh (75% subsidy) | 11.25 lakh (175 No. total) |
| B 2. Setting up of value addition and processing units including packaging, storage and transportation | | |
| B.2.1 | Financial assistance for setting up of integrated processing units With TFO of ₹ 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to FPCs and 50% to private as credit linked back ended subsidy | 600.00 lakh/unit (10 No. total) |
| B. 3 Value Chain Packaging, storage and transportation | | |
| B.3.1 | Integrated pack house 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of ₹ 50 lakh or more and 50% to private limited to ₹ 37.50 lakh | 37.50 lakh/unit (20 No. total) |

| Sl. No. | Components | Rate (₹) |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| B.3.2 | Transportation/4 wheeler up to TFO of ₹ 12 lakh (50%) | 6.00 lakh/FPC. (25 No. total) |
| B.3.3.1 | Refrigerated transport vehicle up to TFO of ₹ 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private) | 18.75 lakh/unit (16 No. total) |
| B.3.3.2 | Pre-cooling/cold stores/ripening chambers. FPOs | 18.75 lakh/unit (16 No. total) |

C. Value Chain Marketing – Branding, labelling, certification, quality control, retail outlets, awareness and publicity through lead agencies

| | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| C.1 | Branding, labelling, packaging, publicity and certification of processing units etc. | ₹ 1100 lakh L.S. total |
| C.2 | Seminars/conferences, workshops, Buyer-seller meets, Auction meetings, festivals. | ₹ 400 lakh L.S. total |
| C.3 | Consumer awareness Information dissemination through publicity, printed literature films and local advertisements | ₹ 400 lakh L.S. total |
| C.4 | Hiring of space in prime markets | ₹ 600 lakh L.S. total |

D. Value Chain Support Agencies

D 1. Setting up of Lead agency/Organic Commodity Board/ Organic Mission for scheme implementation and market facilitation. To be set up at State level

| | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|
| D.1.1 | Staff, Manpower, Travel and contingencies, Institutional strengthening and hire/ purchase of machinery and equipments | 5% of total scheme budget |
| D.1.2 | Setting up of organic certification bodies. One time assistance will be provided for hiring consultants for preparation of operating manuals, training and exposure of manpower and facilitating institutional set up. Cost of manpower to be borne by the State. | ₹ 500 lakh L.S. total |

Benefits of national agriculture insurance scheme

1922. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, launched by Government, is not beneficial for the farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of farmers got benefitted under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was launched in Rabi 1999-2000 and remained under implementation till Rabi 2015-16. Review and improvement in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process. To make the scheme more simple and beneficial to farmers, the crop insurance schemes have recently been reviewed in consultation with various stakeholders and a new improved scheme of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched from Kharif 2016 season. State-wise details of farmers benefitted under erstwhile NAIS are given in the Statement.

Statement

*NAIS details of farmers covered and farmers benefitted (to whom the claims are paid) from rabi 1999-2000 to rabi 2015-16
i.e. for 33 seasons*

| Sl. No. | State | No. of Farmers Covered | No. of Farmers Benefitted |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30697873 | 6974654 |
| 2. | Assam | 422654 | 66123 |
| 3. | Bihar | 10707824 | 4434674 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 11802512 | 2378860 |
| 5. | Goa | 8211 | 702 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 15496181 | 5500924 |
| 7. | Haryana | 635778 | 129424 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 372427 | 114714 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 6931179 | 2582643 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 14348056 | 6093637 |
| 11. | Kerala | 461282 | 85472 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 43751245 | 9857683 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 51770126 | 24779844 |
| 14. | Manipur | 35645 | 29932 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 36357 | 3600 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 16. | Mizoram | 121 | 119 |
| 17. | Odisha | 19975543 | 4408892 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 15058674 | 5200566 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 2062 | 86 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 8308811 | 2888885 |
| 21. | Telangana | 1288046 | 53591 |
| 22. | Tripura | 21248 | 3432 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 23426012 | 4517617 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 399156 | 119370 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 15115995 | 3270326 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4773 | 1102 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 43258 | 7269 |
| 28. | Jammu and Kashmir | 49065 | 4492 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 271170114 | 83508633 |

Drought in Odisha

1923. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from Government of Odisha regarding drought situation in some districts of the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has sent any central team to visit the drought affected districts to assess the loss of paddy due to drought, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial package the Ministry plans to provide to the farmers of the affected districts of Odisha?

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 including drought. 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 has been received so far from the Government of Odisha.

Implementation of e-NAM Scheme

1924. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how the setting up of e-NAM (National Agricultural Market) has affected the agriculture sector, State-wise details of growth recorded after the scheme; and

(b) whether, as of August, 2016, only 79 APMCs from nine States were integrated with the e-NAM Scheme, if so, the steps being taken to increase permeation of the scheme in different States, State-wise details of current status of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme was launched on 14th April, 2016 on pilot basis in 21 markets across 08 States. It has provided a unified online platform to farmers for selling their agricultural produce. e-NAM is expected to affect the agriculture sector by way of following:

- (i) Benefitting the farmers through enhanced market access by way of allowing remote online bidding for their produce,
- (ii) Removal of information asymmetry between buyers and sellers,
- (iii) Real-time price discovery based on the actual demand-supply gap through transparent online auction,
- (iv) Uniform marketing procedures,
- (v) Remunerative price to farmers according to quality of their produce; and
- (vi) Online payment directly to farmer's account.

So far, 250 markets across 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM. Month wise growth of mandis integrated, volume traded and value of trade on e-NAM portal is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government through various written correspondences, meetings and video conferences has requested the State Governments to integrate their markets with e-NAM Portal.

By March, 2017, 400 markets and by March, 2018, a total of 585 markets are to be integrated with e-NAM. So far, 250 markets across 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM portal. State-wise mandi integrated with e-NAM are as under:

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1. Himachal Pradesh | 07 |
| 2. Uttar Pradesh | 66 |
| 3. Haryana | 37 |
| 4. Rajasthan | 11 |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh | 20 |
| 6. Gujarat | 40 |
| 7. Jharkhand | 08 |
| 8. Chhattisgarh | 05 |
| 9. Telangana | 44 |
| 10. Andhra Pradesh | 12 |

Statement*State-wise status of e-NAM implementation*

| Sl. No | State | | April 2016 | May 2016 | June 2016 | July 2016 | August 2016 | September 2016 | October 2016 | November 2016 (till 25th) | Total |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | No. of APMC Integrated | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 117.87 | 687.06 | 441.12 | 92.82 | 11.45 | 1007.82 | 29424.61 | 76359.41 | 108142.17 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 5.27 | 17.88 | 15.60 | 4.93 | 0.84 | 36.34 | 944.94 | 1900.78 | 2926.58 |
| 2. | Haryana | No. of APMC Integrated | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 3580.00 | 677.05 | 63870.89 | 20083.26 | 59498.09 | 561848.19 | 8774997.37 | 11044678.81 | 20529233.67 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 63.20 | 18.71 | 2526.37 | 743.41 | 1437.48 | 12344.95 | 146867.81 | 220380.43 | 384382.36 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | No. of APMC Integrated | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 47.05 | 70.76 | 0.00 | 788.24 | 2660.82 | 3705.83 | 4126.67 | 2152.03 | 13551.40 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 0.60 | 1.64 | 0.00 | 35.94 | 179.97 | 211.85 | 175.57 | 112.94 | 718.51 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | No. of APMC Integrated | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 1755.00 | 2069.00 | 1701.99 | 702.34 | 587.63 | 1823.87 | 19803.48 | 9858.28 | 38301.59 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 94.21 | 117.66 | 106.15 | 51.55 | 34.05 | 132.03 | 1351.34 | 719.65 | 2606.64 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | No. of APMC Integrated | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 64.00 | 660.00 | 508.20 | 153.60 | 106.20 | 872.36 | 6794.60 | 10565.93 | 19724.89 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 4.26 | 37.31 | 29.82 | 11.92 | 4.57 | 34.03 | 179.04 | 286.56 | 587.50 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6. | Telangana | No. of APMC Integrated | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 6930.45 | 17174.02 | 72717.82 | 37223.48 | 56711.98 | 95344.04 | 417639.70 | 496865.43 | 1200606.92 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 156.58 | 629.92 | 5168.33 | 21216 | 3321.16 | 2658.76 | 7905.30 | 8498.17 | 30820.48 |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | No. of APMC Integrated | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 3525.5 | 14243.7 | 18275.4 | 21216 | 24609.81 | 29237.51 | 215644.62 | 960480.76 | 1287233.29 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 62.6 | 220.1 | 293.66 | 345.76 | 397.75 | 462.24 | 3218.76 | 15503.47 | 20504.34 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | No. of APMC Integrated | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 713 | 46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 338.5 | 141.00 | 10.00 | 1248.50 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 27.7 | 1.460 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.59 | 2.39 | 0.13 | 45.26 |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh | No. of APMC Integrated | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2066.09 | 1039.38 | 3105.47 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 66.62 | 36.77 | 103.40 |
| 10 | Andhra Pradesh | No. of APMC Integrated | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 57324.13 | 57324.13 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 226.11 | 226.11 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | No. of APMC Integrated | 21 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| | | Qty. (Quintals) | 16732.87 | 35627.59 | 157515.42 | 80259.74 | 144185.98 | 694178.12 | 9470638.15 | 12659334.16 | 23258472.03 |
| | | Trade Value (In ₹ Lacs) | 414.42 | 1044.68 | 8139.93 | 3675.76 | 5375.82 | 15893.79 | 160711.77 | 247665.02 | 442921.18 |

Implementation of horticulture and floriculture projects

1925. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial and technological support to floriculture and horticulture projects of State Governments, including Punjab, to boost production of flowers and fruits in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the funds allocated and released during the last three years, State-wise and the share of State and Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented during XII Plan *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. All States including Punjab and UTs are covered under MIDH.

Under the component of Area Expansion of MIDH assistance for fruits and flowers is as under:

- **Fruits:** Assistance is provided for area expansion of fruits @ ranging from 40%-50% of the maximum cost ranging from ₹ 60,000/ ha. to ₹ 4.0 lakh/ ha. limited to 2 ha per beneficiary depending on the type of fruit.
- **Flowers:** Assistance is provided for different types of flower cultivation like cutflower, bulbulous and loose flowers. Assistance ranging from 25%-50% is available for maximum cost ranging from ₹ 40,000/ha to ₹ 1.5 lakhs/ha for maximum area of 2 ha per beneficiary.

Under the component of protected cultivation, assistance is also extended for cost of planting material and cultivation of Orchid, Anthurium, Carnation, Gerbera, Rose and Lilum flowers under poly houses/shade net houses @50% of cost limited to 4000 sq. mtr. per beneficiary.

Apart from the above, the technological support is provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which has established a full-fledged Directorate of Floricultural Research at Pune to address the issues specific to floriculture research.

(b) The details indicating the funds allocated and released during the last three years, State-wise and the share of State and Centre is are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details indicating the funds allocated and released during the last three years,
State-wise and the share of State and Centre*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No | State/Implementing Agency | Total Allocation | GoI Share | State Share | Release (GoI) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 150.00 | 127.50 | 22.50 | 91.06 |
| 2. | Bihar | 50.00 | 42.50 | 7.50 | 20.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 135.00 | 114.75 | 20.25 | 90.62 |
| 4. | Goa | 5.00 | 4.25 | 0.75 | 4.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 140.00 | 119.00 | 21.00 | 119.00 |
| 6. | Haryana | 120.00 | 102.00 | 18.00 | 93.63 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 80.00 | 68.00 | 12.00 | 50.05 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 140.00 | 119.00 | 21.00 | 69.74 |
| 9. | Kerala | 100.00 | 85.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 95.00 | 80.75 | 14.25 | 75.00 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 826.00 | 702.10 | 123.90 | *674.6 |
| 12. | Odisha | 100.00 | 85.00 | 15.00 | 84.09 |
| 13. | Punjab | 75.00 | 63.75 | 11.25 | 58.19 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 100.00 | 85.00 | 15.00 | 62.50 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 115.00 | 97.75 | 17.25 | 92.87 |
| 16. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 70.00 | 59.50 | 10.50 | 35.00 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 50.00 | 42.50 | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| 19. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.15 | 0.75 |
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.53 | 3.00 | 0.53 | 1.32 |
| 22. | Lakshadweep | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.15 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.31 | 1.11 | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 46.61 |
| 25. | Assam | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 48.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 26. | Manipur | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 58.00 |
| 27. | Meghalaya | 40.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 |
| 28. | Mizoram | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 48.00 |
| 29. | Nagaland | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 47.45 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 45.00 | 45.00 | 0.00 | 49.36 |
| 31. | Tripura | 49.00 | 49.00 | 0.00 | 56.14 |
| 32. | Jammu and Kashmir | 30.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 29.43 |
| 33. | Himachal Pradesh | 32.00 | 32.00 | 0.00 | 26.19 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 30.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 |
| TOTAL | | 2823.84 | 2470.16 | 353.68 | 1465.25 |

2014-15

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 87.75 | 74.59 | 13.16 | 64.68 |
| 2. | Bihar | 50.00 | 42.50 | 7.50 | 17.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 142.00 | 120.70 | 21.30 | 111.88 |
| 4. | Goa | 5.51 | 4.68 | 0.83 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 154.00 | 130.90 | 23.10 | 109.47 |
| 6. | Haryana | 132.00 | 112.20 | 19.80 | 65.45 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 80.00 | 68.00 | 12.00 | 49.69 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 147.00 | 124.95 | 22.05 | 96.08 |
| 9. | Kerala | 100.00 | 85.00 | 15.00 | 40.00 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 110.00 | 93.50 | 16.50 | 42.23 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 187.00 | 158.95 | 28.05 | 140.00 |
| 12. | Odisha | 110.00 | 93.50 | 16.50 | 71.75 |
| 13. | Punjab | 82.51 | 70.13 | 12.38 | 58.50 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 105.00 | 89.25 | 15.75 | 42.67 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 127.00 | 107.95 | 19.05 | 55.36 |
| 16. | Telangana | 70.25 | 59.71 | 10.54 | 45.00 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 80.00 | 68.00 | 12.00 | 37.32 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 50.00 | 42.50 | 7.50 | 18.74 |
| 19. | Delhi | 3.00 | 2.55 | 0.45 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 2.00 | 1.70 | 0.30 | 0.86 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.88 | 5.00 | 0.88 | 1.42 |
| 22. | Lakshadweep | 1.18 | 1.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.31 | 1.11 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 23.77 |
| 25. | Assam | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 29.09 |
| 26. | Manipur | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 44.17 |
| 27. | Meghalaya | 40.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 27.60 |
| 28. | Mizoram | 52.00 | 52.00 | 0.00 | 41.00 |
| 29. | Nagaland | 52.00 | 52.00 | 0.00 | 34.76 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 49.00 | 49.00 | 0.00 | 44.50 |
| 31. | Tripura | 54.00 | 54.00 | 0.00 | 37.00 |
| 32. | Jammu and Kashmir | 60.00 | 60.00 | 0.00 | 45.00 |
| 33. | Himachal Pradesh | 48.00 | 48.00 | 0.00 | 42.42 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 46.00 | 46.00 | 0.00 | 32.73 |
| TOTAL | | 2382.38 | 2107.37 | 275.01 | 1470.12 |

2015-16

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 119.17 | 71.50 | 47.67 | 55.75 |
| 2. | Bihar | 47.50 | 28.50 | 19.00 | 4.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 133.33 | 80.00 | 53.33 | 77.55 |
| 4. | Goa | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.30 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 131.18 | 78.71 | 52.47 | 47.82 |
| 6. | Haryana | 119.17 | 71.50 | 47.67 | 50.75 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 75.00 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 25.79 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 135.83 | 81.50 | 54.33 | 67.69 |
| 9. | Kerala | 67.50 | 40.50 | 27.00 | 25.00 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 85.00 | 51.00 | 34.00 | 40.50 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 170.83 | 102.50 | 68.33 | 96.25 |
| 12. | Odisha | 95.83 | 57.50 | 38.33 | 54.45 |
| 13. | Punjab | 76.67 | 46.00 | 30.67 | 30.35 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 91.67 | 55.00 | 36.67 | 45.00 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 102.50 | 61.50 | 41.00 | 58.73 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 16. | Telangana | 67.50 | 40.50 | 27.00 | 35.25 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 66.67 | 40.00 | 26.67 | 22.00 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 47.50 | 28.50 | 19.00 | 28.00 |
| 19. | Delhi | 0.83 | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 1.67 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.50 |
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8.33 | 5.00 | 3.33 | 2.50 |
| 22. | Lakshadweep | 1.67 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.67 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 39.44 | 35.50 | 3.94 | 35.50 |
| 25. | Assam | 33.89 | 30.50 | 3.39 | 20.00 |
| 26. | Manipur | 41.67 | 37.50 | 4.17 | 35.75 |
| 27. | Meghalaya | 31.11 | 28.00 | 3.11 | 18.00 |
| 28. | Mizoram | 38.33 | 34.50 | 3.83 | 34.50 |
| 29. | Nagaland | 38.33 | 34.50 | 3.83 | 17.25 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 38.33 | 34.50 | 3.83 | 33.25 |
| 31. | Tripura | 41.67 | 37.50 | 4.17 | 32.75 |
| 32. | Jammu and Kashmir | 68.64 | 61.78 | 6.86 | 52.00 |
| 33. | Himachal Pradesh | 35.00 | 31.50 | 3.50 | 24.49 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 25.00 | 22.50 | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| TOTAL | | 2083.44 | 1379.49 | 703.95 | 1096.17 |

2016-17

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 106.72 | 64.03 | 42.69 | 34.42 |
| 2. | Bihar | 43.85 | 26.31 | 17.54 | 11.96 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 115.39 | 69.23 | 46.16 | 51.47 |
| 4. | Goa | 4.20 | 2.52 | 1.68 | 1.65 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 118.99 | 71.39 | 47.60 | 65.45 |
| 6. | Haryana | 103.06 | 61.84 | 41.22 | 28.11 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 66.97 | 40.18 | 26.79 | 18.27 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 121.62 | 72.97 | 48.65 | 33.17 |
| 9. | Kerala | 77.37 | 46.42 | 30.95 | 10.00 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 75.59 | 45.35 | 30.24 | 20.62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 11. | Maharashtra | 148.29 | 88.97 | 59.32 | 40.44 |
| 12. | Odisha | 83.18 | 49.91 | 33.27 | 22.68 |
| 13. | Punjab | 66.43 | 39.86 | 26.57 | 25.00 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 84.82 | 50.89 | 33.93 | 23.13 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 91.72 | 55.03 | 36.69 | 27.50 |
| 16. | Telangana | 54.84 | 32.90 | 21.94 | 14.96 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 62.12 | 37.27 | 24.85 | 16.94 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 41.52 | 24.91 | 16.61 | 8.00 |
| 19. | Delhi | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 |
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Lakshadweep | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 35.89 | 32.30 | 3.59 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Assam | 31.11 | 28.00 | 3.11 | 12.00 |
| 26. | Manipur | 35.55 | 32.00 | 3.55 | 10.00 |
| 27. | Meghalaya | 28.33 | 25.50 | 2.83 | 12.75 |
| 28. | Mizoram | 35.00 | 31.50 | 3.50 | 12.00 |
| 29. | Nagaland | 35.00 | 31.50 | 3.50 | 10.00 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 33.89 | 30.50 | 3.39 | 15.25 |
| 31. | Tripura | 36.67 | 33.00 | 3.67 | 16.50 |
| 32. | Jammu and Kashmir | 51.11 | 46.00 | 5.11 | 67.29 |
| 33. | Himachal Pradesh | 35.56 | 32.00 | 3.56 | 10.00 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 34.45 | 31.00 | 3.45 | 15.50 |
| TOTAL | | 1864.04 | 1238.08 | 625.96 | 635.56 |

* During 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 557.60 crore was allocated and released to Maharashtra for rejuvenation of orchards in drought affected districts.

Implementation of national mission on oilseeds and oil palm in Jharkhand

1926. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and released by Government in financial year 2015-16 and in the current financial year under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm for Jharkhand;

(b) how much has been utilized by Jharkhand of the amount released in financial year 2015-16;

(c) the targets fixed in Jharkhand under the scheme during financial year 2015-16; and

(d) the mechanisms in place in the Ministry to ensure that expenditure is being incurred for the intended purposes and that the objectives of the scheme are indeed being met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) During 2015-16, Government of India allocated an amount of ₹ 877.61 lakhs under NMOOP on 50:50 sharing basis between Central and State Government. During current year, NMOOP is under implementation in Jharkhand State with a total outlay of ₹ 635.00 lakhs on 60:40 sharing basis between Central and State Government.

The total amount allocated and released to Jharkhand State during 2015-16 and current financial year under NMOOP are given below:

| Year | Allocation | | | Release | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| | Central Share | State Share | Total | Central Share | State Share | Total |
| 2015-16 | | | | | | |
| Regular Plan | 138.81 | 138.802 | 277.612 | 118.77 | 70.13 | 188.90 |
| Additional Plan | 300.00 | 300.00 | 600.00 | — | — | — |
| 2016-17 | 381.00 | 254.00 | 635.00 | 127.00 | 92.47 | 219.47 |

(b) The expenditure incurred by Jharkhand State under NMOOP during 2015-16 is given below:

| Year | Expenditure | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| | Central Share | State Share | Total |
| 2015-16 | 81.31 | 31.13 | 112.43 |

(c) The component-wise physical targets and financial allocations fixed under NMOOP during 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) NMOOP is being regularly monitored by Executive Committee headed by Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Standing Committee headed by Secretary (AC&FW) and Mission Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (Oilseeds) at National level. Besides, State Level Standing Committee headed by Agriculture production Commissioner/Principal Secretary (Agriculture) is also reviewing the implementation of NMOOP to ensure the fund utilization under various components.

Statement

Component-wise physical target and financial allocation fixed for NMOOP during 2015-16 in Jharkhand State

Financial (₹ in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Components | Unit | 2015-16 (Regular plan) | | | | 2015-16 (Additional area coverage) | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | Physical Target | Allocation Central | Allocation State | Allocation Total | Physical Target | Allocation Central | Allocation State | Allocation Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Seed Component | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Purchase of Breeder Seed | Qtls. | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Production of Foundation Seed | Qtls. | 194 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.94 | | | | |
| 4. | Production of Certified Seed | Qtls. | | | | | | | | |
| | Distribution of Certified Seed | Qtls. | 6640 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 88.00 | | | | |
| | (i) Varieties | Qtls. | 6000 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 72.00 | | | | |
| | (ii) Hybrids | Qtls. | 640 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 16.00 | | | | |
| 5. | Seed Infrastructure Development | | | 1.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | | | | |
| | TOTAL (I) | | | 46.47 | 46.47 | 92.94 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | TOT Programmes | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Block Demonstration | Ha. | | | | | | | | |
| | Groundnut | Ha. | 138 | 5.18 | 5.18 | 10.35 | | | | |
| | Soybean | Ha. | 138 | 3.11 | 3.11 | 6.21 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---|------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Mustard | Ha. | 138 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4.14 | 7500 | 112.50 | 112.50 | 225.00 |
| | Sunflower | Ha. | 138 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 5.52 | 3750 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 150.00 |
| | Sesame | Ha. | 138 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4.14 | | | | |
| | Niger | Ha. | 138 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4.14 | | | | |
| | Linseed | Ha. | 138 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4.14 | 3750 | 56.25 | 56.25 | 112.50 |
| | Safflower | | | | | | 3750 | 56.25 | 56.25 | 112.50 |
| 7. | Block Demonstration of Groundnut on Polythene Mulch | Ha. | 24 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 2.76 | | | | |
| 8. | IPM Demonstration (FFS) | Nos. | 24 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 6.41 | | | | |
| 9. | Farmers Trainings | Nos. | 62 | 7.44 | 7.44 | 14.88 | | | | |
| 10. | Officers Training | Nos. | 32 | 5.76 | 5.76 | 11.52 | | | | |
| 11. | Mission Management Expenses | - | | 1.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | | | | |
| | TOTAL (II) | | | 38.60 | 38.60 | 77.21 | | 300.00 | 300.00 | 600.00 |
| | Production Inputs | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Distribution of Gypsum/Pyrite/Liming/ SSP etc. | Ha. | 2265 | 8.49 | 8.49 | 16.99 | | | | |
| 13. | Supply of Rhizobium/PSB/ZSB/ Azatobacter/Mycorrhiza Culture | Ha. | 2337.5 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 7.02 | | | | |
| 14. | PP Chemicals/Insecticides/ Biopesticide/Weedicide/Bioagents/ Micronutrients, etc. | Ha. | 1400 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 7.00 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Distribution of PP Equipments | Nos. | 1440 | 13.61 | 13.61 | 27.22 | | | |
| 15. | (a) Manual | Nos. | 720 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 4.54 | | | |
| | (b) Power | Nos. | 720 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 22.68 | | | |
| 16. | Supply of Improved Farm Implements | Nos. | 96 | 9.32 | 9.32 | 18.65 | | | |
| | (a) Manual | Nos. | 72 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 6.05 | | | |
| | (b) Power | Nos. | 24 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 12.60 | | | |
| 17. | Seed Storage Bins | Nos. | 720 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 7.20 | | | |
| 18. | Seed Treatment Drums | Nos. | 720 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 12.60 | | | |
| 19. | Sprinkler set | Nos. | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Pipes carrying water from source to field | Mtrs | 43200 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 10.80 | | | |
| 21. | Provision of Flexi Funds | - | | | | 0.00 | | | |
| TOTAL (III) | | | | 53.74 | 53.74 | 107.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 138.81 | 138.81 | 277.62 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 600.00 |

Releasing of funds for milk production in Rajasthan

1927. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has not released the balance amount of ₹ 848.05 crore to Government of Rajasthan for Clean Milk Production and National Programme for Dairy Development for the year 2015-16;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing the said funds as per the approved outlay; and

(c) by when, the said funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) is implemented since February, 2014 by merging four schemes *i.e.* Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) is one of the component under NPBBDD with an allocation of ₹ 600 crore during 12th Five Year Plan period.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has approved 12 projects in Rajasthan under SIQ and CMP Scheme with the total outlay of ₹ 18.55 crore (Central Share ₹ 15.93 crore) for implementation since inception. An amount of ₹ 14.80 crore has been released for implementation of the approved projects including an amount of ₹ 1.83 crore released during 2015-16. Under NPDD, 4 new projects with the total outlay of ₹ 26.02 crore (Central Share ₹ 18.83 crore) has been approved in Rajasthan for implementation since inception. An amount of ₹ 8.35 crore has been released for implementation of the approved projects including an amount of ₹ 0.41 crore released during 2015-16. No proposal for release of funds is pending with this Department for the year 2015-16.

Implementation of Soil Health Card Scheme

†1928. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soil testing laboratories and mobile soil testing laboratories set up till now after the implementation of Soil Health Card Scheme in the country, and the number of cards distributed, State-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of cards being distributed per day by permanent soil testing laboratories and mobile soil testing laboratories, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) After launching of Soil Health Card Scheme, 376 Static Soil Testing Laboratories and 11 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories have been sanctioned. These soil testing labs are under setting up process. The Details of State-wise number of Soil Testing laboratories sanctioned is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and number of Soil Health Cards distributed is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The number of cards being distributed is monitored on weekly basis. The number of cards distributed during the week from 23.11.2016 to 29.11.2016 is 696402 Cards. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Number of Soil Testing Labs sanctioned

| Sl. No | State | No. of Soil Testing Labs sanctioned | |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Static | Mobile |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 4 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 19 | 0 |
| 3. | Haryana | 1 | 0 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 3 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 6 | 0 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 265 | 0 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 13 | 0 |
| 8. | Nagaland | 1 | 0 |
| 9. | Odisha | 3 | 3 |
| 10. | Punjab | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 55 | 0 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 0 |
| 13. | Tripura | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 11 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 376 | 11 |

Statement-II*State-wise details of Number of Soil Health Cards Distributed to Farmers*

| Sl. No | State | Total no. of soil health cards distributed |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4355143 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1392 |
| 3. | Assam | 82023 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1640870 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1127545 |
| 6. | Goa | 20372 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1366016 |
| 8. | Haryana | 325000 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 345119 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 94295 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 135361 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 802782 |
| 13. | Kerala | 127336 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2827759 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 6117000 |
| 16. | Manipur | 3302 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 28674 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 7666 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 17700 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1315686 |
| 21. | Punjab | 514928 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2025587 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 27000 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 3933338 |
| 25. | Telangana | 2270392 |
| 26. | Tripura | 22381 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 435379 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 4668265 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1285000 |
| Union Territories | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 30 |
| TOTAL | | 35923341 |

Statement-III

State-wise details of Number of Soil Health Cards Distributed to Farmers during the week from 23-11.2016 to 29.11.2016

| Sl. No | State | No. of SHCs Distributed to farmers |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 236 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2060 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 265 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 71918 |
| 13. | Kerala | 5309 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 51362 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 20000 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 2652 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 45100 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 109291 |
| 25. | Telangana | 4301 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 100 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 288808 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 95000 |
| Union Territories | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 696402 |

New disease resistant indigenous breeds of poultry and livestock

1929. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified and registered nine new indigenous breeds of livestock and poultry this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the newly registered breeds were found to be more disease resistant than other known indigenous breeds, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Nine new indigenous breeds of livestock and poultry has been registered on 21.06.2016, which include one breed of cattle, two breeds of goat and sheep, three breeds of pig, and one breed of chicken. Details of the newly registered breeds are as follows:—

- (i) **Badri cattle:** It is indigenous cattle available in hilly areas of Uttarakhand. Badri Cattle are small in size and black, brown, red, white or grey body colour. Hump is prominent. Udder is small. These are well adapted to the hilly terrain and climatic conditions. Average daily milk yield is about 2 KG. Estimated population is approximately 16 lakhs.
Accession Number: INDIA_CATTLE_2400_BADRI_03040.
- (ii) **Teressa goat:** It is indigenous goat breed maintained by Nicobari tribal farmers of Nicobar group of islands. These goats are generally tall, sturdy, brownish or dark tan or black or white in colour with white and black patches. Peculiar white patch/line starting from inner canthus of both eyes or from eye brows and extending up to nostrils or mouth. Large horns with flat base are present. Adult body varies from 15 to 79 KG. Estimated population is about 7,721.
Accession Number: INDIA_GOAT_3300_TERESSA_06025.
- (iii) **Kodi Adu Goat:** Kodi Adu goats are native to Thoothukudi and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu. These are tall, long, lean and leggy animals with compact body. These goats are white in colour with varying degree of reddish brown or splashes of black colour and intensity. They are reared mainly for meat. Adult body varies from 15 to 59 KG. Population of these goats is about 1,67,000.
Accession Number: INDIA_GOAT_1800_KODIADU_06026.
- (iv) **Chevaadu sheep:** Chevaadu sheep are found in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Animals are small to medium in size. Two colour variants *viz.* light brown and dark brown or tan are present. Horns are curved horizontally outward, backward with blunt conical apex having few thick ridges. Adult body varies from 18 to 39 KG. Estimated population is about 1,58,200.
Accession Number: INDIA_SHEEP_1800_CHEVAADU_14041.
- (v) **Kendrapada sheep:** Breeding tract of Kendrapada sheep comprises of six coastal districts of Odisha *viz.* Kendrapada, Jagatsingpur, Cuttack, Puri, Jajpur and Bhadrak. These sheep are mostly brown in colour. Body is covered with non-lustrous hair. Head, face, belly and legs are bare. Button type horns in few males. Adult body varies from 24 to 30 KG. Estimated population is about 1,23,000.
Accession Number: INDIA_SHEEP_1500_KENDRAPADA_14042
- (vi) **Tenyi Vo pig:** These are indigenous pigs reared in Nagaland mainly for pork production. These are pot-bellied animals with sagging back and pendulous belly touching the ground in females, straight tail ending with white switch reaching the hock joint, white stocking, white markings on

the forehead and ventral body. Tenyi Vo pigs have strong and long tapering snout, small erect ears and bright alert eyes. Adult body varies from 35 to 50 KG. Estimated population is about 60,000-70,000

Accession Number: INDIA_PIG_1400_TENYIVO_09004

- (vii) **Nicobari pig:** Nicobari pigs are indigenous pigs of Nicobar Islands and are reared by Nicoabri tribes. They are sturdy, short and fast runner. skin colours are red-brown, black, grey, brown, blackish brown and fawn. Marked bristle crest (mane) on the back extending from mid head/shoulder to base of the tail. Neck is short with very large jowl. No curling of the tail is the characteristic feature. Adult body varies from 26 to 61KG. Estimated population is about 35,000.

Accession Number: INDIA_PIG_3300_NICOBARI_09005

- (viii) **Doom pig:** Doom pigs are distributed in Dhubri, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts of Assam state. These are black in colour and have short concave snout. They are large; flat belly type. Top line is straight with long bristles extending up to thoraco-lumber area. Ears are short and erect. Adult body varies from 36 to 50 KG. Estimated population is about 3,000.

Accession Number: INDIA_PIG_0200_DOOM_09006

- (ix) **Kaunayen chicken:** Breeding tract consists of Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Bishnupur districts in the valley region. Some birds are also available in hill region of Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Ukhrul, Tamenglong districts. Kaunayen birds have elongated body with long neck and long legs. The predominant plumage color is black followed by brown (or red) with or without patches. Comb is red in colour, mainly pea type. Used for cock fighting. Estimated population is approximately 60,000-80,000.

Accession Number: INDIA_CHICKEN_1200_KAUNAYEN_12017

- (b) No such study has been carried out.

Production of foodgrains

†1930. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the position in foodgrains' production, including wheat and paddy, in each of the last five years till 2016-17 in the country, State-wise, and the States which received Krishi Karman award and other awards related to it and details of achievements thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the increase in the irrigated area in the country under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana with reference to 'a' above, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The State-wise details of production of foodgrains including the wheat and rice during 2011-12 to 2016-17 in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of the States awarded with Krishi Karman Award in different categories during 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As per the latest available Land Use Statistics (LUS), the details of the State-wise net irrigated area during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Production of Foodgrains during 2011-12 to 2016-17

| (Production in '000 tonnes) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| State | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* | 2016-17# |
| Rice | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7746.2 | 6862.4 | 6969.7 | 7233.9 | 7490.0 | 4501.8 |
| Assam | 4516.3 | 5128.5 | 4927.1 | 5222.7 | 5144.0 | 3994.0 |
| Bihar | 7162.6 | 7529.3 | 5505.8 | 6356.7 | 6488.9 | 6083.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6028.4 | 6608.8 | 6716.4 | 6322.1 | 6094.2 | 6560.3 |
| Gujarat | 1790.0 | 1541.0 | 1636.0 | 1830.9 | 1670.0 | 1824.0 |
| Haryana | 3759.0 | 3976.0 | 3998.0 | 4006.0 | 4145.0 | 4124.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 131.6 | 125.3 | 120.8 | 125.2 | 119.3 | 132.1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 544.7 | 818.1 | 610.9 | 517.2 | 416.2 | 624.3 |
| Jharkhand | 3130.6 | 3164.9 | 2810.6 | 3361.9 | 2882.1 | 3342.8 |
| Karnataka | 3955.0 | 3364.0 | 3572.6 | 3541.0 | 2702.0 | 2350.4 |
| Kerala | 569.0 | 508.3 | 509.2 | 562.1 | 558.0 | 450.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2227.3 | 2775.0 | 2844.8 | 3625.3 | 3578.8 | 3995.7 |
| Maharashtra | 2841.0 | 3057.0 | 3120.0 | 2946.0 | 2627.0 | 2795.0 |
| Odisha | 5807.0 | 7295.5 | 7613.4 | 8298.2 | 5877.9 | 6343.1 |
| Punjab | 10542.0 | 11374.0 | 11267.0 | 11107.0 | 11823.0 | 12034.0 |
| Rajasthan | 253.4 | 222.5 | 312.6 | 366.7 | 369.8 | 412.9 |

| State | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* | 2016-17# |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tamil Nadu | 7458.7 | 4049.9 | 5349.8 | 5727.8 | 7982.6 | 5063.1 |
| Telangana | 5148.8 | 4647.6 | 5755.0 | 4440.8 | 2960.0 | 1829.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14022.0 | 14416.0 | 14636.0 | 12167.9 | 12509.0 | 13168.7 |
| Uttarakhand | 594.0 | 579.8 | 578.6 | 603.7 | 630.0 | 587.5 |
| West Bengal | 14605.8 | 15023.7 | 15370.7 | 14677.2 | 15748.9 | 11832.7 |
| Others | 2467.7 | 2173.9 | 2420.5 | 2441.7 | 2500.3 | 1831.0 |
| ALL INDIA | 105301.0 | 105241.4 | 106645.5 | 105482.1 | 104316.8 | 93880.2 |
| State | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* | |
| Wheat | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | NA | 1.0 | 4.0 | NA | | NA |
| Assam | 60.3 | 44.2 | 40.4 | 28.8 | | 35.0 |
| Bihar | 4725.0 | 5357.2 | 4738.0 | 3987.0 | | 4753.2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 133.1 | 141.3 | 134.0 | 135.3 | | 137.4 |
| Gujarat | 4072.0 | 2944.0 | 4694.0 | 3059.0 | | 2484.0 |
| Haryana | 12685.7 | 11117.0 | 11800.0 | 10354.0 | | 11352.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 595.8 | 608.6 | 670.7 | 646.5 | | 679.1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 500.3 | 462.4 | 601.9 | 314.3 | | 497.4 |
| Jharkhand | 302.6 | 319.5 | 370.4 | 330.4 | | 274.1 |
| Karnataka | 193.0 | 179.0 | 210.0 | 261.0 | | 173.0 |
| Kerala | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA |
| Madhya Pradesh | 11538.5 | 13133.4 | 12937.0 | 17103.9 | | 17688.7 |
| Maharashtra | 1313.0 | 1181.0 | 1602.0 | 1308.0 | | 758.0 |
| Odisha | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | | 0.6 |
| Punjab | 17280.1 | 16591.0 | 17620.0 | 15050.0 | | 16081.0 |
| Rajasthan | 9319.6 | 9275.5 | 8663.2 | 9823.9 | | 9871.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA |
| Telangana | 11.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | | 5.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30292.6 | 30301.9 | 29890.9 | 22417.4 | | 26874.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 878.0 | 858.2 | 842.4 | 654.2 | | 761.0 |
| West Bengal | 872.9 | 895.9 | 927.8 | 939.3 | | 960.0 |
| Others | 106.1 | 84.4 | 101.9 | 106.1 | | 116.4 |
| ALL INDIA | 94882.1 | 93506.5 | 95849.8 | 86526.6 | | 93500.8 |

| State | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* | 2016-17# |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Foodgrains | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 10868.1 | 10429.8 | 10522.3 | 10494.1 | 10572.2 | 5122.8 |
| Assam | 4663.3 | 5280.6 | 5096.8 | 5458.8 | 5352.0 | 4116.0 |
| Bihar | 14047.2 | 15939.6 | 12905.8 | 13208.6 | 14097.3 | 6827.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6870.5 | 7643.6 | 7598.0 | 7463.1 | 6958.7 | 6906.2 |
| Gujarat | 8874.3 | 7056.2 | 9179.6 | 7109.3 | 6233.4 | 3225.3 |
| Haryana | 17958.7 | 16226.4 | 16974.1 | 15235.1 | 16382.1 | 5218.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1510.3 | 1480.7 | 1528.4 | 1432.0 | 1537.3 | 804.4 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1586.3 | 1831.9 | 1777.9 | 1220.3 | 1423.0 | 1106.1 |
| Jharkhand | 4175.3 | 4557.5 | 4285.7 | 4777.0 | 4087.9 | 4237.4 |
| Karnataka | 12095.1 | 10863.3 | 12208.9 | 12138.0 | 9969.0 | 8821.9 |
| Kerala | 572.1 | 511.8 | 512.0 | 563.8 | 560.1 | 450.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 20394.8 | 23690.4 | 22978.0 | 28687.0 | 30213.1 | 9824.7 |
| Maharashtra | 12544.0 | 10973.3 | 13846.2 | 11311.9 | 8066.6 | 8406.3 |
| Odisha | 6412.3 | 8008.8 | 8359.4 | 8980.5 | 6590.0 | 7020.2 |
| Punjab | 28389.1 | 28543.0 | 29480.4 | 26698.0 | 28407.8 | 12596.3 |
| Rajasthan | 19469.7 | 18367.7 | 17899.6 | 19621.9 | 18100.9 | 7737.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10151.8 | 5592.8 | 8783.2 | 9623.7 | 11941.4 | 6607.1 |
| Telangana | 7495.0 | 8232.7 | 9142.9 | 7114.8 | 5025.0 | 3585.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50283.6 | 50745.4 | 50027.5 | 39594.0 | 44011.0 | 17022.5 |
| Uttarakhand | 1852.0 | 1827.7 | 1776.5 | 1626.0 | 1725.0 | 904.8 |
| West Bengal | 15985.7 | 16546.5 | 17078.9 | 16531.8 | 17776.1 | 12033.7 |
| Others | 3086.7 | 2784.9 | 3083.2 | 3133.4 | 3178.2 | 2453.1 |
| ALL INDIA | 259286.0 | 257134.6 | 265045.2 | 252022.9 | 252224.1 | 135027.5 |

* As per 4th Advance Estimates.

As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

NA: Not Available.

Statement-II

*Details of States awarded with Krishi Karman Awards
since 2010-11 to 2014-15*

| Category/ Crop | States Awarded for the year | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
| Foodgrains: | | | | | |
| Category-I | Punjab and Uttar Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh | Punjab | Madhya Pradesh |
| Category-II | Odisha and Assam | Tamil Nadu | Odisha | Odisha | Odisha |
| Category-III | Tripura | Manipur and Nagaland | Manipur | Meghalaya | Meghalaya |
| Rice | Chhattisgarh | Bihar | Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh | Haryana |
| Wheat | Haryana | Haryana | Bihar | Madhya Pradesh | Rajasthan |
| Commendation Awards: | | | | | |
| Foodgrains | — | Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand | Category-I: Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Category-III: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura | Category-III: Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland | Category-II Himachal Pradesh Category-III Arunachal Pradesh and Goa |
| Rice | — | — | Maharashtra | — | |
| Wheat | — | Himachal Pradesh | — | — | |

Category-I: States with Production of foodgrain more than 10 million tonnes.

Category-II: States with Production of foodgrain between 1-10 million tonnes

Category-III: States with Production of foodgrain less than 1 million tonnes.

Statement-III*Details of State-wise Net Irrigated Area*

('000 Hectare)

| States/UTs | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 4214 | 5034 | 5090 | 4575 | 3014 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 56 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Assam | 197 | 162 | 161 | 321 | 303 |
| Bihar | 3064 | 3030 | 3052 | 3053 | 2933 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1323 | 1356 | 1415 | 1449 | 1462 |
| Goa | 29 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 38 |
| Gujarat | 4233 | 4233 | 4233 | 4233 | 4233 |
| Haryana | 3069 | 2887 | 3073 | 3102 | 2931 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 106 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 317 | 321 | 319 | 325 | 323 |
| Jharkhand | 102 | 125 | 153 | 210 | 217 |
| Karnataka | 3390 | 3490 | 3440 | 3421 | 3556 |
| Kerala | 386 | 415 | 409 | 396 | 397 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6892 | 7140 | 7887 | 8550 | 9455 |
| Maharashtra | 3254 | 3256 | 3252 | 3244 | 3248 |
| Manipur | 52 | 73 | 69 | 49 | 69 |
| Meghalaya | 62 | 63 | 65 | 65 | 68 |
| Mizoram | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Nagaland | 73 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 91 |
| Odisha | 1368 | 1284 | 1259 | 1248 | 1245 |
| Punjab | 4073 | 4070 | 4086 | 4115 | 4143 |
| Rajasthan | 5850 | 6661 | 7122 | 7499 | 7650 |
| Sikkim | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2864 | 2912 | 2964 | 2643 | 2679 |
| Telangana | | | | | 2289 |
| Tripura | 60 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Uttarakhand | 338 | 336 | 339 | 338 | 328 |

| States/UTs | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 13383 | 13440 | 13809 | 13929 | 14027 |
| West Bengal | 3112 | 2955 | 3078 | 3082 | 3099 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandigarh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Daman and Diu | | | | | |
| Delhi | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| All India | 61936 | 63659 | 65697 | 66266 | 68100 |

Protection of indigenous livestock

1931. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to satate:

(a) the population of milch cattle in various States of the country, during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented by Government for development of animal husbandry, including promotion of breeding of milch cattle in various States; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government to various States for these schemes during the last three years and the steps taken for conservation and protection of indigenous livestock and to increase milk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Livestock Census is conducted once in five years. The population of milch cattle in various States in the country according to the 18th Livestock Census-2007 and 19th Livestock Census-2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing following schemes for the development of Animal Husbandry in various States including promotion of breeding of milch cattle:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD).

(ii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (Part of NPBBDD)

(iii) Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre.

(c) The details of funds allocated by the Government to various States under these schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

The following steps have been taken for conservation and protection of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes and to increase the milk production in the country.

- Rashtriya Gokul Mission is a new initiative as a part of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development exclusively for the development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds including indigenous breeds of cattle.
- National Dairy Plan-I a world Bank assisted project being implemented in 18 major dairy States covering development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes namely (i) Gir, (ii) Kankrej (iii) Tharparkar (iv) Sahiwal (v) Rathi and (vi) Hariana cattle breeds and (i) Murrah (ii) Mehsana (iii) Pandharpuri (iv) Jaffarabadi (v) Banni and (vi) Nili Ravi buffalo breeds.
- Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (ii) Central Herd Registration Scheme and (iii) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute. These organizations are also undertaking development and conservation of indigenous breeds namely (i) Tharparkar (ii) Red Sindhi (iii) Gir (iv) Kankrej (v) Ongole (vi) Hariana and (vii) Rathi breed of Cattle and (i) Surti (ii) Murrah (iii) Mehsana and (iv) Jaffarabadi breeds of buffaloes.

In order to improve productivity and enhance milk production thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers, a new Scheme namely National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP) has also been initiated.

Statement-I

The population of Milch Cattle during 2007 and 2012 (in Thousands)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Milch Cattle | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3060.93 | 3081.66 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 95.86 | 112.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 3. | Assam | 2685.77 | 3072.77 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3826.34 | 4521.23 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2418.36 | 2586.77 |
| 6. | Goa | 24.39 | 23.11 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2528.53 | 3740.20 |
| 8. | Haryana | 607.56 | 754.60 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 869.19 | 893.19 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1269.52 | 1146.87 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 2213.92 | 2190.73 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3914.80 | 3932.77 |
| 13. | Kerala | 792.96 | 636.79 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 6199.78 | 6313.41 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4906.53 | 5090.82 |
| 16. | Manipur | 97.89 | 79.18 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 293.18 | 278.59 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 12.75 | 12.65 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 138.88 | 66.29 |
| 20. | Odisha | 2709.69 | 3083.34 |
| 21. | Punjab | 849.56 | 1236.89 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 5027.83 | 5867.43 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 42.28 | 54.83 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 4311.90 | 3996.96 |
| 25. | Tripura | 276.52 | 272.58 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 6327.73 | 8254.74 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 761.75 | 751.54 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 6059.11 | 5387.5 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 15.29 | 16.18 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 3.61 | 5.41 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11.31 | 7.84 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.84 | 0.66 |
| 33. | Delhi | 52.95 | 42.18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 1.54 | 1.34 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 40.36 | 30.41 |
| All India | | 62449.41 | 67543.81 |

Note: 1. Milch animals include animals in milk and dry.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures.

Source: 18th and 19th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, M/O Agriculture.

Statement-II

*Details of fund released under National Programme for Bovine
Breeding component of National Project for Bovine
Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD)*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding | National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Rashtriya Gokul Mission | | | Total |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1411.53 | 600.00 | | | 2011.53 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 438.38 | | 264.50 | | 702.88 |
| 3. | Assam | 875.10 | 200.00 | | | 1075.10 |
| 4. | Bihar | | | 750.00 | | 750.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 1080.00 | | | 1080 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 500.00 | | 873.22 | | 1373.22 |
| 8. | Haryana | | 469.20 | | 1500.00 | 1969.20 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 941.00 | 571.00 | | | 1512.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 500.00 | | 175.00 | | 675.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | | 500.00 | | 1000.00 | 1500.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 808.26 | | 1160.00 | | 1968.26 |
| 13. | Kerala | 469.85 | 1000.00 | 500.00 | 1000.00 | 2969.85 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1728.00 | 2400.40 | 1981.50 | 700.00 | 6809.90 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | | 100.00 | | 1500.00 | 1600.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 424.00 | 650.00 | 534.02 | 320.82 | 1928.84 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 17. | Meghalaya | | | | | 0.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 206.32 | 250.00 | 177.95 | | 634.27 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 451.10 | 648.30 | 475.10 | 231.91 | 1806.41 |
| 20. | Odisha | 700.00 | 1106.00 | | 1500.00 | 3306.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | | | 600.00 | | 600.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | | 500.00 | | | 500.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 149.40 | 500.00 | | | 649.40 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1000.00 | 2376.40 | | 850.00 | 4226.40 |
| 25. | Telangana | 55.70 | 500.00 | | | 555.70 |
| 26. | Tripura | | 551.00 | | | 551.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 200.00 | | 2200.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | | 500.00 | | 610.00 | 1110.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1171.36 | 400.00 | 485.28 | | 2056.64 |
| TOTAL | | 12830.00 | 15902.30 | 8176.57 | 9212.73 | 46121.60 |

* National Programme for Bovine Breeding initiated as a component of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development during February, 2014 for genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis. Funds also includes funds released under Rashtriya Goukul/Mission.

Statement-III

*Details of State-wise and Year-wise funds released for establishment
of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres (Indigenous Breeds)* 2014-15 |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2500.00 |
| 2 | Madhya Pradesh | 2500.00 |
| TOTAL | | 5000.00 |

* Scheme envisages establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres, one in Northern region and another in Southern region of India.

Development of drought resistant crops

1932. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has recently developed and released certain new drought resistant varieties of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to publicize these varieties among farmers; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to leverage opportunities from Frontier sciences like bio-technologies and synthetic biology to develop climate resilient solution for farm sector and free it from clutches of weather vagaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has been undertaking extensive research to develop drought resistant/tolerant varieties of crops. The concerted efforts have led to development of 19 such varieties comprising rice (2), wheat (4), pearl millet (3), maize (2), chickpea (4), pea (1), lentil (1), pigeonpea (1) and karan rai (1) during 2005-2016. These varieties are/were publicized through print and electronic media as well as organizing trainings for farmers, development personnel, Kisan Mela, Kisan Gosthi and scientist-farmer interactions. ICAR-IARI also provided 5754 quintals of breeder seeds of cereals, pulses and oilseed crops during 2015-16 to the indenters like public as well as private sector Organizations to produce foundation, certified and Truthfully Labeled (TL) seeds, for making quality seed available to the farmers at affordable prices.

(c) Interventions have also been made through frontier sciences like bio-technologies and synthetic biology to develop biotic and abiotic stress tolerant and climate resilient varieties/lines. Till date, 8 varieties of rice and one of pearl millet have been developed using Marker Assisted Selection (MAS). Genetically Modified (GM) sorghum, brinjal, banana, tomato and castor possessing disease and insect resistance have been developed and ready for biosafety examination. Bt cotton is the only GM crop approved for cultivation in India subsequent to extensive evaluation and regulatory process in 2002.

Decrease in production of foodgrains

1933. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the decreasing foodgrain production and rising population in the country;

(b) whether Government plans to launch a second green revolution, especially in eastern India; 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) The details of rice, wheat and total foodgrains production in the country is given below:—

(Million Tonnes)

| Crop | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Rice | 106.65 | 105.48 | 104.32 |
| Wheat | 95.85 | 86.53 | 93.50 |
| Total Food Grains | 265.04 | 252.02 | 252.22 |

* 4th advance estimates.

The total foodgrains production came down to 252.02 and 252.22 million tonnes in 2014-15 and 2015-2016, respectively. The decline in the foodgrains production is due to continuous drought in kharif seasons of two years and moisture stress at sowing time as well as hailstorm and unseasonal rains at maturity stage of rabi food grains crops. However, the availability of rice and wheat was sufficient to meet the demand of growing population of the country in both years. The production of kharif foodgrains in 2016-17 is expected about 135.03 million tonnes (as per first advance estimates) *i.e.* higher than all previous kharif seasons.

(b) and (c) Government of India has been implementing the programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a Sub-Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in seven Eastern States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh from 2010-2011 to address the constraints limiting the productivity of rice based cropping systems.

Under this scheme, various activities like cluster demonstrations of improved package of practices, production and distribution of hybrids/high yielding varieties seed of rice and wheat, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pests Management (IPM), assets building, site specific activities, post harvest and marketing support and cropping system based trainings are being undertaken to increase production and productivity of rice and wheat in Eastern region of the country.

Extending support to farmers in case of crop failure

1934. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is willing to stand as guarantor for the loan taken by farmers for agricultural purposes in order to ensure that they do not commit suicide in case of crop failure for which they had availed the loan; and

(b) whether Government would consider, as a second option, to go for the insurance cover up, purchase the crop of the farmer in advance and claim compensation from the insurance company, in case the crop fails so that the life of the farmer is protected in any eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit. However, borrowing from non-institutional sources is the major reason for debt-related farmers' distress which is one of the reported reasons for farmers' suicide in the country. In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on private money lenders for meeting their credit needs and for providing relief to the indebted farmers, Government has already taken several measures which include the following:

- Financial Institutions (Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) have been directed to provide short term crop loans and medium/long term loan to farmers for various agricultural activities. Short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, get the benefit of interest subvention of 3%. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.
- The limit of collateral free farm loan has been increased from ₹ 50000 to ₹ 100000.
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and to draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card (Rupay KCC-RKCC).
- Reserve Bank of India has allowed State Level Bankers' Committee/District Level Consultative Committees/Banks to take a view on rescheduling of loans if the crop loss is 33% or more. Banks have been advised to allow maximum period of repayment of upto 2 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year) if the crop loss is between 33% and 50%. If the crop loss is 50% or more, the restructured period for repayment is extended to a maximum of 5 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year).
- To provide financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, Government has been implementing crop insurance schemes since 1985. These schemes have been reviewed from time to time to bring improvements/modifications. Government has recently reviewed

the erstwhile crop insurance schemes in consultation with various stakeholders including States/UTs and a new scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 season along with pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) and the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Under the PMFBY, a uniform maximum premium of only 2% will be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the maximum premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities.

PMFBY provides comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks *viz.* Drought, flood, pest and diseases etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to hailstorm, landslide and inundation. Further, immediate relief is also provided to insured farmers in case of adverse seasonal conditions during the crop season due to which expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of the Threshold Yield in the concerned insurance unit.

The criteria for providing benefits under the scheme is same for all categories and admissible compensation/claim is determined based on the shortfall in actual yield as assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) *vis-a-vis* threshold yield. Threshold yield being average yield of past seven years (excluding a maximum two calamity year(s) as notified by State Government/Union Territory) multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

The compensation/claim amount is arrived thereafter as per the formula below:—

$$\frac{(\text{Actual Yield} - \text{Threshold Yield}) \times \text{Sum Insured}}{\text{Threshold Yield}}$$

Preparation of a comprehensive food policy

†1935. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to prepare a comprehensive food policy keeping in view the instability in production of foodgrains due to lack of irrigation facilities in the country, so that dependence on monsoon may be reduced; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date 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) There is no instability in production of foodgrains. The production of foodgrains increased from 217.28 to 252.22 million tonnes during last decade (2006-07 to 2015-16). In order to ensure food security in the country, various crops development programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) etc. are being implemented to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains.

Besides, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been implemented from July, 2015 to create irrigation sources and improve efficiency of water use to bring more area under irrigation. Government also declares Minimum Support Prices for various crops including foodgrains to ensure better prices to farmers.

However, there is no proposal under consideration to prepare a comprehensive food policy.

Agriculture becoming non-profitable

1936. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the future of agriculture in our country is bleak since it has become non-profitable for our agriculturists with the escalation of cost of irrigation, fertilizer and seeds on the one hand and the absence of remunerative prices for the produce on the other; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the major agricultural produce on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers various important factors that include cost of cultivation, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. Cost of production includes all paid out cost such as cost on irrigation, fertilizer, seeds etc. including family labour.

The Government offers to procure the crops at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

Government has increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of all kharif and rabi crops for 2016-17 season which give returns of 40.7% for Paddy, 103.9% for Wheat, 55.8% for Tur, 28.5% for Moong, 39.5% for Urad, 78.5% for Gram, 25.2% for Groundnut, 97.8% for Rapeseed/Mustard, 44.0% for Cotton etc. over all India weighted average cost of production as estimated by CACP *i.e.* all paid out costs including family labour (A2+FL).

Government has taken several initiatives to increase agricultural production and productivity which, *inter alia*, include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card etc.

Compensation to fishermen for damaged boats and equipments

1937. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government will consider raising compensation to fishermen, whose boat and other fishing equipments are damaged due to natural calamities, from an amount of less than ₹ 1 lakh to 50 per cent of their cost, as fishing unit at present costs about ₹ 3.5 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Role of co-operatives in collection of milk from producers

1938. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any major programme to encourage co-operative involvement in collection of milk directly from the producers on the lines of success story of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme(s) which Government has launched along with the thrust areas identified for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government has also planned to extend financial assistance to the milk producers to encourage them to avail benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following schemes to encourage co-operative involvement in collection of milk directly from the producers;

(i) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I): The Government of India has approved National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) with an outlay of ₹ 2,242 crore for implementation during 2011-12 to 2018-19 as a Central Sector Scheme in 18 major milk producing States. The Scheme is implemented through National Dairy Development Board and the objectives of the National Dairy Plan, Phase I are:-

1. To help increase the productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
2. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk-processing sector.

(ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) under the Central Sector Scheme “National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development” (NPBBDD): The National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) approved during 2013-14 with the budget provision of ₹ 600 crore for implementation during 12th Plan. The objective of the scheme is to create dairy infrastructure for improved procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products.

(iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS): “Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)” is implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) across the country with an aim to generate self employment opportunities in the dairy sector, covering activities such as enhancement of milk production, procurement, preservation, transportation, processing and marketing of milk by providing back ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost to the General Category and @ 33.33% of the project cost to SC/ ST category farmers/beneficiaries for bankable projects through NABARD subject to the norms of the scheme.

(c) The milk producers are already availing financial benefits under the above mentioned schemes.

Educating farmers regarding benefits of technological innovations

1939. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken substantial steps to apprise the benefits of technological innovations and research done by various agricultural research institutions in the country to farmers for various crops in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the role of Kisan Channel of Doordarshan in educating the farmers on necessity of adoption of technological innovations and research in agriculture horticulture and floriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of institutional mechanisms are in place to make farmers aware of the benefits of technological innovations and researches done by the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Agricultural Universities and Research Institutions in the country. These mechanisms include frontline extension education programmes of the Directorates of Extension of the Agricultural Universities (AUs); Agricultural Technology Information Centers (44); and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (657). Besides, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has set up Agricultural Technology Management Agencies in 652 districts for strengthening the mechanism for technology dissemination to farmers. In addition, the DAC&FW has developed a number of portals and websites for the benefit of farmers. These portals include (i) Farmers' portal (www.farmer.gov.in); (ii) mKisan (www.mkisan.gov.in); (iii) Crop Insurance Portal (www.agri-insurance.gov.in); and Mobile Apps namely Kisan Suvidha and Agrimarket. Moreover, the farm information is also being provided to farmers by Kisan Call Centers (KCCs) through Toll free Telephone lines (1800-180-1551).

(b) The Kisan Channel of Doordarshan is dedicated to agriculture and related sectors, which disseminates real-time information to farmers for adoption of new farming techniques, good agricultural practices, market rates of different farm commodities, weather advisories etc. In addition, channel is actively playing the role for the benefit of farmers by telecasting various success stories of farmers innovations in agriculture, horticulture, livestock and other allied sectors. The channel also informs about sources and availability of quality seeds, planting materials and other technology inputs. The DAC&FW is also providing support for broadcast of agriculture related programmes for educating farmers through 180 narrow casting centres, 18 regional centres, one National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM Radio Stations.

Promoting the horticulture sector

1940. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to announce any special package/scheme to promote Horticulture sector in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No proposal to announce any special package/scheme to promote Horticulture sector in the country is under consideration of this Ministry.

- (b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

Steps to tackle drought

1941. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in drought affected areas; and
- (b) the assistance provided to all drought affected States to tackle the situation during the last two years, State-wise?

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 including drought. 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.

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), has prepared detailed crop Contingency Plans for 614 districts in the country. States have been advised for preparing/ updating/fine-tuning Contingency Plans for each district in consultation with CRIDA and the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and to prepare location specific remedial measures based on these contingency plans in the event of late arrival of Monsoon/long dry

spells/scanty rainfall/drought conditions e.g. tying up availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro Irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. For 2016-17, funds allocated to PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop is ₹ 2340 crores and 8 lakh hectare area has been targeted under micro irrigation. So far, an amount of ₹ 1281.55 crores has been released to States for implementation of micro-irrigation activities and drought proofing, water harvesting and ground water replenishment and development measures in complementation and supplementation Watershed and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

The details about Assistance approved from NDRF during the last two years to the drought affected States is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Drought

| (₹ in crores) | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Sl. No. | Name of State | Calamity | Assistance approved by Government of India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| During 2014-2015 | | | |
| 1. | Haryana | Drought | 168.87 |
| 2. | Karnataka | Drought | 200.85 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | Drought | 777.34 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | Drought | 1962.99 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | Drought | 237.51 |
| TOTAL | | | 3347.56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| During 2015-2016 | | | |
| 1. | Karnataka | Drought | 1540.20 |
| | | Drought-R | 723.23 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | Drought | 1276.25 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | Drought | 2032.68 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | Drought-K | 3049.36 |
| | | Drought-K | 589.47 |
| | | (Supplementary) | 679.54 |
| | | Drought-R | |
| 5. | Odisha | Drought | 815.00 |
| 6. | Telangana | Drought | 791.21 |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | Drought | 1304.52 |
| | | Drought-R | 622.76 |
| 8. | Andhra Pradesh | Drought | 433.77 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | Drought | 336.94 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | Drought | 1193.41 |
| 11. | Uttarakhand | Drought-R | # |
| TOTAL | | | 15388.34 |

R: Rabi

K. Kharif

Under process/finalization.

Effectiveness of PMFBY

1942. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) as on date along with the total number of farmers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of insured farmers provided insurance claims as on date after damage of crops due to floods this year, State-wise;

(c) whether insurance scheme has failed to check farmers' suicide as country has witnessed unprecedented rise in suicide by farmers, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh measures Government would take to check suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) State-wise details of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during Kharif 2016 season *vis-à-vis* total number of operational land holdings in these States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Admissible claims in respect of crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks including flood for Kharif 2016 season under PMFBY are to be settled as per the time frame provided in the Scheme, according to which cut-off date for receipt of yield data is within one month from final harvest. Thereafter, the claims are to be processed, approved and settled by the concerned insurance companies within three weeks from receipt of yield data.

(c) and (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and disseminates information on suicides. As per NCRB Report 2014, the reasons for suicide by farmers are manifold, which *inter alia* include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons. There is no study available regarding effect of crop insurance on suicides by farmers. The provisions of PMFBY provide a comprehensive risk mitigation mechanism for the farmers. In addition, the Government is also implementing Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07 to provide relief to farmers thereby reducing the debt burden of farmers. The budget allocation/release under the scheme has been substantially increased over the years.

Statement

State-wise details of farmers covered under PMFBY and WBCIS (combined)
during Kharif 2016 vis-à-vis Number of Operational Holdings*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | No. Operational Holdings (in lakhs)** | No. of Farmers Insured (Lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Assam | 1.09 | 0.51 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 131.75 | 15.09 |
| 3. | Bihar | 161.91 | 14.49 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 37.46 | 13.26 |
| 5. | Goa | 0.78 | 0.007 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 48.86 | 11.91 |
| 7. | Haryana | 16.17 | 6.96 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 9.61 | 0.97 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 27.09 | 8.49 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 78.32 | 10.59 |
| 11 | Kerala | 68.31 | 0.22 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 88.72 | 36.54 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 136.99 | 66.79 |
| 14 | Manipur | 1.51 | Data not available |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 2.10 | 0.0006 |
| 16 | Odisha | 46.67 | 17.59 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 68.88 | 53.05 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 81.18 | 0.13 |
| 19 | Telangana | - | 6.55 |
| 20 | Tripura | 5.78 | 0.02 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 233.25 | 30.04 |
| 22 | Uttarakhand | 9.13 | 1.28 |
| 23 | West Bengal | 71.23 | 32.40 |
| TOTAL | | 1326.28 | 326.89 |

* Provisional.

** As per Agri-Census 2010-11.

Setting up of national agricultural market

†1943. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of establishing a National Agricultural Market had been formulated through Agri Tech Infrastructure Fund constituted in 2015 to encourage State Governments for online purchase and decentralized purchase through transparent mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the total amount allocated under this scheme and the details of the expenditure incurred, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of regulated markets planned to be connected this year in the country, including Maharashtra?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) To take the agri-marketing reform agenda forward and with the objectives to benefit farmers and provide quality produce at reduced cost to consumers, the Government has approved National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme through Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund on 01.07.2015 with a budget of ₹ 200 crore. Under the Scheme, a pan India electronic trading portal (e-NAM) is being deployed in selected regulated wholesale markets in States across the country and 585 markets are proposed to be integrated with e-NAM by March, 2018.

e-NAM is reformed linked scheme and States are required to carry out pre-requisite reforms to enable (i) A single licence to be valid across the State, (ii) Single point levy of market fee, and (iii) Provision for electronic auction as a mode of price discovery. So far, 250 markets across 10 States have been integrated with e-NAM.

The e-NAM Scheme is demand driven and release of funds to a State depends on their eligibility in terms of pre-requisite reforms, Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the proposal and availability of funds. The fund released to States so far is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per road-map to integrate mandis with e-NAM portal, 400 mandis are to be integrated with e-NAM portal by March, 2017 and rest 185 markets are to be integrated by March, 2018.

Statement

The details of fund released to States under National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) up to 25.11.2016

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Release Status (₹ in crores) |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 12.00 |
| 2. | Telangana | 12.165 |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 5.70 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 7.50 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1.50 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 7.50 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | 3.00 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 9.90 |
| 9. | Haryana | 9.30 |

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Release Status (₹ in crores) |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 10. | Maharashtra | 4.50 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 5.70 |
| TOTAL | | 78.765 |

Criteria for providing benefits under PMFBY

†1944. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criteria for getting benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) the salient features of this scheme;

(c) the number of farmers benefitted by the scheme since its inception till date, State-wise and district-wise; and

(d) whether there are different criteria for providing benefits to farmers belonging to different categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) introduced from Kharif 2016 season provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks *viz.* Drought, flood, pest and diseases etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to hailstorm, landslide and inundation. Further, immediate relief is also provided to insured farmers in case of adverse seasonal conditions during the crop season due to which expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of the Threshold Yield in the concerned insurance unit. Salient features of the scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The scheme is available for all eligible famers irrespective of their categories and size of holdings. However, it is compulsory for the farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operational Loans (SAO) loanee/Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) from Rural Financial Institutions for notified crops in notified areas. The scheme is voluntary for other farmers. The criteria for providing benefits under the scheme is same for all categories and admissible compensation/claim is determined based on the shortfall in actual yield as assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) *vis-a-vis* threshold yield. Threshold yield being average yield of past seven years (excluding a maximum

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

two calamity year(s) as notified by State Government/Union Territory) multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

The compensation/claim amount is arrived thereafter as per the formula below:

$$\frac{(\text{Actual Yield} - \text{Threshold Yield}) \times \text{Sum Insured}}{\text{Threshold Yield}}$$

The number of beneficiaries is known only after calculation of claims for the season under the scheme. Claims of Kharif 2016 season are processed as per provisions of the scheme.

Statement

Salient Features of PMFBY

- (i) Provide comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss on account of non-preventable natural risks, thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.
- (ii) Increase the risk coverage of Crop cycle – pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.
- (iii) Area approach for settlement of claims for widespread damage. Notified Insurance unit has been reduced to Village/Village Panchayat for major crops.
- (iv) Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Commercial/horticultural crops respectively.
- (v) The difference between premium and the rate of Insurance charges payable by farmers shall be provided as subsidy and shared equally by the Centre and State.
- (vi) Uniform seasonality discipline and Sum Insured for both loanee and non-loanee farmers.
- (vii) Removal of the provision of capping on premium and reduction of sum insured to facilitate farmers to get claim against full sum insured without any reduction.
- (viii) Inundation has been incorporated as a localized calamity in addition to hailstorm and landslide for individual farm level assessment.
- (ix) Provision of individual farm level assessment for Post harvest losses against the cyclonic and unseasonal rains for the crops kept in the field for drying upto a period of 14 days, throughout the country.

- (x) Provision of claims upto 25% of sum insured for prevented sowing.
- (xi) “On-Account payment” upto 25% of sum insured for mid season adversity, if the crop damage is reported more than 50% in the insurance unit. Remaining claims based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data.
- (xii) For more effective implementation, a cluster approach will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company through bidding for a longer duration upto 3 years.
- (xiii) Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.
- (xiv) Crop Insurance Portal has been launched. This will be used extensively for ensuring better administration, co-ordination, transparency and dissemination of information.
- (xv) Focused attention on increasing awareness about the schemes among all stakeholders and appropriate provisioning of resources for the same.
- (xvi) The claim amount will be credited electronically to the individual farmer’s Bank Account.
- (xvii) Adequate publicity in all the villages of the notified districts/areas.
- (xviii) Premium rates under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) have also been reduced and brought at par with new scheme. Further, capping on Actuarial premium and reduction in sum insured has been removed in this scheme also.
- (xix) In addition, a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 45 districts of the country from Kharif 2016 season to cover the other assets/activities like machinery, life, accident, house and student-safety for farmers alongwith their notified crops (under PMFBY/Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme-WBCIS).

Protection to Indian Varieties of Brassica Juncea

1945. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to protect Indian germplasm/native non-transgenic varieties of Brassica Juncea cultivated by Indian farmers and maintained within our National Agriculture Research System (NARS) from contamination from GM mustard; and

(b) 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) and (b) *Brassica Juncea* is an often cross-pollinated crop in which 15-30% cross-pollination occurs within the same species. However, chances of cross-pollination of *Brassica juncea* with other *Brassica* species such as *Brassica rapa* var. Toria, Brown Sarson and Yellow Sarson and *Brassica nigra* is negligible. So, there is no risks of contamination of other *Brassica* species. The genetic purity of non-transgenic native varieties/germplasm is maintained through proper isolation in case of seed production and selfing in case of germplasm. Similar practice will be followed to prevent out-crossing of transgenic mustard with other non-transgenic varieties/germplasm and land-races to avoid contamination from GM mustard.

Fodder for animals

1946. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fodder, which was previously available abundantly, is costlier than grains like rice and wheat today;

(b) whether due to utilization of land, encroachment on Government and public land and reservation of forest, there is fodder scarcity;

(c) whether it is a costly affair for communities like Gawali, Shepherds and farmers to rear domestic animals;

(d) whether there is any scheme of Government to provide free fodder for animals; and

(e) if not, whether Government would like to introduce such a scheme in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) It is not true.

(d) and (e) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Government of India has already taken necessary steps to increase fodder production in various parts of the country by providing financial assistance to the farmers/Co-operatives through the States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development under the following components.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Components |
|---------|--|
| 1. | Fodder Production from Non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable land |
| 2. | Fodder Production from Forest land |
| 3. | Fodder Seed Procurement/Production and Distribution |
| 4. | Introduction of Hand Driven Chaff-Cutter |
| 5. | Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter |
| 6. | Distribution of low capacity, tractor mountable Fodder Block Making Units, hay baling machines/reapers/forage harvesters |
| 7. | Establishment of Silage making Units |
| 8. | Establishment of by-pass Protein Production Units |
| 9. | Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelletting/Feed Manufacturing Unit |
| 10. | Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories |

Assistance for dairy farming

†1947. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring in any incentive scheme to make dairy farming a meaningful and lucrative occupation;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide special assistance, especially to backward and disaster affected States like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha etc.; 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 following Dairy Development Schemes across the country, to boost up dairy farming:

1. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I)
3. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the schemes indicated in (a) above cover the States namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha etc.

Central Agricultural University in Jharkhand

1948. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop Central Agricultural University in any State of the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have one in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Government has established three Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) by an act of Parliament.

1. CAU, Imphal in 1993.
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University (RLBCAU), Jhansi in 2014.
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University (Dr. RPCAU), Pusa, Bihar in 2016.

(b) There is no such proposal to have Central Agricultural University in Jharkhand.

Sowing of Paddy and wheat crops

1949. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sowing of crop of paddy and wheat have increased during the current Rabi season, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how much per centage of the crop sowing has increased or decreased compared to the previous year's crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The sowing of wheat and paddy is in progress. The sowing of wheat and paddy during the current Rabi season in the country as on 29.11.2016 and the per centage increased or decreased of crop sowing as compared to previous year's are given below:

(Area: In lakh hectare)

| Sl. No. | Crops | Area Sown | | Difference of 2016-17 over 2015-16 | %(+)/(-) |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | | 2016-2017 | 2015-2016 | | |
| 1. | Wheat | 168.06 | 149.86 | 18.21 | 12.15 |
| 2. | Paddy | 13.31 | 14.80 | -1.49 | -10.07 |

Groundnut and soyabean production in Gujarat

1950. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers of Gujarat have grown bumper crops of groundnut and soyabean, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of groundnut and soyabean have nosedived in the State, adversely affecting the growers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures Government proposes to take to protect the growers of groundnut and soyabean in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As per the First Advance Estimates 2016-17 (Kharif only), the production of Groundnut and Soyabean in the State of Gujarat has been estimated at 3001.5 and 98.0 thousand tones respectively as against Kharif production of 2241.4 and 54.0 thousand tones in 2015-16 (as per Fourth Advance Estimates) respectively.

(b) Government of Gujarat has informed that a good quality produce (Fair Average Quality) has remunerative price in the case of groundnut and there has been no problem in soyabean due to fall in prices in the State.

(c) Government has increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ground nut from ₹ 4030/- per quintal for 2015-16 to ₹ 4220/- per quintal (including a bonus of ₹ 100/- per quintal) for 2016-17. Similarly the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of soyabean has also been increased from ₹ 2600/- per quintal for 2015-16 to ₹ 2775/- per quintal (including a bonus of ₹ 100/- per quintal) for 2016-17.

Further, Government of Gujarat has opened 100 procurement centres in the State for procurement of groundnut under MSP. By 28.11.2016, State Government has procured 232.20 thousand tones of groundnut at MSP.

Burning of crop residues

†1951. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that paddy straw/stubble of crops is being burnt in all States of the country, including Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether due to this, soil fertility reduces and it also adversely affects the environment;

(c) whether fodder and hay for cattle could be made out of remnants of agricultural crops;

(d) whether High Court of Delhi has also expressed its anguish over the burning of paddy straw; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to educate the farmers and to enforce a strict ban on burning of crops' stubble?

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

(b) Burning of crop residues affect the soil fertility by causing loss of valuable plant nutrients namely nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulphur besides organic carbon. Crop residues burning is a potential source of Green House Gases causing global warming.

(c) Crop residues can be used as livestock feed. In addition, crop residues are also used for soil mulching, bio-gas generation, bio-manure/compost, thatching for rural homes, mushroom cultivation, production of bio-fuel, bio-oil and biochar etc.

(d) Delhi High Court *vide* its order dated 10.11.2016 in the matter of Court on its own motion (Air Pollution in Delhi) *versus* Union of India and Others made Chief Secretaries of concerned States responsible for stubble burning and biomass burning and directed States immediately to take emergency measures to stop any further stubble burning or biomass burning.

(e) Government of India has circulated a “National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR)” in 2014 to all States/UTs of the country. Besides, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has also issued advisory in multimedia mode for curbing stubble burning in Northern States of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The States like Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are promoting the farm machinery and implements such as baler, rice straw chopper, rotavator, happy seeder, zero till seed drill etc. for the management of crop residues. Special campaigns are being taken to create awareness among the farmers to avoid the burning of crop residues.

Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan also issued notifications under Section 19 (5) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for prohibiting or restricting the open burning of straw.

Infrastructural development in agriculture sector through FDI

1952. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure created in Agriculture sector after implementation of FDI, State-wise; and

(b) the details of proposed or anticipated infrastructural development in Agricultural sector through FDI in next two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) From April 2000 to September 2016, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows of US\$ 2,299.82 million have been received by country in agriculture sector (*i.e.* agriculture services including agriculture machinery). These investments were made in development and production of seeds and planting material, horticulture, floriculture, agriculture machinery and various agriculture services like cold storage etc.

(b) FDI is an ongoing process. Therefore, the details of estimated infrastructural development in agriculture sector through FDI in next two years could not be quantified.

Delay in settlement of claims under crop insurance scheme

†1953. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to improvise the crop insurance scheme in order to make it more beneficial for farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the precautions taken by Government to make the scheme effective in order to save farmers from the burden of premium and insulate them from the loss arising out of crop damage;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there is an abnormal delay in the settlement of claims filed by farmers; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government for an early settlement of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government has recently reviewed the erstwhile Crop Insurance Schemes and introduced yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, to stabilize the income of farmers etc. Under PMFBY and WBCIS, the premium payable by farmers has been substantially reduced and simplified and there is One premium rate on pan-India basis for farmers which would be maximum 1.5%, 2% and 5% for all Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively. The salient features of PMFBY are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 1944 (Part (a) to (d)].

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the complaints of delay in settlement of claims under erstwhile Crop Insurance Schemes, substantially reduced timelines for submission of yield data/weather data, processing and settlement of claims have been fixed in the PMFBY/WBCIS. In addition scheme also provides for use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Mobile app and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims. Crop Insurance Portal has been launched. This will be used extensively for ensuring better administration, co-ordination amongst stakeholders transparency dissemination of information and early settlement of claims.

Implementation of organic value chain development for North Eastern Region

1954. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the details of mission implementation structure at the National and State level under Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a **Central Sector Scheme** entitled “**Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**” for implementation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland,

Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of ₹ 400 crore for three years.

The Scheme “Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region” is being implemented in a Mission mode. The Mission structure at Government of India (GOI) level is comprised of National Advisory Committee (NAC), Executive Committee (EC), Mission Monitoring Committee (MMC) and Mission Head Quarter at Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).

At State level, the Mission is being implemented by the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) and executed through a designated State Lead Agency in the form of State “Organic Commodity Board” or “Organic Mission is as under:

Mission Implementation Structure at State Level

(i) State Level Executive Committee

A State level executive committee will be constituted by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner/ Agriculture Production Commissioner with representatives from all concerned Departments and stakeholders. SLEC shall be the sole responsible body for effective implementation of the Mission objectives, judicious utilization of sanctioned funds and to ensure necessary credit flow for infrastructure creation. SLEC shall also be responsible for the creation/nomination of State Lead Agency and provide necessary authorization/ sanction for implementation and utilization of funds through State Lead Agency.

(ii) State Lead Agency/Organic Mission/Organic Commodity Board

The State Lead Agency/Organic Mission/Organic Commodity Board shall be an independent agency with its own bank account. Necessary professional/ trained manpower and staff shall be recruited on contractual basis out of the funds provided for management of lead agency. States can also name any of the existing State agencies as Lead agency but the implementation of the Mission will be managed through dedicated manpower hired specifically for the Mission Management and Implementation.

State Lead Agency will be the nodal agency for implementation of Mission components and for ensuring effective realization of mission goals. Responsibilities of State Lead Agency includes (but not limited to):

- Receiving the funds as per sanction from DAC&FW
- Planning the implementation process and identification of commodities, clusters, area etc.
- Hiring of resource agencies for Farmer Producer Company (FPC) making and for facilitating training, hand holding, Internal Control System (ICS) management, documentation and certification of crop production.
- Facilitating seeds/planting material and input availability.
- Supervision and monitoring of field activities for ensuring timely completion in time bound manner.
- Facilitating tie ups with commercial enterprises and entrepreneurs for setting up of value addition infrastructure.
- Facilitating financial institutions for credit facilitation and subsidy disbursal.
- Roping in professional agencies for activities like branding, labeling, packaging, publicity and certification of processing units.
- Organize seminars/conferences, workshops, Buyer-seller meets, Auction meetings, festivals.
- Facilitate consumer awareness and information dissemination through publicity, printed literature, films and local advertisements.
- Facilitate marketing of organic produce through direct retail, farmer markets, on-line retail chain, tying up with domestic retail chains and exporters.
- Ensure information and knowledge being received through Information and Knowledge Ecosystem and ensure timely data uploading as mandated by Mission Head Quarter in the Ecosystem.

(iii) State Lead Agency to Ensure Implementation keeping end goals in sight

The State Lead Agency will be responsible for implementation of Mission objectives, utilization of funds and for submission of periodical reports and utilization certificate. Ensuring integration of all Mission components to form an end-to-end value chain with effective market linkages will be the final aim of the Lead Agency. The agency shall also ensure that entire Mission implementation is done in such a way that there is effective linkage and coordination between farmer companies, resource agencies and private entrepreneurs for long term sustainability with commercial viability.

Growing of Bt. Cotton

1955. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield per hectare of cotton grown in the country is significantly less than the world average, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether 95 per cent of the cotton grown in the country comes from foreign stock, that is the Genetically Modified (GM) hybrid of Bt. Cotton; and

(c) whether Bt. Cotton is capable of withstanding weather change and pest attacks and suitable for long term cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The yield per hectare of cotton in India is lower in comparison to major cotton growing countries including Australia, Israel, China, Brazil, Mexico and USA. Major reason for low productivity is due to rainfed cultivation of cotton in 65% area, incidence of disease and pest attack.

(b) and (c) Around 95 per cent of cotton area in India is under Bt. Cotton cultivation and there are more than 1000 hybrids of Bt. Cotton is approved for cultivation. Bt. Cotton hybrids have been developed to protect cotton crop against bollworm infestation and is not developed to withstand weather change.

Implementation of e-NAM Scheme

1956. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government had asked State Governments to speed up implementation of electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) scheme to achieve the target of integrating 200 mandis by September, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present only 23 mandis in eight States have been integrated with e-NAM; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has fixed a target of 585 mandis by March, 2018, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Presently, 250 mandis across 10 States namely Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh have been integrated with e-NAM portal.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per road-map to integrate mandis with e-NAM portal, 400 mandis are to be integrated with e-NAM portal by March, 2017 and rest 185 markets are to be integrated by March, 2018.

Financial assistance for drought affected States

1957. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance released by Government to the drought affected States during the last two years; and

(b) whether the assistance provided has met the demand of the affected States to provide relief, if so, the details thereof?

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 including drought. 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 and guidelines on items and norms of assistance from the SDRF/NDRF issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Assistance demanded and approved from NDRF during the last two years to the drought affected States is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 1941 (Part (a) and (b))]. 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.

Production of foodgrains

1958. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of foodgrains per head, per year and the capacity of local production;

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet out the demand; and

(c) by when the country would be surplus in foodgrains production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The production of foodgrains depends on several factors including availability of cultivable land, vagaries of nature,

temperature, weather and rainfall scenario, availability of water in reservoir, etc. The details of annual per capita production of foodgrain in the country during last three years *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:

| Year | Per Capita per year Foodgrain Production (in kg) |
|----------|--|
| 2013-14 | 215.26 |
| 2014-15 | 202.19 |
| 2015-16* | 199.94 |

* Per Capita Foodgrain Production has been derived based on the Fourth Advance Estimates for 2015-16 released on 2nd August, 2016.

(b) The Government has been constantly endeavoring to increase production and productivity of all agricultural crops including foodgrain in the country through various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card etc.

In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities such as pulses to meet their domestic demand.

(c) The country has achieved self sufficiency in foodgrain production except for years which experienced bad monsoon, adverse climatic conditions, drought etc.

Compensation under PMFBY

1959. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the delay, reportedly occurred in providing compensation from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), for the losses suffered by farmers whose crops were damaged in heavy rains and hailstorm; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals are being considered to ensure speedy compensation to farmers in distress under PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Admissible claims in respect of crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks including flood, drought, heavy rains etc. for Kharif 2016 season under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are to be settled as per the time frame provided in the scheme, according to which cut-off date for receipt of yield data is within one month from final harvest. Thereafter, the claims are to be processed, approved and settled by the concerned insurance companies within three weeks from receipt of yield data.

Keeping in view the complaints of delay in settlement of claims under erstwhile Crop Insurance Schemes reduced timelines for submission of yield data/weather data, processing and settlement of claims have been fixed in the PMFBY/WBCIS. In addition scheme also provides for use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Mobile app and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims. Crop Insurance Portal has been launched. This will be used extensively for ensuring better administration, co-ordination amongst stakeholders transparency dissemination of information and early settlement of claims.

Compensation under crop insurance schemes

1960. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation under various crop insurance schemes has been provided to farmers for crop damage due to natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, insurance company-wise and State/UT-wise, including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government has recently reviewed the erstwhile Crop Insurance Schemes of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and introduced yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, to stabilize the income of farmers etc. Schemes of NAIS and MNAIS have been withdrawn after implementation in Rabi 2015-16 season. Company-wise and State-wise details of claims paid during last three years under these schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Claims for Kharif 2016, of current year are to be settled as per the time frame provided in the scheme, according to which cut-off date for receipt of yield data is within one month from final harvest. Thereafter, the claims are to be processed, approved and settled by the concerned insurance companies within three weeks from receipt of yield data.

Statement

State-wise and Company-wise details of claims paid during last three years under Crop Insurance Schemes (As on 29.11.2016)

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme NAIS (amount in ₹ lakh)

| Sl. No. | States | Kharif 2013 | Rabi 2013-14 | Kharif 2014 | Rabi 2014-15 | Kharif 2015* |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Total Claims | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7776.67 | 926.76 | 0.00 | 1069.52 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 36.15 | 98.99 | 2.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 1617.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 110.86 | 67761.92 |
| 5. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 3808.55 | 1.51 | 50321.87 | 75.53 | 179533.38 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 36.75 | 0.00 | 18.30 | 27.32 | 161.79 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 15.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 166.88 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1309.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 69280.22 |
| 11. | Kerala | 7.65 | 76.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 218906.14 | 43721.57 | 54199.05 | 15084.45 | 441685.38 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 8854.86 | 1468.79 | 159569.21 | 21914.05 | 420505.49 |
| 14. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 185.13 | 0.00 | 269.70 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 5.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Odisha | 39826.89 | 0.00 | 25534.61 | 796.62 | 177634.29 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 2157.88 | 44448.22 | 0.00 | 1383.97 | 784.30 |
| 21. | Telangana | | 0.00 | 2204.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 13097.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 4.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 12400.12 | 14005.83 | 0.00 | 7583.18 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 95.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 3.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 309960.62 | 104748.22 | 292035.16 | 48212.38 | 1357616.47 |

Note: NAIS was implemented by AIC only.

* Provisional.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | AIC | ICIC | ITGI | HDFC | Future | Reliance | Chola | Tata | Bajaj | SBI | Universal | All Companies |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------|---------|--------|----------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Kharif 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 32864.15 | | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | 32864.15 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 10871.82 | 0.00 | | 0.14 | | 0.00 | | | | | | 10871.96 |
| 4. | Haryana | 149.19 | 129.00 | 2.92 | | | 1.50 | | | | | | 282.61 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.45 | | 0.00 | | | | | | | 43.45 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 609.20 | | | | | | | | | | | 609.20 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 2.11 | 0.00 | | 190.21 | | | | | | | | 192.32 |
| 8. | Mizoram | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Odisha | 6094.24 | 6463.00 | | 7971.40 | | | | | | | | 20528.63 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 188.40 | 4429.00 | | | | | | | | | | 4617.40 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 11288.65 | | | | | | | | | | | 11288.65 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 40.98 | 6.00 | 1.78 | 48.21 | | | | | | | | 96.98 |
| 13. | Uttarakhand | 229.92 | | | | | | | | | | | 229.92 |
| | TOTAL | 62338.65 | 11027.00 | 48.16 | 8209.96 | 0.00 | 1.50 | | | | | | 81625.27 |

Written Answers to

[2 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 129

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------|------|------|-------|------|--------|----|----|----|----|----------|
| Rabi 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 458.85 | | | | | | | | | | | 458.85 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 3. | Haryana | 116.47 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | 116.47 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 346.40 | | | | | | | | | | | 346.40 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 49.43 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | 49.43 |
| 7. | Odisha | 13.90 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 15.33 | | | | | | | 29.23 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 6632.66 | 1670.13 | | | | | | | | | | 8302.79 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | 4896.77 | | | | | | | | | | | 4896.77 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 21707.20 | 2036.48 | 5.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 262.36 | | | | | 24011.11 |
| 11. | Uttarakhand | 7.88 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | 7.88 |
| 12. | West Bengal | 14593.12 | | | | | | | | | | | 14593.12 |
| | TOTAL | 48822.67 | 3706.61 | 5.06 | 0.00 | 15.33 | 0.00 | 262.36 | | | | | 52812.03 |

Kharif 2014

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|------|---|--|------|--|--------|--|--|---|--|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1104.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | | 1104.00 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.71 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | | 5.71 |
| 3. | Bihar | 809.41 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | 177.26 | | | 0 | | 986.67 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |

130 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-----|-----|------|----------|----------|
| 5. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72 | 32.06 | 3.09 | 0.02 | | | 0 | | 106.71 | |
| 6. | Karnataka | 8779.69 | 2992.84 | 1757 | 1427.58 | 0.00 | | | | 0 | | 14957.00 | |
| 7. | Kerala | 428.36 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | | | 0 | | 428.36 | |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 9785.47 | 521.62 | 0 | 662.96 | 15000.97 | | | | 956 | | 26926.88 | |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | 883.60 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | | | | 0 | | 883.60 | |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 534.66 | 3324.95 | 2069 | 975.84 | 0.00 | 1213.34 | | 153 | 162 | 2059 | 10490.89 | |
| 11. | Uttarakhand | 77.27 | 0.00 | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.37 | | | 0 | | 77.64 | |
| 12. | West Bengal | 1455.45 | 0.00 | 0 | 157.85 | 0.00 | 2909.94 | | | 0 | | 4523.24 | |
| TOTAL | | 23863.61 | 6839.41 | 3897.03 | 3256.28 | 15004.06 | 4123.67 | 177.26 | | 153 | 1118 | 2059 | 60490.69 |
| Rabi 2014-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.16 | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 |
| 3. | Bihar | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4. | Goa | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5. | Jharkhand | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6. | Karnataka | 541.82 | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 541.82 |
| 7. | Kerala | 6.69 | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.69 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 5173.24 | 384 | | 3482.26 | 9576.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2980 | 0 | 21596.29 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10. | Telangana | 47.84 | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47.84 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----|-----|------|------|-----------|
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 5933.79 | 13273 | 7152 | 14990.88 | 11.47 | 9612.17 | 669.04 | 1 | 252 | 1471 | 5074 | 58440.81 |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 654.95 | 123 | | 0.00 | 57.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 863.93 |
| 13. | West Bengal | | 0 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | 12358.48 | 13780.22 | 7152.17 | 18473.14 | 9645.45 | 9612.17 | 669.04 | 1 | 252 | 4480 | 5074 | 81497.54 |
| Kharif 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6176.24 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 6176.24 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.00 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 6. | Karnataka | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Kerala | 37.55 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 37.55 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | | 61163 | | 168.81 | | | 876.69 | | | 0 | 1525 | 63733.50 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 10. | Telangana | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 2347.27 | 8191 | 4478 | 13803.78 | | 6695.81 | | | 501 | 461 | 4504 | 40981.43 |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 48.79 | 0 | | | | | 178.08 | | | 0 | 4 | 230.87 |
| 13. | West Bengal | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 8609.84 | 69354.00 | 4478.00 | 13973.00 | 0.00 | 6696.00 | 1054.77 | 0 | 501 | 461 | 6033 | 111160.19 |

Rabi 2015-16

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----|----|------|--------|----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 5. | Goa | 0.00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 14.82 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 14.82 |
| 8. | Kerala | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | | 0 | | | | 513.24 | | | | - | 513.24 | |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 11. | Telangana | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 6261.71 | 13827 | 7206 | 20116.27 | 296.32 | 10625.61 | 445.09 | 85 | 85 | 1691 | 3195 | 63834.37 |
| 13. | Uttarakhand | 154.09 | 25 | | 217.31 | | | | | | | | 396.40 |
| 14. | West Bengal | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 6430.62 | 13852.00 | 7206.00 | 20334.00 | 296.00 | 10626.00 | 958.33 | 85 | 85 | 1691 | 3195 | 64759 |

*Written Answers to**[2 December, 2016]**Unstarred Questions 133*

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | AIC | ICIC | ITGI | HDFC | Future | Reliance | Chola | Tata | Bajaj | SBI | Universal | All Companies |
|--------------------|------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Kharif 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 28254.97 | | | | 0.00 | | | | | | | 28254.97 |
| 2. | Bihar | 25428.75 | 9437.12 | 9318.08 | 3845.02 | 2000.61 | 983.68 | 1796.69 | 2306.16 | | | | 55116.11 |
| 3. | Haryana | 174.46 | 241.80 | 300.14 | 0.00 | 56.81 | 116.85 | 23.96 | 26.40 | | | | 940.42 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 3.26 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 3.26 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 610.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 77.02 | | | | | 687.36 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 2240.71 | 244.17 | 1.26 | 995.27 | 0.01 | 296.12 | 0.00 | | | | | 3777.54 |
| 7. | Kerala | 194.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 194.63 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 105.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 105.43 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 289.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 371.85 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 9110.90 | 2489.05 | 5070.97 | 3225.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 19896.01 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 11.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 499.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 510.80 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 34.06 | 1705.35 | 250.08 | 288.17 | 650.07 | 222.24 | 1244.48 | 355.79 | | | | 4750.24 |
| 13. | Uttarakhand | 209.66 | 257.59 | 461.23 | 172.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 1101.38 |

134 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 14. | West Bengal | 26.01 | 3.23 | 0.46 | 2.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | | 32.34 |
| TOTAL | | 66690.78 | 14381.58 | 15402.22 | 8611.41 | 3206.51 | 1618.89 | 3142.60 | 2688.35 | 115742.35 |
| Rabi 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 420.62 | | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 420.62 |
| 2. | Assam | 6.36 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.36 |
| 3. | Bihar | 7970.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 760.37 | 360.18 | 0.00 | | 9091.25 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 2064.11 | 4325.10 | | 935.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 7324.96 |
| 5. | Haryana | 338.03 | 0.00 | 224.58 | 0.00 | 75.08 | 76.18 | 6.54 | 37.20 | 757.61 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 817.52 | 75.13 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 892.64 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 25.96 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 25.96 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 139.43 | 6.86 | 0.00 | 10.22 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 156.60 |
| 9. | Kerala | 293.40 | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 293.40 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 19.81 | 0.00 | 238.29 | 0.00 | 360.51 | 0.00 | 0.10 | | 618.71 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 9015.45 | | 77.38 | 293.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 9386.68 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 7958.31 | 25054.91 | | 5810.60 | 3723.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 42547.45 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 158.48 | 53.93 | | 626.36 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 132.87 | 21.02 | 993.36 |
| 14. | Uttarakhand | 333.12 | | 1.18 | | 1.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 335.72 |
| 15. | West Bengal | 1.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.79 | | 2.82 |
| TOTAL | | 29562.31 | 29515.93 | 541.42 | 7676.78 | 4921.80 | 436.36 | 141.30 | 58.22 | 72854.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Kharif 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4500.17 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 4500.17 |
| 2. | Assam | 12.49 | 251.46 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 19.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 283.82 |
| 3. | Bihar | 17460.05 | | 0.00 | | 6750.52 | 0.00 | 1915.43 | | 4109.64 | 726.59 | | 30962.22 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 6943.22 | 3297.34 | | 148.34 | 26339.00 | | 36.76 | | 6356.19 | 0.00 | 815.03 | 43935.88 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | | 10.84 | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 10.84 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 23.93 | | 0.00 | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 23.93 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 0.02 | 315.30 | 0.00 | 2323.55 | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 2638.87 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 4695.10 | 168.09 | 38.85 | 380.98 | 201.27 | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 5484.29 |
| 9. | Kerala | 89.23 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 89.23 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 219.01 | | | 1173.74 | 1.00 | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1393.75 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 20490.12 | | 6.07 | 1734.59 | | | | 268.44 | 5993.19 | 0.00 | | 28492.41 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 171.04 | 87.50 | 1999.68 | 5012.78 | | 378.74 | 1374.63 | | 5067.21 | 0.00 | | 14091.58 |
| 13. | Telangana | 5373.56 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 5373.56 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | | 1473.40 | | 30.72 | 928.91 | 1419.33 | 1614.60 | 117.38 | 268.90 | 0.00 | 767.66 | 6620.92 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 119.05 | 124.06 | | 579.90 | | 1916.65 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 2739.67 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 21.35 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 21.35 |
| TOTAL | | 60094.41 | 5751.92 | 2044.60 | 11384.61 | 34220.71 | 3714.72 | 4961.29 | 385.82 | 21795.12 | 726.59 | 1582.69 | 146662.47 |
| Rabi 2014-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 151.54 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 151.54 |

136 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|------|----------|----------|
| 2. | Assam | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| 3. | Haryana | 0.35 | | | | | | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.79 | |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 1745.35 | 810.22 | | 669.61 | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3225.18 | |
| 5. | Karnataka | 609.13 | 12.37 | 0.00 | 27.78 | 131.52 | | 52.84 | 194.50 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 1029.19 | |
| 6. | Kerala | 190.59 | | | | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 190.59 | |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | | | 1334.11 | 2131.66 | 7.63 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3473.40 | |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 1891.38 | | 0.00 | 2647.85 | | 7571.81 | 0.00 | 488.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12599.22 | |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 2351.02 | 293.07 | 6962.82 | 16285.95 | | 1692.87 | 7425.90 | | 21458.21 | 0.00 | 56469.84 | |
| 10. | Telangana | 42.72 | | | | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42.72 | |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | | 428.49 | | 223.80 | 492.40 | 587.01 | 623.73 | 22.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.41 | 2418.19 |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 483.09 | | | | 0.08 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 483.17 | |
| 13. | West Bengal | 1.81 | | | | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.81 | |
| TOTAL | | 7466.98 | 1544.15 | 8296.93 | 21986.65 | 631.63 | 9851.70 | 8102.47 | 705.47 | 21459.25 | 0.00 | 40.41 | 80085.63 |

Kharif 2015

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 13762.50 | | | | | | | 0.00 | | 13762.50 |
| 2. | Assam | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | | 30.11 | | 116.27 | 0.00 | 2.33 | | 62.27 | 2.59 | 213.56 |
| 4. | Kerala | 674.94 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 674.94 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | | 21.30 | | 783.34 | 1910.55 | 25.79 | | 1.34 | 0.00 | 2742.32 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 23951.51 | | 81.62 | 822.70 | 32.64 | 247.66 | | 373.95 | 2197.04 | 27707.12 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 6735.41 | | | 3350.35 | 4596.34 | | | 33653.01 | 8599.00 | 56934.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 8. | Telangana | 5798.88 | | | | | | | | 0.00 | | | 5798.88 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | | 6785.13 | | 743.93 | 3690.00 | 3456.25 | 3432.16 | 1137.84 | 631.50 | | 1470.40 | 21347.21 |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 267.72 | | | | 176.75 | | | | 0.00 | | | 444.47 |
| 11. | West Bengal | 8.57 | | 0.20 | 257.50 | | | | | 0.00 | | | 266.27 |
| | TOTAL | 51199.54 | 6836.53 | 81.82 | 6074.09 | 10406.27 | 3732.03 | 3432.16 | 1575.40 | 36484.14 | 8599.00 | 1470.40 | 129891.38 |

Rabi 2015-16

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|---------|------|---------|--------|-------|------|------|------|--|--|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 5. | Haryana | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | | | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 9. | Karnataka | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 10. | Kerala | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | | 1723.71 | | 1994.29 | 825.11 | 17.88 | | 0.14 | | | | 4561.13 |

138 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 12. | Maharashtra | 13807.16 | | | | | | | | | | | 13807.16 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 6288.63 | | 1788.10 | 879.99 | | | 15560.57 | 9477.93 | | | | 33995.22 |
| 14. | Telangana | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 2983.07 | | 529.32 | 3828.50 | 3520.84 | 4493.92 | 5.91 | 1279.85 | | 617.62 | | 17259.03 |
| 16. | Uttarakhand | 444.57 | | 4.19 | | | | | | | | | 448.76 |
| 17. | West Bengal | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 20540.36 | 4706.78 | 0.00 | 4311.72 | 5533.61 | 3538.72 | 4493.92 | 6.06 | 16840.42 | 9477.93 | 617.62 | 70067.14 |

Implementation of NFSM and NMOOP

1961. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NFSM and NMOOP are under implementation to enhance production of oilseeds, pulses, oil palm and maize, if so, the details of funds allocated and achievements made during last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide incentives to farmers and impart training to them to grow crops and reduce their import, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of best hybrid quality seeds of the said crops developed and provided to the farmers to improve the production, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.*, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) under implementation for rice, wheat and pulses since 2007-08. From 2014-15, coarse cereals component including maize has been included under NFSM. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is under implementation since 2014-15 for oilseeds and oil palm. The details of fund allocation and release of pulses and coarse cereals components of NFSM are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Allocation and release under NMOOP is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) Farmers are benefitted by improved seeds, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, sprayers, farm implements, sprinklers, drips, pipe lines, seed storage bins, organization of block demonstrations etc. under both the programmes. Trainings are imparted to the farmers about improved production and protection technologies of crops to increase the productivity.

Under NMOOP, an amount of ₹ 24,000/- per training of 30 farmers for 2 days is provided. Under NFSM, an amount of ₹ 14,000/- per training (four sessions) for 30 farmers is provided.

(c) The details of promising varieties/hybrids of oilseeds, pulses and maize promoted under NFSM and NMOOP are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of funds allocation and release in respect of pulses under NFSM from 2013-14 to 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | Alloc. | Rel. | Alloc. | Rel. | Alloc. | Rel. | Alloc. | Rel. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 94.94 | 71.20 | 79.98 | 36.47 | 25.57 | 25.57 | 50.30 | 25.15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 1.42 | 0.71 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 2.04 | 1.02 |
| 3. | Assam | 29.97 | 24.03 | 17.27 | 12.33 | 22.92 | 17.11 | 43.24 | 21.62 |
| 4. | Bihar | 19.48 | 12.58 | 20.63 | 8.57 | 24.70 | 15.02 | 41.54 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 27.98 | 23.27 | 42.53 | 21.26 | 21.37 | 10.69 | 36.78 | 18.14 |
| 6. | Goa | | | | | | | 0.38 | 0.29 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 25.93 | 15.79 | 19.57 | 0.00 | 8.40 | 4.20 | 28.43 | 14.22 |
| 8. | Haryana | 17.95 | 5.32 | 12.38 | 6.19 | 4.11 | 2.05 | 5.35 | 1.54 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | | | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 3.90 | 1.95 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 0.99 | 0.58 | 1.61 | 0.80 | 2.76 | 1.38 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 19.81 | 11.84 | 20.13 | 8.81 | 17.83 | 17.52 | 24.49 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 58.69 | 44.39 | 108.81 | 76.94 | 57.54 | 28.77 | 101.36 | 50.68 |
| 13. | Kerala | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 122.44 | 116.98 | 178.24 | 92.48 | 111.88 | 55.94 | 227.70 | 117.58 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 134.29 | 115.82 | 227.37 | 85.55 | 97.02 | 84.12 | 149.44 | 74.72 |
| 16. | Manipur | | | 1.19 | 1.18 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 8.49 | 4.24 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | | | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.90 | 0.45 | 0.93 | 0.46 |
| 18. | Mizoram | | | 1.11 | 1.11 | 0.95 | 0.46 | 0.99 | 0.50 |
| 19. | Nagaland | | | 2.50 | 2.50 | 6.72 | 3.33 | 7.98 | 3.99 |
| 20. | Odisha | 23.00 | 13.22 | 28.61 | 21.46 | 20.73 | 10.37 | 35.21 | 17.61 |
| 21. | Punjab | 10.23 | 4.43 | 5.12 | 1.25 | 1.80 | 0.90 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| 22. | Sikkim | | | 0.90 | 0.90 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 3.00 | 0.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 23. | Rajasthan | 108.64 | 49.91 | 133.42 | 106.18 | 112.50 | 56.25 | 155.67 | 77.83 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 20.67 | 1.01 | 33.74 | 31.80 | 15.10 | 14.67 | 32.63 | 16.31 |
| 25. | Telangana | | | 45.69 | 28.66 | 22.48 | 21.59 | 22.71 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Tripura | | | 3.19 | 3.19 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.93 | 1.47 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 98.04 | 52.61 | 82.03 | 27.41 | 54.67 | 37.44 | 92.45 | 46.22 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | | | 0.99 | 0.74 | 2.16 | 1.08 | 7.36 | 3.68 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 13.96 | 1.67 | 16.57 | 17.00 | 5.36 | 4.70 | 10.60 | 5.30 |
| TOTAL | | 826.02 | 564.07 | 1085.35 | 594.24 | 646.09 | 421.60 | 1101.25 | 508.05 |

Statement-II

The State-wise details of funds allocation and release in respect of coarse cereals including maize under NFSM from 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | Alloc. | Rel. | Alloc. | Rel. | Alloc. | Rel. |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6.42 | 4.81 | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.30 | 1.65 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.57 | 1.03 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 8.27 | 4.13 |
| 3. | Assam | 2.27 | 2.00 | 1.83 | 1.25 | 3.37 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5.51 | 5.51 | 5.01 | 2.69 | 5.76 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1.86 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.48 | 1.56 | 0.78 |
| 6. | Goa | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 9.26 | 4.63 | 1.70 | 0.85 | 7.37 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 5.40 | 4.05 | 2.78 | 1.39 | 3.17 | 1.43 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 3.77 | 3.77 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 2.87 | 1.44 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7.22 | 5.42 | 2.38 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 0.60 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1.75 | 1.32 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.70 | 0.85 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 28.76 | 28.76 | 14.38 | 12.83 | 21.61 | 21.61 |
| 13. | Kerala | | | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 15.36 | 11.52 | 6.84 | 3.42 | 10.46 | 1.82 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 52.67 | 39.51 | 12.19 | 12.19 | 29.39 | 14.69 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.44 | 0.44 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 2.69 | 1.35 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 2.39 | 1.20 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1.64 | 1.64 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 0.35 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.91 | 3.85 | 7.50 | 3.75 |
| 20. | Odisha | 3.43 | 2.57 | 1.88 | 1.44 | 1.11 | 0.56 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1.17 | 1.17 | 0.61 | 0.31 | 0.88 | 0.44 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 0.81 | 0.81 | 2.80 | 1.40 | 7.02 | 2.81 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 56.13 | 42.10 | 29.32 | 14.66 | 38.03 | 19.02 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 8.58 | 8.58 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 5.20 | 2.60 |
| 25. | Telangana | 7.17 | 7.17 | 3.73 | 1.86 | 5.18 | 2.59 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.24 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 14.75 | 14.75 | 7.94 | 3.97 | 12.54 | 6.27 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1.39 | 0.69 | 0.59 | 0.29 | 2.05 | 0.00 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.89 | 0.45 |
| TOTAL | | 248.95 | 201.80 | 122.79 | 84.83 | 186.69 | 90.63 |

Statement-III

*State-wise fund allocation and release under
NMOOP (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | Allocn | Rel. | Allocn | Rel. | Allocn | Rel. |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 51.36 | 17.98 | 52.65 | 39.57 | 52.43 | 30.83 |
| 2. | Bihar | 2.31 | 1.54 | 2.39 | 1.70 | 1.51 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 5.34 | 3.20 | 6.38 | 3.19 | 10.48 | 4.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 36.65 | 14.01 | 16.48 | 6.47 | 39.64 | 23.34 |
| 5. | Haryana | 6.92 | 2.42 | 10.24 | 8.31 | 7.87 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.35 | 1.01 | 1.58 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 2.38 | 1.19 | 4.39 | 0.00 | 3.81 | 1.27 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 22.45 | 20.22 | 21.57 | 13.36 | 21.11 | 15.83 |
| 10. | Kerala | 0.69 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 75.07 | 45.06 | 43.39 | 26.15 | 96.58 | 25.78 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 45.44 | 34.08 | 24.35 | 19.83 | 59.34 | 29.67 |
| 13. | Odisha | 15.82 | 9.26 | 7.85 | 5.58 | 9.75 | 4.52 |
| 14. | Punjab | 1.15 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 50.85 | 47.85 | 49.12 | 34.91 | 60.20 | 15.00 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 10.59 | 8.43 | 8.88 | 8.06 | 9.01 | 4.50 |
| 17. | Telangana | 10.91 | 6.19 | 9.81 | 9.68 | 10.97 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 14.00 | 11.73 | 19.38 | 13.19 | 16.60 | 4.15 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | | | 0.90 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.51 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 9.58 | 6.03 | 12.70 | 9.85 | 13.37 | 5.00 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.08 | 2.04 | 3.61 | 2.18 | 6.05 | 3.02 |
| 22. | Assam | 17.72 | 8.86 | 16.24 | 8.87 | 18.75 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Manipur | 2.65 | 1.98 | 1.33 | 0.67 | 1.52 | 0.91 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1.26 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 8.91 | 6.68 | 12.71 | 5.07 | 14.48 | 10.86 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 4.55 | 4.55 | 2.41 | 1.20 | 5.74 | 5.40 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Tripura | 5.12 | 5.12 | 4.03 | 2.62 | 1.04 | 0.62 |
| TOTAL | | 407.83 | 261.56 | 333.72 | 221.47 | 463.22 | 185.23 |

Statement-IV*Year-wise and Crop-wise list of varieties/hybrids released by CVRC from 2011 to 2016*

| Sl. No. | Crops | Varieties/hybrids released | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Maize (67) | Total : 06 DKC 9081, IG 8011, IG 8237, Vivek Maize Hybrid 43, Vivek Maize Hybrid 39, P3501 | Total : 11 SMH-3904, CO 6, KMH-25K60, KMH 3712, KMH-218 Plus, KMH-3426, NMH-731, NMH-803, HM-12, Vivek Maize Hybrid, Hishell | Total : 15 CMH 08-282, Shalimar Maize Composite-3, KDM-438, Pant Shankar Makka-1, Pratap QPM Hybrid-1, P1864, Sun Vaaman, NSCH-12, NMH 1242, LG 32-81, BIO 605, KDMH 017, BIO 9544, S 6217, Bisco 97 Gold | Total : 10 P3522; CoH (M) 9; CoH (M)7; CoH (M)8; DHM 121; Vivek Maize Hybrid 47; Vivek Maize Hybrid 53; Vivek Maize Hybrid 51; KMH-25K45; GH 0727 | Total : 6 CoH (M) 10 CMH 08-433, HM-13, PMH 6 Hybrid, NMH-713, P-3580, PHM-12 | Total : 19 BPCH-6, Palam Sankar 1, KMH-7148, Candy, D2244, Shalimar Maize Composite 5, Shalimar Maize Composite 6, Shalimar Maize Composite 7, LAXMI 3636, BIO 9782, Dragon, PMH 8, HEMA, Pratap Hybrid Maize-3, DKC 9126, Palam Sankar Makka 2, Uday, Pratap Makka-9, Karimnagar Makka-1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Oilseeds (90) | Total : 10 | Total : 19 | Total : 15 | Total : 08 | Total :16 | Total :22 | |
| 1. Rapeseed-Mustard (24) | Total : 01 Pusa Mustard 28 | Total: 05 Pant Rai-19, RGN – 236, RGN – 229, Shalimar Sarson – 1, Coral – 437 | Total : 08 Drmrij 31, RH 0406, Raj Vijay Mustard-2, RH 0749, Pusa Mustard 29, Pusa Mustard 30, RRN 573, Divya-33 | — | Total : 04 Gujarat Dantiwada Mustard-4, Albeli-1, RSPN 25,GSC 7 | Total : 06 Pant Rai-20, PBR-357, RGN-298, Sushree, GM-3, Pusa Double Zero Mustard 31 (PDZ-1) | |
| 2. Groundnut (16) | Total : 04 Divya, ICGV 00350, HNG-123, Raj Mungfali-1 | Total : 05 Gujarat Junagadh Groundnut 31, Gujarat Junagadh Groundnut 9, CO 6, Gujarat Junagarh Groundnut-22, Gujarat Junagarh Groundnut – 17 | Total: 01 Dharani | — | Total : 03 Gujarat Junagadh Groundnut-18, Raj Mungfali-2, Phule Bharati | Total :03 G 2-52, CO 7, GJG 19, JSP 51 | |
| 3. Sesame (8) | — | Total: 03 Gujarat Til-4, DSS-9, JLT-408 | Total: 01 HT-9713 | — | Total : 02 Smarak, Subhra | Total : 02 DS-5, PKV-NT-11 | |
| 4. Soybean (17) | Total: 01 SL744 | — | Total: 03 Pant Soybean 19 (PS 1368), | Total : 06 JS 20-29; JS 20-34; Raj Vijay Soybean | Total : 04 NRC 86, KDS 344, Pusa 12, DSB 21 | Total : 03 SL 958, MACS 1281, JS-20-69 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | MACS 1188, Pratap Soya 45 (RKS 45) | 2001-04; MAUS-2; MAUS-162; DSb-21 | | |
| 5. Sunflower (6) | — | Total: 03 Bhadra, Kanthi, CO 2 | Total: 01 PAC 3794 | — | — | Total : 02 Sunlight, PSH 996 |
| 6. Castor (5) | Total: 01 DCS-107 | Total: 02 JI-273, DSP 222 | — | — | — | Total : 02 Kohinoor, Pragati |
| 7. Linseed (8) | Total: 02 Mau Azad Alsi-2, Jawahar Linseed-41 | — | — | — | Total :02 Pratap Alsi-2, Tiara (JRF-2) | Total : 04 Kota Barani Alsi-3, Kota Barani Alsi-4, PKV-NL-260, Chhattisgarh Alsi-1 |
| 8. Niger (2) | Total: 01 UTKAL NIGER-150 | — | — | Total : 01 DNS 4 | — | — |
| 9. Safflower (4) | — | Total: 01 SSF-708 | Total: 01 PKV Pink | Total : 01 NARI-H-23 | Total : 01 NARI-57 | — |
| Pulses (79) | Total : 12 | Total: 19 | Total: 8 | Total: 12 | Total : 8 | Total: 20 |
| 1. Chickpea (19) | Total: 02 Raj Vijay Kabuli Gram 101, Raj Vijay Gram 201 | Total: 04 HK-4, PKV Harita, Raj Vijay Gram 203, L-555 | Total: 03 GNG 1958, GNG 1969, NbeG 3, | Total: 01 JG-12 | Total:03 Bidisha (BG 1084), Vallabh Kabuli Chana-1, Raj Vijay Gram 202 | Total: 06 Pusa 3022, PBG 7, Aman, Nandyal Gram 119, Teej, JGK-5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Mungbean (13) | Total: 01 IPM 02-14 | Total: 03 Swati, MH-421, BM 2003-2 | Total: 01 SML 832 | Total: 03 MH 421; DGGV-2; BGS-9 | Total : 02 CO 8, Shalimar Moong-2 | Total: 03 MH 318, UTKARSHA Mungbean, Yadadri |
| 3. | Urdbean (11) | Total: 02 Co6 COBG 653, VBN (Bg) 7 | Total: 05 Vishwas, VBN 6, UH-1, DU-1, TU 40 | Total: 01 Pratap Urd-1 | Total: 01 DBGV-5 | Total:01 Vallabh Urd-1 | Total:01 Indira Urd Pratham |
| 4. | Pigeon pea (10) | Total: 01 TS-3R | Total: 02 Anand Grain Tur-2, BDN 711 | Total: 03 Rajeshwari, Rudreshwar, PKV TARA | Total: 02 BRG-4; ICPH 2671 (Hybrid) | — | Total: 02 Prakash, Gujarat Junagadh Pigeonpea-1 |
| 5. | Lentil (8) | Total: 03 VL Masoor 514, LL931, VL Masoor 133 | Total: 01 IPL-316 | — | Total: 01 Raj Vijay Lentil 31 | Total:01 Shalimar Masoor-2 | Total: 02 KLB 2008-4, KLS-09-3 |
| 6. | Field pea (9) | Total: 02 IPF 4-9, VL Matar 47 | Total: 02 HFP 529, Gomati | — | Total: 02 IPFD 10-12; HFP 715 | Total:01 Shalimar Pea-1 | Total : 02 Indira Matar 1, Central Field pea IPFD 11-5 |
| 7. | Cowpea (4) | — | Total: 01 MFC-08-14 | — | Total: 01 DCS 47-1 | — | Total: 02 Pant Lobia 3, Phule Vithai |
| 8. | Horse gram (5) | Total: 01 Indira Kulthi-1 | Total:01 Gujarat Dantiwada Horsegram-1 | — | Total: 01 Cridaharsha | — | Total: 02 Pratap Kulthi-2, Cridavardhan |

148 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Agricultural households in debt

1962. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agricultural households which were in debt during the financial year 2015-16, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of such households which have more than 10 hectares of land and are in debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As per the latest 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th Round, for the reference period of the agricultural year July, 2012 to June, 2013, about 52 per cent of the agricultural households were estimated to be in debt. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) About 79 per cent of the estimated 3.71 lakh agricultural households with more than 10 hectares of land were under debt during the reference period of survey.

Statement

*Estimated number of Indebted Agricultural Households for
each State/Group of UTs*

| State/Group of UTs* | Estimated number of agricultural households (00) | Estimated number of indebted agricultural households (00) | Proportion of agricultural households with outstanding loan** |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 35968 | 33421 | 92.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1080 | 206 | 19.1 |
| Assam | 34230 | 5995 | 17.5 |
| Bihar | 70943 | 30156 | 42.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 25608 | 9538 | 37.2 |
| Gujarat | 39305 | 16743 | 42.6 |
| Haryana | 15693 | 6645 | 42.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8811 | 2457 | 27.9 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 11283 | 3463 | 30.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|--------|--------|------|
| Jharkhand | 22336 | 6464 | 28.9 |
| Karnataka | 42421 | 32775 | 77.3 |
| Kerala | 14043 | 10908 | 77.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59950 | 27414 | 45.7 |
| Maharashtra | 70970 | 40672 | 57.3 |
| Manipur | 1762 | 421 | 23.9 |
| Meghalaya | 3544 | 84 | 2.4 |
| Mizoram | 758 | 47 | 6.2 |
| Nagaland | 2621 | 65 | 2.5 |
| Odisha | 44935 | 25830 | 57.5 |
| Punjab | 14083 | 7499 | 53.2 |
| Rajasthan | 64835 | 40055 | 61.8 |
| Sikkim | 674 | 97 | 14.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 32443 | 26780 | 82.5 |
| Telangana | 25389 | 22628 | 89.1 |
| Tripura | 2445 | 559 | 22.9 |
| Uttarakhand | 10608 | 5387 | 50.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 180486 | 79081 | 43.8 |
| West Bengal | 63624 | 32787 | 51.5 |
| Group of UTs | 718 | 267 | 37.2 |
| All-India | 902011 | 468481 | 51.9 |

Source: Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India based on Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSS 70th round.

* Figures in respect of States with negligible sample size are not presented. Due to the same reason, a single estimate is provided for Group of UTs.

** Relates to all kinds of outstanding loan irrespective of the purpose for which taken.

Cultivation of Paddy

1963. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas under cultivation of paddy in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether paddy cultivation has declined in several States during the said period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the incentive/financial assistance given/proposed to be given for loss of paddy crop in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase productivity of paddy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Depending upon several factors including availability of cultivable land, vagaries of nature, temperature, weather and rainfall scenario, availability of water in reservoir, etc., the area coverage of paddy during 2013-14 to 2016-17 has been fluctuating. The details of area coverage of paddy in the country during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In order to increase the production of foodgrains including rice, the Government is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM). NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 194 districts of 25 States, in which various technologies/interventions are being promoted amongst the farmers. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) Programme is also being implemented in Eastern States of India (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) to address the productivity constraints of rice based cropping systems.

The modern techniques such as aerobic rice, integrated crop management, machine operated dry direct sowing, mechanical transplanting and harvesting, adoption of new hybrids and varieties, etc. are also being encouraged. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) regularly organize site visits, kisan melas, farmers' field days, seed days and training programmes to educate the farmers about new technologies/varieties.

Government has recently reviewed various crop insurance schemes and has launched Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016. Under the PMFBY, a uniform premium of only 2% will be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops including paddy. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy.

Statement*State-wise Area of Rice during 2013-14 to 2016-17*

| States | Rice ('000 Hectare) | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16* | 2016-17# |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2443.6 | 2394.0 | 2161.0 | 1455.0 |
| Assam | 2449.1 | 2495.3 | 2468.0 | 2088.0 |
| Bihar | 3130.8 | 3263.4 | 3214.6 | 2954.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3802.1 | 3808.5 | 3816.0 | 3809.7 |
| Gujarat | 788.0 | 786.0 | 763.0 | 772.0 |
| Haryana | 1228.0 | 1287.0 | 1354.0 | 1313.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 74.4 | 72.5 | 75.1 | 75.2 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 271.5 | 276.4 | 268.0 | 267.8 |
| Jharkhand | 1255.9 | 1502.2 | 1588.9 | 1470.0 |
| Karnataka | 1340.0 | 1326.0 | 1061.0 | 925.0 |
| Kerala | 199.6 | 198.2 | 196.9 | 156.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1930.0 | 2153.0 | 2024.0 | 2260.0 |
| Maharashtra | 1613.0 | 1551.0 | 1533.0 | 1379.0 |
| Odisha | 4180.2 | 4166.3 | 3943.1 | 3796.0 |
| Punjab | 2851.0 | 2894.0 | 2975.0 | 3010.0 |
| Rajasthan | 145.6 | 167.8 | 182.9 | 164.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1725.7 | 1795.0 | 2037.3 | 1614.0 |
| Telangana | 1912.4 | 1415.0 | 1046.0 | 659.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5982.0 | 5872.0 | 5867.0 | 5839.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 252.8 | 261.7 | 264.0 | 250.0 |
| West Bengal | 5513.7 | 5376.0 | 5463.4 | 4315.0 |
| Others | 1046.6 | 1049.3 | 1030.9 | 702.1 |
| All India | 44136.0 | 44110.6 | 43388.1 | 39276.4 |

* As per 4th Advance Estimates.

As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

Empanelment of insurance companies

1964. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State-owned and Privately-owned insurance companies which have been empanelled as the Implementing Agencies (IA) for the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) the total number of State-owned insurance companies in the country which provide agricultural support and insurance to the farmers and how many of these are eligible to be empanelled as IA under the PMFBY; and

(c) the State-owned insurance companies which are eligible for IA under the PMFBY, and yet have not been empanelled and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A list insurance companies both public and private sector empanelled for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) All of the four Public Sector General Insurance companies in addition to Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. are empanelled and are eligible for implementation of PMFBY.

Statement**List of Insurance Companies empanelled for Crop Insurance Schemes****Public Sector Insurance Companies**

1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
2. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
3. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
4. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.
5. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

Private Sector Insurance Companies

6. ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.
7. HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.
8. IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.
9. Chalamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
10. Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.

11. Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.
12. Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.
13. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
14. SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.
15. Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.
16. Shriram General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Shortcomings in functioning of NHM

1965. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted a study to assess the functioning and impact of National Horticulture Mission (NHM);
- (b) whether the study has pointed out some shortcomings in the NHM; and
- (c) if so, the remedial steps Government proposes to take to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of NHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Impact Evaluation Study of NHM was conducted during 2012-13 to assess the outcome and overall impact of the scheme on the target beneficiaries.

(b) The study has not pointed out any significant shortcomings based on their field observations. However, some important suggestions made in the study for “way forward” are as under:

- Enhanced horticultural productivity and production through associated services like Processing, Prevention of Post Harvest Losses and Marketing using modern technologies should be the major objective for development of horticultural crops.
- Diversified cropping patterns for increasing the availability of fruits, vegetables and other horticultural crops round the year should be aimed at, for making them available to the consumers at reasonable prices at the same time providing economic sustainability to the growers.
- Introduction of quality planting material in fruits, vegetables and flowers and adoption of production technologies to help increase the production of horticultural crops, making good use of the hospitable climate in the Country.

- The implementation at the State and district level needs to be monitored more effectively to achieve the avowed objectives.

(c) Government has taken many steps under MIDH to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of NHM, which are as under:

- Setting up of nurseries including accreditation, 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 growing of offseason 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.

Constitution of Advisory Committee on official language

†1966. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the constitution of the Advisory Committee on Official Language, Hindi, attached with the Ministry was to be done after the last Lok Sabha elections and when was it constituted; and

(b) the as on date details of the number of meetings required and actual number of meetings held after the elections, along with their dates and correspondence they did with A, B, C regions, the targets under the annual programme and the replies sent in Hindi to letters received in English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) After the constitution of the Lok Sabha, Hindi Salahkar Samiti of this Ministry has been constituted on 24th August, 2016 and its first meeting will be held on the 12th December, 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Self dependency in production of foodgrains

1967. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conventional plant breeding has given the country very good sustainable agricultural production in major crops like rice and wheat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that farmers have quickly adopted good varieties which have better adaptation and yields; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that GM technology was the most viable option if India wanted to continue its self dependency in foodgrains in the scenario where crops face various kinds of stress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The National Agricultural Research System comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities has developed a number of land mark varieties in crops like rice and wheat through conventional plant breeding which contributed significantly in making the country self-dependent in food grain production.

(b) Farmers quickly adopt semi-dwarf, non-lodging and high yielding varieties. Some of the landmark varieties which have been widely adopted by farmers are:

Wheat: HD 2329, WL 711, UP 2338, WH 542, PBW 343, HD 2967, HD 3086, etc.

Rice: IR-8, Jaya, Swarna, Pusa Basmati 1, Swarna Sub 1, Samba Mahsuri, MTU 1010, etc.

(c) The GM technology is one of the options for crop improvement programmes to develop stress tolerant crop varieties where limited success achieved through conventional breeding. Cutting edge biotechnological tools like marker assisted selection and development of transgenics are undertaken as supplementary approaches to augment the conventional approaches of breeding to accelerate the pace of varietal development and to develop climate resilient varieties to ensure the food security in long run.

Doubling the income of farmers

†1968. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many policy measures have been taken by the Central Government in current year with the objective of doubling the income of farmers by the year 2022, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the aid provided to States from Central Government, with the objective of aiding crisis hit farming and farmers, has been increased substantially during the last two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) To achieve the target of doubling of income of farmers by 2022, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare for the following aspects:

- (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 realise the goal.
- (vi) To examine any other related issue.

Apart from the above, 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 fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertilizer will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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, Telangana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 250 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 and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

- (ix) 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 cultivation and recommends Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- (x) 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 aid provided to States from the Central Government for crisis hit farming and farmers has been increased during the last two years. During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 11,242.99 crore has been approved, and during 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 9017 crore has been approved under National Disaster Response Fund for relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm, pest attack, cold wave/frost.

**Setting up of Chemical Hub and Central Institute of
Chemical Engineering and Technology**

†1969. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government plans to develop Chemical Hub and the total expected expenditure thereon;

(b) by when and where the Central Institute of Chemical Engineering and Technology would be established;

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of chemical substances; and

(d) by when India would become a major producer of chemical substances?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In the launch function of 9th Edition of 'India Chem 2016' held on 17th June, 2016 in Mumbai, Hon'ble Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers announced that the Central Government plans to set up chemical hubs around 22 refineries in an effort to make the country producer economy in chemicals and petrochemical sector. A Committee has been constituted by the Government to deliberate and examine the possibilities for setting up of Chemical and Petrochemicals Hubs including availability of various products and by-products at various refineries in the country.

(b) During the launch function of 9th Edition of 'India Chem 2016' held on 17th June, 2016 in Mumbai, the Hon'ble Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers announced to set up Central Institute of Chemical Engineering and Technology (CICET) on the lines of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) to cater to the manpower needs of the industry. As announced by Hon'ble Minister, the Government will start five CICET centres and CIPET will work as a mentor organisation. Government has initiated the process for preparation of the Concept Note and Feasibility Study'.

(c) The Chemical sector is delicensed and decontrolled. The entrepreneurs are setting up units in the private sector based on techno economic feasibility, demand and supply scenario and cost of feedstock/raw materials. Government has taken various steps including rationalization of custom duty on the feedstock/building blocks for having synergy in the complete value chain for boosting the Chemical sector and competitiveness of the industry in the country. In addition, various seminars/workshops including 'INDIA-CHEM Gujarat 2015' and 'INDIA-CHEM Mumbai, 2016' were held for exchange of technology, ideas, innovations and Buyer Seller's meet etc. in the field of chemicals for growth in the chemical sector.

Refixing ceiling prices of important drugs

1970. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state "whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to refix the ceiling prices of important drugs, like-Phenytoin, Propranolol and Cefotaxime, etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had fixed the Ceiling Price of Phenytoin 100 mg Tablet, Propanolol 40 mg Tablet and Cefotaxime 1 gram Powder for Injection.

Aggrieved by the orders of NPPA, M/s Abbott Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. (in case of Phenytoin and Propanolol) and M/s Alkem Laboratories Ltd. (in case of Cefotaxime) filed review petitions before the Department of Pharmaceuticals under para 31 of the DPCO 2013. After hearing both the parties, the Department of Pharmaceuticals directed the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) to re-fix the prices considering the data/information furnished by the companies, on merit.

Dependence on China for bulk drugs, intermediates and chemicals

1971. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is dependent on China for bulk drugs, intermediates and chemicals needed for the Indian pharmaceutical industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the factors which have contributed to such dependence on China; and

(c) whether Government plans to reduce the dependency on China for bulk drugs in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The country is dependent on imports of bulk drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing certain essential medicines. As India is a signatory to the WTO and TRIPs agreement, the import restrictions have been removed and imports made on economic considerations have slowly resulted in the present dependence. The details of India's imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients from China and total imports during the last three years are as under:

| Years | Total import (₹ crores) | Imports from China (₹ crores) |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 18991.14 | 12061.53 (63.51%) |
| 2014-15 | 19833.20 | 12757.96 (64.33%) |
| 2015-16 | 21216.91 | 13853.20 (65.29%) |

Source: CMIE economic outlook.

(c) The policies formulated by Government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence from imports are minimised. In this direction, the Government had on 29.01.2016 notified the withdrawal of exemption in customs duties which were earlier given to certain categories of drugs and bulk drugs to provide a boost to the domestic manufacturers.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

1972. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable time lag between indented demand and actual supply of fertilizers to farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the quantity of fertilizer supplied to States, during 2015-16 and the current year, is not adequate to meet their requirements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Sir, there is no considerable time lag between indented demand and actual supply of fertilizers to farmers. Government takes following steps to ensure availability of fertilizers:

- I. Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), after consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.
- II. On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:
 - (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);
 - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
 - (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

- (iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Due to the above efforts Department of Fertilizers has ensured availability of fertilizers in all States. However, distribution within the State as per requirement is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

The availability of fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK has been adequate during 2015-16 and current year, (from April to October 2016-17). The availability and sales are given as under:

<Figure in LMT>

| Product | 2015-16 | | | 2016-17 (Upto Oct'16) | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Requirement | Availability | Sales | Requirement | Availability | Sales |
| Urea | 313.35 | 329.00 | 319.68 | 173.39 | 182.23 | 161.45 |
| DAP | 102.34 | 101.28 | 97.47 | 65.64 | 66.74 | 52.39 |
| MOP | 36.08 | 25.71 | 24.23 | 20.22 | 18.91 | 16.32 |
| NPK | 105.88 | 98.03 | 92.68 | 63.93 | 59.64 | 48.03 |

It can be seen from the above table that the availability of fertilizers in the country was adequate against the requirement and sales.

New centres of CIPET

1973. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Ministry has any plans to open new centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) in different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): At present there are 28 centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) across the country. In order to enhance technology support to industries, strengthen Skill Development initiatives, promote Entrepreneurship and Research and Development for indigenous technologies, Central Government has approved setting up of 11 new centres including an Advanced Polymer Design and Development Research Laboratory of CIPET in the States of J&K, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tripura, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Funds/Budget for setting up of these centres have been requisitioned from the Ministry of Finance.

Net worth of HFCL and FCIL

1974. SHRI T. K. RANGRAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after deregistration from Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) the net worth of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) has become positive; and

(b) if so, how the new worth of these highly loss-making companies became positive all of a sudden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved on 9.5.2013 waiver of Government of India (GoI) loan and Interest on GoI loan as on 31.3.2012 amounting to ₹ 10643.74 crore in respect of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL). On implementation of this decision, the net worth of FCIL became positive. Considering the net worth of FCIL, Board for Industrial Financial Restructuring (BIFR) on 27.6.2013 de-registered FCIL from its purview.

Cabinet had approved on 25.5.2016 waiver of Government of India (GoI) loan and Interest on GoI loan as on 31.3.2015 amounting to ₹ 9079.49 crore in respect of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL). On implementation of this decision, the net worth of HFCL became positive. Considering the net worth of HFCL, BIFR on 12.7.2016 de-registered HFCL from its purview.

Reduction in prices of medicines

1975. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the date of reduction of prices of medicines after efforts of Government;

(b) the number of life saving medicines, out of them, along with the extent of price reduced;

(c) by when the target of providing free medicines to the poor people would be achieved; and

(d) whether Government has identified the areas for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The National List of Essential Medicines 2015 (NLEM) prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been included in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO 2013) as Revised Schedule – I replacing the Original Schedule – I on 10.03.2016. The Revised Schedule – I contains 376 medicines covering net 814 formulations/packs. The Government has so far fixed the ceiling prices of 540 formulations under Revised Schedule – I of DPCO 2013. The per centage wise reduction in the ceiling price with respect to the highest price is tabulated as follows:

| Per centage reduction with respect to Maximum Price | No. of scheduled formulations |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 0<= 5% | 129 |
| 5<=10% | 74 |
| 10<=15% | 67 |
| 15<=20% | 68 |
| 20<=25% | 61 |
| 25<=30% | 42 |
| 30<=35% | 33 |
| 35<=40% | 18 |
| Above 40% | 48 |
| TOTAL formulations in NLEM 2015 | 540 |

Further, the NLEM and hence Schedule I of DPCO 2013 donot define lifesaving medicines separately.

The fixation of ceiling prices/MRP has resulted in a total saving of ₹ 5117.74 crores to the public after implementation of DPCO, 2013.

(c) and (d) Public Health being a State subject the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of medicines is that of respective State/UT Governments. Under National Health Mission (NHM) support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare facilities including support for NHM Free Drugs Service for provision of essential medicines free of cost in public health facilities based on the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the States/UTs.

Policy to control prices of drugs

1976. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government has formulated any new stringent policy to control the prices of drugs, 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): The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012 was notified on 7th December, 2012, with the objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines – “essential medicines” at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of pharma industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all.

Problem of call drop

†1977. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the situation of call drop continues to be the same even today and the problem of call drop could not be sorted out despite assurances given time and again by BSNL and other private mobile companies;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Sir, it has been noticed from the quarterly performance monitoring reports of September, 2015, December, 2015, March, 2016 and June, 2016 available on TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India) website that there has been consistent improvement in the performance of service providers in meeting the benchmark for call drop parameters.

TRAI monitors the performance of service providers through quarterly performance monitoring reports and publishes the same on its *website www.trai.gov.in*.

For addressing call drop issue, TRAI also regularly undertakes the drive tests of mobile networks in select cities; highways and railway routes to assess the Quality of Service and coverage around the areas covered in the drive test routes. The results

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of drive tests are shared with the service providers for improving Quality of Service and coverage in the areas identified in the Drive Tests.

In order to resolve call drop issues, the Department of Telecommunications has also been undertaking various steps including meeting with the service providers at CMD (Chairman and Managing Director)/CEO (Chief Executive Officer) level to evaluate the performance against action plan for improving call drop scenario; making available plenty of spectrum resources in different bands for which auction process has recently concluded, wherein the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have acquired 965 MHz of Spectrum. Moreover, the Department is also facilitating necessary permissions in Central Government Buildings and Estate on shareable basis to roll out new sites in affected pockets.

Department of Posts (DoP) has issued guidelines on 21.07.2016 for use of postal buildings for BTS-installations. Further, Department of Defence has issued the detailed policy guidelines for installation of Mobile-BTS (CoW) in Cantonment Areas.

The TSPs have reported that they have already installed more than 1,20,000 additional BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) across the country during 3½ month period from 15th June, 2016 to 30th September, 2016 and further plan to install about 1,56,000 additional BTSs across the country up to 31st March, 2017. The TSPs have also informed that about 4,97,000 BTSs have been optimized for improvement in Network Performance during June, 2015 onwards and in addition, frequency re-planning done for more than 4,25,000 BTSs for handling interference issues.

The dropping of calls in wireless network cannot be completely eradicated as it is a world-wide phenomenon and happens in every wireless network due to various reasons including poor radio coverage, radio interference, loading of available spectrum, change in pattern of traffic, shutdown of sites due to power failures etc.; however, both the Government and TRAI are taking all possible steps with the help of TSPs to address the problem of call drop and bring it down within the permissible limit.

Facilities to BSNL users under 4G

1978. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telecom operator has provided lot of facilities including free data, calling SMS under 4G upto December, 2016; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to provide such facilities at the same rates to BSNL users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, a telecom provider has recently launched 4G services and is providing facilities like free data, free voice calling, free SMS upto December, 2016.

(b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has not yet launched the 4G services.

Upgradation of postal banking system

1979. SHRI K. G. KENYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to tie up with banking institutions to upgrade the Postal Banking System, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether expressions of interest have been received from different financial institutions therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to associate with public sector banks to strengthen the public sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) under the Department of Posts. The IPPB, once operationalized, proposes to tie-up with banks, insurance companies, mutual funds houses, international money transfer operators, pension products providers and other permitted third party financial service providers to address the lack of access to basic financial services for citizens in rural and under-served areas.

(b) No Sir. While the Department is in various stages of discussions with various financial institutions, no formal expression of interest has been received.

(c) As per RBI's mandate for payments Bank and the approval of the Union Cabinet, India Post Payments Bank may act as Business Correspondent of banks (including Public Sector Banks) for furthering financial inclusion in the country.

Disinvestment of BSNL and MTNL

1980. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of disinvestment of BSNL and MTNL;

(b) whether any communication has been received by the Ministry on this matter from NITI Ayog; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) At present, no proposal is under consideration of NITI Aayog regarding disinvestment of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Violation of user privacy

1981. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to create an institutional mechanism to ensure that there is no violation of user privacy through internet based messaging services;

(b) whether Government is planning to ensure that there are no unwanted calls messages, e-mails or any other way of communication which can affect the privacy of an individual;

(c) how Government is planning to tackle the problem of unsolicited tele-marketing calls; and

(d) whether Government is planning to create criminal liability for the above mentioned acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (d) Sir, Section 43, Section 43A and Section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the IT Rules (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) 2011 provide comprehensive legal framework for privacy and Security of data in digital form. Sections 43 and 43A of the Act provide for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. Section 43A also mandates that body corporate who collects personal data or information must provide privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data or information on their websites. They are also required to implement reasonable security practices and procedures to protect the information. The Government has already notified as per the provisions of section 46 of the IT Act that Secretary of Department of Information Technology of each State/UT to act as adjudicating officers for the purpose of IT Act. Further, a Cyber Appellate Tribunal has been established in accordance with the provisions contained under Section 48(1) of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the frame work for curbing the menace of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) through the Telecom Commercial Communication Customer Preference Regulation, 2010. These Regulations have been amended from time to time to address the implementation issues and also to tighten the regulatory framework. These measures have been effective to a great extent in curbing UCC. However, some of the telemarketers without getting themselves registered as a telemarketer with TRAI have been sending UCC to telecom consumers who have opted not to receive such UCC, in violation of the Regulations. The telecom resources of such telemarketers are disconnected on a valid complaint from an effected consumer. Also the name and address of such telemarketer is black listed for two years, during which period he will not get any telecom resources from any service provider. Further, upon blacklisting all the other telecom resources in his name and address will also be disconnected. TRAI has recently made the complaint lodging process easy and more effective through launch of the mobile App for DND services. With more number of consumers coming up for making complaints the regulatory framework for curbing UCC will become more effective. There is no criminal liability in the Telecom Commercial Communication Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 for Unsolicited Commercial Communications.

Vacant plots of department of posts in Andhra Pradesh

1982. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 plots belonging to Department of Posts are lying vacant in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details of places where they are situated, district-wise;

(b) whether these plots are meant for construction of postal department buildings;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is going to construct postal buildings or to exploit that land for other commercial purposes so as to reduce its losses, which were running into more than ₹ 6,000 crore last year; and

(d) whether any of the above plots are under encroachment and if so, the details thereof and efforts being made to vacate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 108 vacant plots of land in Andhra Pradesh. The District-wise details of vacant plots of land in Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The vacant plots of land have been purchased/gifted/leased for construction of Postal buildings including staff quarters which is an ongoing Plan activity and is carried out subject to availability of funds. At present, there are no plans for commercial exploitation of the said plots of land.

(d) 07 of the above plots are under encroachment, the details of which are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The encroachment cases have been taken up with the local administration and police authorities.

Statement-I

The district-wise details of vacant plots of land of Department of Posts in Andhra Pradesh

Vacant plots in Andhra Pradesh State

| District | Location of vacant plot |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Ananthapur | 1. Kambadur |
| | 2. Kuderu |
| | 3. Hindupur |
| | 4. Guntakal |
| Chittoor | 5. G D Nellore |
| | 6. Penumur |
| | 7. Santhapet |
| | 8. Narayanavanavaram |
| | 9. Yerpedu |
| | 10. Nagalapuram |
| | 11. Rompicherla |
| | 12. V. Kota |
| | 13. Srikalahasti |
| Cuddapah | 14. Sankarapuram |
| | 15. Rayachoti |
| | 16. Peddarachapalle |
| | 17. Galiveedu |
| | 18. Neelakantaraopet |
| | 19. Kalasapadu |

| District | Location of vacant plot |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| East Godavari | 20. Cuddapah |
| | 21. Pulivendla |
| | 22. Chinnakomerla |
| | 23. Dommaranandyal |
| | 24. Kallur |
| | 25. Proddatur |
| | 26. Samalkot |
| | 27. Annavaram |
| | 28. Jagannaickpur |
| | 29. Peddapuram |
| | 30. RC Puram |
| | 31. Industrial Estate |
| | 32. Dowlaiswaram |
| | 33. Tapeswaram |
| | 34. Aryapuram |
| Guntur | 35. Draksharamam |
| | 36. Chilakaluripeta |
| | 37. Piduguralla |
| | 38. Dacheipalli |
| | 39. Satuluru |
| | 40. Sattenaplli |
| | 41. Chodayapalem |
| | 42. Kollipara |
| Krishna | 43. Nuzvid |
| | 44. Golvepalli |
| | 45. Mandavalli |
| | 46. Rudrapaka |
| | 47. Ventrapragada |
| | 48. Unguturu |
| | 49. Tsanubanda |

| District | Location of vacant plot |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kurnool | 50. Vijaywada Thermal Power Station |
| | 51. Nandigama |
| | 52. Veeravalli |
| | 53. Bhavanipuram |
| | 54. Gollapudi |
| | 55. Tanakallu |
| | 56. Devanakonda |
| | 57. Kurnool Camp A |
| | 58. Erragondapalem |
| | 59. Noonepalli |
| | 60. Gajulapalli |
| | 61. Allagadda |
| Nellore | 62. Nandyal |
| | 63. Vojili |
| | 64. Kadivedu |
| | 65. Survepalli |
| | 66. Podalkur |
| | 67. V. K. Town |
| | 68. Atmakur |
| | 69. Duvvur |
| | 70. Allur |
| | 71. Akkupalli |
| Srikakulam | 72. Kaviti |
| | 73. Srikakulam |
| | 74. K. Kotapadu |
| | 75. Chintapalli |
| | 76. Chodavaram |
| | 77. Akkayyapalem |
| | 78. Allipuram |
| | 79. Andhra University |

| District | Location of vacant plot |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vizianagaram | 80. HB Colony |
| | 81. Marripalem Vuda Colony |
| | 82. Pendurthy |
| | 83. Visalakshinagar |
| | 84. Pedagantyada |
| | 85. PM Palem |
| | 86. Kurmannapalem-I |
| | 87. Kurmannapalem-II |
| | 88. Madhuravada |
| | 89. Gullalapalem |
| | 90. Buchirajupalem |
| | 91. Old HPO site |
| | 92. Industrial Estate Visakhapatnam |
| | 93. Kurupam |
| | 94. MR Nagaram |
| | 95. Garbham |
| | 96. Merangi |
| | 97. Bobbili |
| West Godavari | 98. Attili |
| | 99. Akiveedu |
| | 100. Khandavalli |
| | 101. Satrampadu |
| | 102. Chintalapudi |
| | 103. Dharmajigudem |
| | 104. Venkataraoopeta |
| | 105. Polavaram |
| | 106. Gopalapuram |
| | 107. Vunguturu |
| | 108. Kovvur |

Statement-II*Details of encroached plots of land of department of posts in Andhra Pradesh*

| Sl. No. | District | Name of encroached vacant plot |
|---------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Chittoor | Santhapet |
| 2. | Kurnool | Allagadda |
| 3. | Cuddapah | Proddatur |
| 4. | West Godavari | Vunguturu |
| 5. | Visakhapatnam | Gullapalem |
| 6. | East Godavari | Aryapuram |
| 7. | Visakhapatnam | Pendurthy |

Agreement for call drops

1983. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with private operators to reduce the call drop rates of Government service providers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial and service details of the agreement; and

(c) the operator-wise mobile towers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Government has not signed any agreement with private operators to reduce the call drop rates of Government service providers. However, the Government is constantly monitoring the progress of telecom operators in respect of addressing the call drop issue. During the review, the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have reported that they have already installed more than 1,20,000 additional BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) across the country during 3½ month period from 15th June, 2016 to 30th September, 2016 and further plan to install about 1,56,000 additional BTSs across the country up to 31st March, 2017. The TSPs have also informed that about 4,97,000 BTSs have been optimized for improvement in Network Performance during June, 2015 onwards and in addition, frequency re-planning done for more than 4,25,000 BTSs for handling interference issues.

(c) Sir, as per available information, presently, the mobile services across the country are being provided using about 4.4 lakh towers. Since, the sharing of infrastructure is permitted for provision of mobile telephone services, the operators

generally install their equipments for wireless access on the shared towers or towers rented out by Infrastructure Providers. As such, presently, the operator-wise details of mobile towers in the country are not maintained.

Awareness about benefits and usage of internet in rural areas

1984. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study or survey to assess the awareness about benefits and usage of internet in rural areas, particularly in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise details of the number of villages which have access to internet facilities, particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) has published a report on the subject "Internet in India 2015". As per the report, the purpose of internet access in rural India including rural areas of Tamil Nadu is that 44% users access the internet for entertainment, 37% users for online communication, 33% users for social networking, 14% for online ticketing and 5% for online shopping.

(b) The State-wise details of the number of villages which access to internet facilities is not available. However, State-wise list of total number of inhabited villages and number of uncovered villages by mobile telephone service is available and the same is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Uncovered Villages

| 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| 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 |
| 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 Islands | 684 | 190 |
| 31. | Puducherry | | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 5 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | | 1 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 597608 | 55669 |

Releasing Centre's share under National Food Security Scheme to Rajasthan

1985. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has not yet released the balance claims of ₹ 5.06 crore for the year 2013-14 and the entire instalment of ₹ 151.31 crore for the year 2016-17 of the Centre's share to Government of Rajasthan under the National Food Security Scheme; and

(b) if so, by when the due funds will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Based on examination of the proposal of the Government of Rajasthan for release of ₹ 4405.84 lakh as Central assistance towards expenditure incurred on intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and margin to fair price shop dealers for the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 4405.69 lakh has been released to the State Government. No claim for the year 2013-14 is pending. For the year 2016-17, Government of Rajasthan has been requested to send proposal for the period April, 2016 to September, 2016 on the basis of actual expenditure in prescribed proforma.

Monitoring the sale of sugar and related products

1986. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests/suggestions from various sugarcane farmers' associations and State Governments for the pricing policy on sugar and related products have been received in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard and to control and monitor the sale of sugar and related products by the multinational companies in the country;

(c) whether Government has increased the MSP of sugarcane; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of small sugarcane growing farmers, vendors and the small scale traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has deregulated the sugar sector in April, 2013 by removing the levy obligation on sugar mills and dispensing with the regulated release mechanism of open market sale of sugar.

Prices of sugar and sugar related products are now market driven and not subject to any pricing policy of the Government.

(c) The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for the sugar season 2014-15 was fixed at ₹ 220 per quintal at basic recovery rate of 9.5% and was increased to ₹ 230 per quintal for the sugar season 2015-16.

The FRP for the sugar season 2016-17 has been fixed at ₹ 230 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 9.5% with a premium of ₹ 2.42 per quintal for every incremental increase of 0.1% in the recovery rate.

(d) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with all stake holders. The FRP is the minimum bench mark price below which sugar mills cannot purchase cane from the cane growers.

Wastage of foodgrains

†1987. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains kept in the godowns of Food Corporation of India that are destroyed every year because of rodents and other reasons; and

(b) whether Government is planning to make appropriate storage facilities at rural and Panchayat level to prevent destruction of foodgrains, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Procured foodgrains are stored by FCI in a scientific manner in covered godowns and in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. Scientific codes of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are followed during storage. In spite of all precautions, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons such as storage pests' attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. The quantum of foodgrains including wheat and rice damaged in Food Corporation of India (FCI) for the last three years and current year is as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year | Quantity Damage (in tons) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 24695.455 |
| 2014-15 | 18847.226 |
| 2015-16 | 3115.684 |
| 2016-17 | 8432.682 |
| (Upto 01.11.2016) | |

(b) The Government is implementing a capital investment subsidy sub-scheme Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) under the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). Under this scheme, 25% of the capital cost for general category beneficiaries and 33.33% for special category beneficiaries is provided for construction/creation of scientific godowns, their renovation and for other infrastructure for Agricultural Marketing. Assistance for renovation is restricted to storage infrastructure projects of cooperatives only. The main objectives of the AMI Schemes are to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure for effectively managing marketable surplus of agriculture, horticulture and allied sectors. The scheme for storage component covers areas including panchayats. Currently, the scheme is open only for SC/ST promoters and for promoters in North-Eastern Region.

Implementation of NFSA

1988. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Food Security Act, 2013 has not been fully implemented in many States as yet;

(b) if so, the present status of implementation of the Act, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the Act is implemented effectively all over the country, within a time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in all the States/Union Territories (UTs). State/UT-wise detail of coverage determined under the Act for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains and the current coverage, based on identification of eligible households reported by States/UTs and their detail on the PDS portal, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

For effective implementation of the Act, preparedness of the States/UTs in terms of identification of eligible households, necessary strengthening of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), including its end-to-end computerization, setting up of grievance redressal mechanism etc. is assessed before allocation of foodgrains under the Act. Progress in TPDS Computerization is reviewed/monitored with States/UTs at various levels and advisories are issued, wherever necessary.

Statement

Details of indicating State/UT-wise coverage under NFSA

(Numbers of persons in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Coverage determined under NFSA | Current actual coverage under NFSA |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 268.23 | 268.21 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.71 | 8.21 |
| 3. | Assam | 251.90 | 251.63 |
| 4. | Bihar | 871.16 | 857.12 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 200.77 | 200.77 |
| 6. | Delhi | 72.78 | 72.73 |
| 7. | Goa | 5.32 | 5.32 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 382.84 | 357.81 |
| 9. | Haryana | 126.49 | 126.49 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 36.82 | 28.64 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 74.13 | 74.13 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 264.25 | 263.70 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 401.93 | 401.93 |
| 14. | Kerala | 154.80 | 154.80 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 546.42 | 529.61 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 700.17 | 700.17 |
| 17. | Manipur | 25.06 | 21.19 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 21.46 | 21.40 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 7.06 | 6.68 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 14.79 | 14.05 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 21. | Odisha | 326.21 | 321.97 |
| 22. | Punjab | 141.45 | 141.45 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 446.62 | 446.62 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 4.06 | 3.78 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 364.70 | 357.34 |
| 26. | Telangana | 191.70 | 191.62 |
| 27. | Tripura | 25.02 | 25.01 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1520.61 | 1469.96 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 61.94 | 61.94 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 601.84 | 601.84 |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.63 | 0.55 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1.19 | 1.08 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2.36 | 1.82 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| 35. | Chandigarh | 4.96 | 2.46 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 6.34 | 6.15 |
| TOTAL | | 8134.94 | 7998.38 |

Storage capacity of FCI

1989. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the foodgrains storage capacity of FCI in metric tonnes, State-wise;
- (b) the details of foodgrains stored in the godowns of FCI, State-wise;
- (c) whether FCI godowns have space to store fresh stocks that are to come very soon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Total foodgrains storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) is 354.87 Lakh metric tonnes while the total stocks of foodgrains stored in its godowns is 202.39 Lakh metric tonnes as on 31.10.2016. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Besides the above capacity, the capacity available with State Governments for storage of Central pool stocks is of 428.12 Lakh metric tonnes. Hence, sufficient storage capacity is available with FCI and State Agencies to store fresh stocks to come very soon. The State-wise details of storage capacity of FCI and State Government Agencies are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise foodgrains storage capacity and stocks held with FCI

(Fig. in Metric Tonnes)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Total Capacity | Stocks Held (Rice and Wheat) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Bihar | 7,71,000.00 | 2,23,000.00 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 2,67,000.00 | 1,72,000.00 |
| 3. | Odisha | 5,56,000.00 | 2,45,000.00 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 1,023,000.00 | 4,75,000.00 |
| 5. | Assam | 3,91,000.00 | 2,71,000.00 |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23,000.00 | 13,000.00 |
| 7. | Meghalaya | 23,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| 8. | Mizoram | 25,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
| 9. | Tripura | 31,000.00 | 23,000.00 |
| 10. | Manipur | 32,000.00 | 21,000.00 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 37,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 12. | Delhi | 3,67,000.00 | 1,24,000.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 5,544,000.00 | 3,05,9000.00 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 49,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2,50,000.00 | 1,57,000.00 |
| 16. | Punjab | 10,985,000.00 | 59,93,000.00 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 1,960,800.00 | 15,23,810.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 4,756,000.00 | 2,348,000.00 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1,87,000.00 | 1,02,000.00 |
| 20. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,000,299.00 | 3,17,000.00 |
| 21. | Telangana | 7,46,000.00 | 3,01,000.00 |
| 22. | Kerala | 5,55,000.00 | 4,02,000.00 |
| 23. | Karnataka | 8,76,000.00 | 6,67,000.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1,177,000.00 | 8,72,000.00 |
| 25. | Gujarat | 6,58,000.00 | 4,34,000.00 |
| 26. | Maharashtra | 2,029,000.00 | 14,13,000.00 |
| 27. | Goa | 20,000.00 | - |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh | 3,79,000.00 | 1,15,000.00 |
| 29. | Chhattisgarh | 7,69,000.00 | 1,94,000.00 |
| | | Stock in Transit | 6,85,000.000 |
| | TOTAL | 35,487,099.00 | 20,238,810.00 |

Statement-II

Storage Capacity with FCI and State Government Agencies as on 31.10.2016

(Figures in Lakh MT)

| Sl. No. | State | Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) | | | | | | | | | | Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies | | Grand Total | |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--|-----|-------------|-----|
| | | Covered | | CAP | | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Owned | Hired | Owned | Hired | Owned | CPA | Covered | CAP | Covered | CAP | Covered | CAP | Covered | CAP |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| 1. | Bihar | 3.66 | 3.05 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 6.71 | 1.00 | 7.85 | - | 14.56 | 1.00 | | | | |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 0.67 | 1.95 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 2.62 | 0.05 | 2.11 | - | 4.73 | 0.05 | | | | |
| 3. | Odisha | 3.12 | 2.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.56 | - | 6.93 | - | 12.49 | - | | | | |
| 4. | West Bengal | 8.50 | 1.22 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 9.72 | 0.51 | 8.36 | - | 18.08 | 0.51 | | | | |
| 5. | Assam | 3.00 | 0.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.91 | - | - | - | 3.91 | - | | | | |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | - | 0.15 | - | 0.38 | - | | | | |
| 7. | Meghalaya | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | - | - | - | 0.23 | - | | | | |
| 8. | Mizoram | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | | | | |
| 9. | Tripura | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 | - | - | - | 0.31 | - | | | | |
| 10. | Manipur | 0.28 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | - | - | - | 0.32 | - | | | | |
| 11. | Nagaland | 0.29 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 | - | 0.07 | - | 0.44 | - | | | | |
| 12. | Delhi | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 3.36 | 0.31 | - | - | 3.36 | 0.31 | | | | |
| 13. | Haryana | 7.68 | 44.43 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 52.11 | 3.33 | 33.12 | 17.40 | 85.23 | 20.73 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| 14. Himachal Pradesh | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | - | - | - | 0.49 | - | |
| 15. Jammu and Kashmir | 1.03 | 1.37 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 2.40 | 0.10 | - | - | 2.40 | 0.10 | |
| 16. Punjab | 22.24 | 80.30 | 7.31 | 0.00 | 102.54 | 7.31 | 43.73 | 92.92 | 146.27 | 100.23 | |
| 17. Rajasthan | 7.06 | 10.70 | 1.85 | 0.00 | 17.76 | 1.85 | 1.57 | 0.11 | 19.33 | 1.96 | |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 14.95 | 27.42 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 42.37 | 5.19 | 10.09 | 0.80 | 52.46 | 5.99 | |
| 19. Uttarakhand | 0.66 | 1.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 1.66 | 0.21 | 1.84 | - | 3.50 | 0.21 | |
| 20. Andhra Pradesh | 7.36 | 1.04 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 8.40 | 1.60 | 19.22 | - | 27.62 | 1.60 | |
| 21. Telangana | 5.37 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 6.44 | 1.02 | 10.51 | - | 16.95 | 1.02 | |
| 22. Kerala | 5.29 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 5.34 | 0.21 | - | - | 5.34 | 0.21 | |
| 23. Karnataka | 3.81 | 3.59 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 7.40 | 1.36 | 5.37 | - | 12.77 | 1.36 | |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | 6.24 | 5.22 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 11.46 | 0.31 | 16.44 | - | 27.90 | 0.31 | |
| 25. Gujarat | 5.00 | 1.31 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 6.31 | 0.27 | 2.31 | - | 8.62 | 0.27 | |
| 26. Maharashtra | 8.85 | 10.42 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 19.27 | 1.02 | - | - | - | - | |
| 27. Goa | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | - | 12.63 | - | 32.10 | 1.02 | |
| 28. Madhya Pradesh | 3.37 | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 3.43 | 0.36 | 106.25 | 14.28 | 109.68 | 14.64 | |
| 29. Chhattisgarh | 5.12 | 2.56 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 7.68 | 0.01 | 14.06 | - | 21.74 | 0.01 | |
| Total | 128.13 | 200.72 | 26.02 | - | 328.85 | 26.02 | 302.61 | 125.51 | 631.46 | 151.53 | |
| | 328.85 | | 26.02 | | 354.87 | | 428.12 | | 782.99 | | |

Note: CAP means "Cover and Plinth" type of storage.

Construction of new godowns

1990. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) to store grains, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to construct new storage godowns in 2016-17; and

(c) if so, the details of new godowns to be constructed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Total foodgrain storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) is 354.87 Lakh MT as on 31.10.2016. Besides, capacity of 428.12 Lakh MT is also available with State Governments as on 31.10.2016 for storage of Central pool stocks. The State-wise details of storage capacity of FCI are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Storage capacities for foodgrains have been augmented across the country by using funds under Plan Scheme as well as through Private Investors under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Government is continuing the same as per requirements.

Under PEG Scheme, there is no specific target or plan for constructions of new godowns in 2016-17. However, State-wise details of new godowns completed so far during 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II.

Under the Plan Scheme, the State-wise details of new godowns under construction are as under:—

| Sl. No. State | Capacity (MT) |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 7,320 |
| 2. Manipur | 5,000 |
| 3. Meghalaya | 2,500 |
| 4. Nagaland | 4,590 |
| 5. Kerala | 5,000 |
| TOTAL | 24,410 |

Besides, FCI has finalised contracts for 2.5 lakh MT of silos, which are likely to be constructed in about 2 years. State-wise break-up of these silos is given below:-

| Sl. No. | State | Location | Capacities (Lakh MT) |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Assam | Changsari | 0.50 |
| 2. | Bihar | Kathihar | 0.50 |
| 3. | Delhi | Narela | 0.50 |
| 4. | Punjab | Kotkapura | 0.25 |
| 5. | Punjab | Sahnawal | 0.50 |
| 6. | Karnataka | Whitefield | 0.25 |
| TOTAL | | | 2.50 |

Statement-1

Storage Capacity with FCI as on 31.10.2016

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

| Sl. No. | State | Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|--|--|
| | | Covered | | | | Total | | | |
| | | Owned | Hired | Owned | Hired | Covered | CAP | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 1. | Bihar | 3.66 | 3.05 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 6.71 | 1.00 | | |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 0.67 | 1.95 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 2.62 | 0.05 | | |
| 3. | Odisha | 3.12 | 2.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.56 | — | | |
| 4. | West Bengal | 8.50 | 1.22 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 9.72 | 0.51 | | |
| 5. | Assam | 3.00 | 0.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.91 | — | | |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | — | | |
| 7. | Meghalaya | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | — | | |
| 8. | Mizoram | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | — | | |
| 9. | Tripura | 0.29 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 | — | | |
| 10. | Manipur | 0.28 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | — | | |
| 11. | Nagaland | 0.29 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 | — | | |
| 12. | Delhi | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 3.36 | 0.31 | | |
| 13. | Haryana | 7.68 | 44.43 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 52.11 | 3.33 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | — |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.03 | 1.37 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 2.40 | 0.10 |
| 16. | Punjab | 22.24 | 80.30 | 7.31 | 0.00 | 102.54 | 7.31 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 7.06 | 10.70 | 1.85 | 0.00 | 17.76 | 1.85 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 14.95 | 27.42 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 42.37 | 5.19 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0.66 | 1.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 1.66 | 0.21 |
| 20. | Andhra Pradesh | 7.36 | 1.04 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 8.40 | 1.60 |
| 21. | Telangana | 5.37 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 6.44 | 1.02 |
| 22. | Kerala | 5.29 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 5.34 | 0.21 |
| 23. | Karnataka | 3.81 | 3.59 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 7.40 | 1.36 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 6.24 | 5.22 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 11.46 | 0.31 |
| 25. | Gujarat | 5.00 | 1.31 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 6.31 | 0.27 |
| 26. | Maharashtra | 8.85 | 10.42 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 19.27 | 1.02 |
| 27. | Goa | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | — |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.37 | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 3.43 | 0.36 |
| 29. | Chhattisgarh | 5.12 | 2.56 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 7.68 | 0.01 |
| Total | | 128.13 | 200.72 | 26.02 | — | 328.85 | 26.02 |
| | | 328.85 | | 26.02 | | 354.87 | |

Statement-II

State-wise storage capacity completed under PEG Scheme in 2016-17

(Figure in Lakh MT)

| Sl. No. | State | Capacity completed in 2016-17 (As on 31.10.2016) |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0.35 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0.11 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| 5. Haryana | | -0.07 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | | 0.00 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | | 0.07 |
| 8. Jharkhand | | 0.10 |
| 9. Karnataka | | 0.01 |
| 10. Kerala | | 0.00 |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh | | 0.96 |
| 12. Maharashtra | | 0.00 |
| 13. Odisha | | 0.10 |
| 14. Punjab | | 0.40 |
| 15. Rajasthan | | 0.00 |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | | 0.00 |
| 17. Telangana | | 0.00 |
| 18. Uttarakhand | | 0.00 |
| 19. Uttar Pradesh | | 0.21 |
| 20. West Bengal | | 0.17 |
| TOTAL | | 2.41 |

Misleading advertisement by famous personalities

†1991. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating to relax the penalty on famous personalities in misleading advertisements by changing the provisions of Consumer Protection Bill, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons due to which the Ministry agreed to take such a step; and.

(c) whether the basic spirit of the Bill would not be compromised due to this amendment, 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) to (c) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2015, as introduced in Parliament, does not contain any specific penal provisions against famous personalities endorsing misleading advertisements. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution in the Ninth Report on the Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 however made recommendations for imposing punishments against endorsers/celebrities who endorse misleading advertisements. The recommendations are being examined.

Procurement of agricultural yields from farmers

†1992. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of farmers owing to procurement of their various agricultural yields by private sectors at lower than the prescribed rates;
- (b) whether it is a fact that negligence of Government agencies towards procurement of farmers yields has come to light from time to time; and
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry is contemplating to prepare a blueprint for total procurement of yield of farmers by Government agencies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI)/State Government agencies procure wheat and paddy. The steps taken to safeguard the interests of farmers and to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices/MSP for Wheat and Paddy are given in the Statement (*See below*).

State Government procures Coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi upto their requirement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with prior approval of Government of India.

Cotton Corporation of India procures cotton. Jute Corporation of India procures jute. Pulses and Oilseeds are procured by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) and FCI.

- (b) No Sir, recently no such incident came to the notice of Government of India. However, Procuring agency has mechanisms to resolve complaints of farmers. In case of complaints by farmers these agencies redress the grievances of farmers and ensure that benefit of MSP reaches the farmers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No Sir, there is no plan for total procurement of yields of farmers by Government Agencies.

Statement

*Steps taken to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices/MSP
for Wheat and Paddy*

In order to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices/MSP for Wheat and Paddy, following mechanism have been put in place:—

1. The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). MSP is decided after taking into account the cost to farmer and margin of the farmers.
2. MSP (Minimum Support Price) operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners, sign boards radio, TV and advertisements through print and electronic media regarding MSP, quality, specifications, purchase system, and so on to spread awareness so that the farmers may bring their produce conforming to the specifications.
3. Procurement Centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies/ FCI taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics/infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers.
4. The agricultural produce brought by a farmer is procured by Government agencies and payments are made through account payee cheque/RTGS, if the stocks confirm to quality specifications prescribed by GoI.
5. State Governments are encouraged to undertake decentralized procurement, so as to enhance the procurement of food grains.
6. State Government are adopting e-procurement system so as to effectively monitor the procurement operations.
7. Procurement by Government Agencies is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers from across the country, within the stipulated period, conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India are, purchased at MSP by the Government Agencies including FCI for Central pool.

8. If any producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he is free to sell his produce in Open market *i.e.* to private trader/anyone. If the produce of farmer does not meet the specifications and he does not agree to upgrade, then the farmer is free to sell to the private trader at mutually agreed rate.

Damage to foodgrains procured by FCI

†1993. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the storage capacity available and taken on rental basis by Food Corporation of India (FCI);
- (b) the quantity of foodgrains produced, purchased, stored and damaged during last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether FCI has investigated the cases of damage of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof, and
- (d) the steps taken for storage and management of foodgrains scientifically to check their damage and to ensure the proper use of foodgrains under welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) (owned as well as hired) and State Agencies for storage of Central pool stocks as on 1st June during the last three years and current year also with corresponding stock position in Central pool is given as below:—

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

| As on | FCI owned | FCI hired | State agencies | Total | Stock position |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| 01.06.13 | 156.33 | 240.69 | 354.28 | 751.30 | 676.59 |
| 01.06.14 | 156.47 | 230.93 | 375.47 | 762.87 | 622.31 |
| 01.06.15 | 153.42 | 219.58 | 381.26 | 754.26 | 568.34 |
| 01.06.16 | 154.15 | 208.32 | 449.47 | 811.94 | 534.29 |

The details of state-wise storage capacity available with FCI alongwith stocks held by FCI as on 1st June of the year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details showing State-wise production/procurement of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Quantities of foodgrains found non-issuable (damaged) during last three

years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Whenever accrual of any quantity of damaged foodgrains is noticed, each case is investigated immediately and action by the concerned authority is invariably taken against officials found responsible. Damage Monitoring Cell has also been set up at district, regional and zonal level and consolidated information/ATF are regularly been sent to FCI Head Quarter on monthly basis. As a measure of precaution, FCI Headquarter deputed Vigilance Squad on regular basis to scrutinize wherever accrual of damaged foodgrains is more than 1000 MT in a particular region.

(d) Steps taken by FCI for Storage and Management of foodgrains to check their damage is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I

*State-wise details of storage capacity and stocks held on 1st June for
Central Pool foodgrains*

(Figures in Lakh MT)

| Sl. No. | State | As on 01.06.2013 | | As on 01.06.2014 | | As on 01.06.2015 | | As on 01.06.2016 | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | Total capacity | Stocks Held | Total capacity | Stocks Held | Total capacity | Stocks Held | Total capacity | Stocks Held |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Bihar | 13.90 | 21.64 | 15.07 | 2.91 | 10.41 | 3.97 | 15.11 | 8.49 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 1.35 | 3.35 | 1.78 | 1.11 | 2.24 | 1.75 | 2.53 | 1.42 |
| 3. | Odisha | 12.49 | 27.18 | 12.94 | 8.79 | 10.46 | 4.32 | 11.84 | 8.39 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 15.31 | 11.44 | 14.84 | 8.92 | 16.69 | 11.89 | 18.05 | 10.55 |
| 5. | Assam | 5.42 | 2.45 | 3.15 | 2.20 | 5.93 | 1.77 | 6.23 | 3.18 |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.33 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.13 |
| 7. | Meghalaya | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.11 |
| 8. | Mizoram | 0.82 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.67 | 0.2 | 0.67 | 0.15 |
| 9. | Tripura | 0.94 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.16 | 0.84 | 0.13 | 0.67 | 0.15 |
| 10. | Manipur | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.29 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 0.40 | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.49 | 0.33 |
| 12. | Delhi | 3.67 | 2.74 | 3.67 | 2.71 | 3.67 | 1.99 | 3.67 | 2.32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 13. | Haryana | 110.58 | 123.77 | 131.01 | 89.69 | 116.99 | 83.1 | 107.12 | 88.24 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.48 | 0.28 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.66 | 0.94 | 3.26 | 1.24 | 2.41 | 1.14 | 2.47 | 1.41 |
| 16. | Punjab | 244.20 | 281.49 | 258.32 | 249.09 | 240.25 | 200.53 | 254.12 | 198.8 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 29.95 | 24.90 | 27.74 | 25.29 | 27.10 | 20.37 | 26.50 | 17.29 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 58.42 | 32.22 | 44.62 | 28.73 | 63.46 | 41.05 | 64.83 | 37.07 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 3.96 | 1.97 | 3.76 | 2.12 | 3.67 | 2.06 | 3.82 | 2.29 |
| 20. | Andhra Pradesh | 61.35 | 54.83 | 46.39 | 42.63 | 27.49 | 16.29 | 26.04 | 22.90 |
| 21. | Kerala | 5.37 | 10.68 | 9.48 | 6.06 | 6.52 | 5.58 | 5.55 | 6.52 |
| 22. | Karnataka | 16.48 | 5.47 | 14.98 | 5.17 | 29.14 | 5.91 | 29.52 | 4.32 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 17.02 | 19.42 | 17.23 | 13.30 | 16.58 | 12.34 | 27.89 | 10.05 |
| 24. | Gujarat | 11.26 | 6.96 | 11.72 | 6.91 | 9.90 | 6.08 | 9.07 | 4.25 |
| 25. | Maharashtra | 29.46 | 18.86 | 34.48 | 14.55 | 30.19 | 15.31 | 31.70 | 15.30 |
| 26. | Madhya Pradesh | 81.87 | 81.06 | 80.16 | 84.49 | 58.09 | 91.73 | 121.29 | 55.30 |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | 23.10 | 36.48 | 21.74 | 8.86 | 24.10 | 14.14 | 24.09 | 16.40 |
| 28. | Telangana | — | — | — | — | 17.82 | 13.91 | 17.39 | 8.20 |
| | Stocks in Transit/mandies | | 7.55 | | 16.25 | | 11.63 | | 10.05 |
| | TOTAL | 751.30 | 776.95* | 758.52 | 622.31 | 726.43 | 568.34 | 811.94 | 534.29 |

* Include unmilled paddy of 100.36 lakh MT (stored in godowns).

Statement-II*Production/Procurement of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) during last three years and current year*

(Fig. in lakh MT)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | KMS 2013-14 | | KMS 2014-15 | | KMS 2015-16 | | KMS 2016-17** | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Production | Procurement | Production | Procurement | Production# | Procurement | Production\$ | Procurement** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 127.25 | 37.37 | 72.34 | 35.96 | 74.9 | 43.36 | 938.80 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Telangana | | 43.53 | 44.41 | 35.04 | 29.6 | 15.79 | | 1.12 |
| 3. | Assam | 49.27 | 0.00 | 52.23 | 0.15 | 51.44 | 0.42 | | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 55.06 | 9.42 | 63.57 | 16.14 | 64.89 | 12.25 | | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 67.16 | 42.90 | 63.22 | 34.23 | 60.94 | 34.42 | | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 16.36 | 0.00 | 18.31 | 0.00 | 16.7 | 0.01 | | 0.00 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1.21 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 39.98 | 24.06 | 40.06 | 20.15 | 41.45 | 28.61 | | 34.83 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6.11 | 0.00 | 5.17 | 0.00 | 4.16 | 0.07 | | 0.00 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 28.11 | 0.00 | 33.62 | 0.06 | 28.82 | 2.06 | | 0.00 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 35.73 | 0.00 | 35.41 | 0.88 | 27.02 | 0.55 | | 0.00 |
| 12. | Kerala | 5.09 | 3.59 | 5.62 | 3.74 | 5.58 | 3.82 | | 0.46 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 28.45 | 10.45 | 36.25 | 8.07 | 35.79 | 8.49 | | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------|--------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 31.20 | 1.61 | 29.46 | 1.99 | 26.27 | 2.30 | -do- | 0.06 |
| 15. | Odisha | 76.13 | 28.01 | 82.98 | 33.57 | 58.78 | 33.69 | | 0.00 |
| 16. | Punjab | 112.67 | 81.06 | 111.07 | 77.86 | 118.23 | 93.50 | | 102.64 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 3.12 | 0.00 | 3.67 | 0.00 | 3.7 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 53.50 | 6.84 | 57.28 | 10.51 | 79.83 | 11.92 | | 0.07 |
| 19. | Uattar Pradesh | 146.36 | 11.27 | 121.68 | 16.98 | 125.09 | 29.10 | | 0.73 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 5.78 | 4.63 | 6.04 | 4.65 | 6.30 | 5.98 | | 0.33 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 153.71 | 13.59 | 146.77 | 20.32 | 157.49 | 15.68 | | 0.00 |
| 22. | Others | 24.20 | 0.12 | 24.42 | 0.10 | 25 | 0.16 | | 0.13 |
| TOTAL | | 1066.45 | 318.45 | 1054.83 | 320.40 | 1043.17 | 342.18 | | 140.37 |

As per the fourth Advance estimates of Ministry of Agriculture dated 22.09.2016

Rice include paddy in terms of Rice

\$ As per first Advance estimates of Ministry of Agriculture dated 22.09.2016. State-wise bifurcation is not available.

** KMS 2016-17 is under progress. Data reported as on 09.11.2016

Statement-III

*Region-wise foodgrains stock accrued as Non-Issuable (damaged) in FCI
from 2013-14 to 2016-17*

(Upto 1.10.2016)

| Sl. No. | Region | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Bihar | 3909.408 | 703.650 | 46.391 | 0.000 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 622.092 | 2.670 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 3. | Odisha | 1084.790 | 7108.817 | 25.944 | 1.073 |
| 4. | West Bengal | 12539.850 | 120.490 | 12.400 | 0.000 |
| 5. | Assam | 180.738 | 96.622 | 119.905 | 0.000 |
| 6. | NEF | 1827.768 | 95.416 | 210.385 | 21.458 |
| 7. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3.300 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 8. | Nagaland | 32.258 | 38.000 | 10.600 | 3.000 |
| 9. | Manipur | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 10. | Delhi | 34.328 | 2.591 | 16.051 | 0.213 |
| 11. | Haryana | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.000 | 6120.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 14. | Punjab | 72.631 | 44.593 | 29.731 | 8.488 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 13.019 | 2.761 | 2.405 | 114.415 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 1109.572 | 322.034 | 116.068 | 17.227 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 90.021 | 7.531 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 18. | Andhra Pradesh | 475.509 | 2262.124 | 2202.224 | 4.530 |
| 19. | Kerala | 355.000 | 397.685 | 178.911 | 48.239 |
| 20. | Karnataka | 45.636 | 747.825 | 35.226 | 9.281 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 293.786 | 376.986 | 30.371 | 51.066 |
| 22. | Gujarat | 443.958 | 195.246 | 15.616 | 26.004 |
| 23. | Maharashtra | 1234.100 | 103.981 | 56.347 | 7864.367 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | 76.942 | 80.183 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 25. | Chhattisgarh | 250.749 | 18.021 | 7.109 | 3.448 |
| TOTAL | | 24695.455 | 18847.226 | 3115.684 | 8172.809 |

Statement-IV*Steps taken to preserve the quality of procured foodgrains to avoid damage*

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by Food Corporation of India and State Government Agencies for proper upkeep and quality to check damages to Central Pool stocks of foodgrains:

1. Foodgrains procured by FCI and State Governments/Agencies are stored in covered godowns as well as in CAP (Cover and Plinth).
2. All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
3. Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
4. Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the food grains.
5. Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insectic ides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
6. Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
7. Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be used.
8. Foodgrains in CAP storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
9. Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers.
10. The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
11. Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
12. Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.

Creation of multi-storey godowns

1994. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to increase the storage capacity and to create more multi-storied godowns and cold storage units in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has devised appropriate technologies to protect the foodgrains and perishable foods/products stored in godowns and cold storages in the country; and

(d) 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) Storage capacities for foodgrains have been augmented across the country by using funds under Plan Scheme as well as through Private Investors in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Government is continuing the same as per requirements.

Under the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme, godowns are constructed through private investors and hired by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for a guaranteed period of 10 years. A capacity of 135.80 Lakh MT has already been constructed under this scheme.

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 31.10.2016, a total capacity of 1.14 Lakh MT in North East and 0.20 Lakh MT in other than North East have been completed.

As on 31.10.2016, total 782.99 Lakh MT capacity (including State Government/Agencies capacity) is available for storage of Central Pool foodgrains against peak stock requirement of around 600 Lakh MT. Thus there is overall sufficient capacities for storage of foodgrains.

There is no specific plan for construction of multi-storied godowns. However, modern storage facilities in the form of steel silos are being constructed. FCI has awarded contracts for construction of 2.5 Lakh MT Silos at six locations viz. Changsari (Assam), Narela (Delhi), Katihar (Bihar), Sahnewal and Kotkapura (Punjab) and Whitefield (Karnataka).

Besides, Government provides financial assistance to the private sector for setting up of cold chain infrastructure.

(c) and (d) As far as foodgrains are concerned, scientifically constructed godowns provide adequate protection and are being used by FCI and other State Government Agencies. In addition, storage in Silos is also being encouraged as mentioned above.

As for the perishable food items, integrated cold chain infrastructure is required for protecting the items during storage and transit. As mentioned above, Government has been providing financial assistance to the private sector for setting up of cold chain infrastructure.

CERT In for cyber emergency

1995. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan/proposal to have frequent interaction between Banks and Computer Emergency Response Team India (CERT-In) so as to sensitize bank employees to act in an cyber emergency in view of increasing instances of cyber crimes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are frequent interactions between banks and the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). In order to enhance the cyber security of the financial sector and prevent financial frauds, the following actions are being pursued:

- (i) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and mobile phones on regular basis. Tailored alerts are regularly being sent to Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of banks.
- (ii) Incidents are being reported by banks to CERT-In. CERT-In works in coordination with Reserve Bank of India and banks to track and disable phishing websites.
- (iii) Under guidance of CERT-In, Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) participates in cyber drills and sends reports to CERT-In on regular basis. The last drill was conducted on 30th September, 2016 in coordination with Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/IDRBT for finance sector.

- (iv) IDRBT conducts seminars and conferences and training programmes for the banking industry in coordination with CERT-In time to time depending upon changing threat scenario.
- (v) CERT-In has provided inputs to the Expert Panel on Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) constituted by RBI to decide the scope and approach for IT Examinations of banks, to suggest methods and tools for such Examinations and to review the outcomes, so as to have a reasonable assurance on the preparedness of banks to handle cyber threats to their IT systems. Under the guidance of the expert panel, RBI has issued a circular dated June 2, 2016 on “Cyber Security Framework in Banks” to enhance the security posture of the banking sector.
- (vi) In addition, Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

India BPO promotion scheme

†1996. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started India BPO Promotion scheme under the Digital India Programme, if so, the salient features of the scheme;
- (b) whether Government proposes to start special BPO schemes in rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the details of the BPO schemes started in the rural areas, including Sarguja division?

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 launched India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of BPO/ITES operations across the country particularly in small cities/towns. The scheme provides capital support along with special incentives upto ₹ 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore. Around 48,300 seats have been distributed across State(s)/UT(s) including rural areas, based on population per centage as per Census 2011, excluding metro cities along with their urban agglomeration viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, NCR, and Pune. The State-wise allocation of BPO/ITES seats is given in the Statement (*See below*). The selection

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of eligible companies to set up BPO/ITES operations under IBPS is through online bidding process.

For the State of Chhattisgarh (including Sarguja division) 1100 seats have been allocated and till now, 2 companies for a total of 500 seats have been declared successful to set up BPO/ITES operations at Raipur. Further, details of the scheme are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps and <https://ibps.stpi.in>

Statement

IBPS BPO Seats Distribution across State(s)/UT(s) based on population % as per Census 2011

| State/UT | Population | Population % | Seats by population % | Seats Rounded-off to nearest hundred |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 493,86,799 | 4.56 | 2,189 | 2200 |
| Bihar | 1040,99,452 | 9.61 | 4,615 | 4600 |
| Chhattisgarh | 255,45,198 | 2.36 | 1,132 | 1100 |
| Goa | 14,58,545 | 0.13 | 65 | 100 |
| Gujarat | 604,39,692 | 5.58 | 2,679 | 2700 |
| Haryana* | 230,44,841 | 2.13 | 1,022 | 1000 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 68,64,602 | 0.63 | 304 | 300 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 125,41,302 | 1.16 | 556 | 600 |
| Jharkhand | 329,88,134 | 3.05 | 1,462 | 1500 |
| Karnataka* | 525,95,898 | 4.86 | 2,333 | 2300 |
| Kerala | 334,06,061 | 3.09 | 1,481 | 1500 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 726,26,809 | 6.71 | 3,219 | 3200 |
| Maharashtra* | 889,10,077 | 8.21 | 3,941 | 3900 |
| 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 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 per centage among States/UTs as per Census 2011, and then rounded-off to nearest 100.
2. Minimum seats support for a State/UT = 100
3. *Population of all the States of North East Region and Urban Agglomeration Population of certain cities [Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi-NCR (Gurgaon, Faridabad, Noida), Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune] is subtracted from the respective State's Population and subsequently from overall population of country.

Operationalisation of NCCC

1997 SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cyber Security Coordination Centre (NCCC), cleared by Government in March 2015 to respond to cyber attacks, has been made operational;

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

(c) whether the country has a shortage of professionals capable of dealing with network architecture encryption and cryptography; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government has approved the project to set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) in April 2015 for implementation by Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) with an outlay of ₹ 985 crores for a period of five years. The main focus of the centre is to continuously scan the cyberspace in the country at metadata level and generate near real time situational awareness for macroscopic views of the cyber security threats in the country. NCCC is a multi stakeholder body with phases of

implementation. The first phase for creation of Threat and Situational Awareness Test bed is under implementation.

(c) and (d) Cyber Security is an evolving area and every day new technologies are being introduced in this domain and ever increasing demand for human resources in the area. To address the requirement of trained professionals in this niche area, Government has taken several initiatives.

Cyber Security R&D is one of the key components of creating cyber security ecosystem in the country. It is aimed at development/enhancement of skills and expertise in areas of cyber security by facilitating basic research, technology demonstration and proof-of-concept and R&D test bed projects. Research and development is carried out in the thrust areas of cyber security including cryptography and cryptanalysis, Network and System Security, etc. through sponsored projects at recognized R&D organisations. Currently 32 projects are being pursued to cater to a variety of requirements of Government, Law Enforcement and Security Agencies, specifically addressing the need of availability as well as development of trustworthy products and solutions.

A project on capacity building in the area of cryptology has been initiated with a budget of ₹ 115 crores at R C Bose Centre for Cryptology and Information Security, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata. The Centre has commenced conducting of short-term courses on cryptology.

Government is also implementing 'Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)' Project to train professionals/Government officials and create mass information security awareness among citizens. The project is implemented by 51 institutions across the country. So far, 11,110 persons have been trained/undergoing training in various formal/non-formal courses focusing on cyber security.

Foreign nationals getting Aadhaar Card by submitting fake documents

1998. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 31,000 illegal immigrants are trying to get enrolled for Aadhaar card;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many foreign nationals, particularly from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar, have managed to get Aadhaar card by submitting fake documents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(e) the details of corrective measures taken by Government to keep strict vigil on such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Aadhaar is not a proof of nationality or citizenship. The verification procedure for demographic data submitted by the resident during enrolment includes supporting documents, introducers system and National Population Register process of public scrutiny. Major portion of the enrolment is document based. There are well defined lists of Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA). Under document based enrolment, a resident has to submit any of the PoI/PoA from the said list.

Aadhaar is generated after a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake enrolments are identified through quality checks and biometric de-duplication process, and rejected. In a miniscule number of cases, where an ineligible enrolment may slip through, there are provisions for taking action against the delinquent operator/supervisor/enrolment agency; financial penalties; and criminal proceedings by lodging of FIR, besides cancellation of such Aadhaars.

Aadhaar verification service is available on a public portal <https://resident.uidai.net.in> where any person can check the validity of an Aadhaar instantaneously.

Implementation of Government e-Marketplace

1999 SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Government e-Marketplace under digital India; and

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to come up with a policy for exports of electronic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has been developed as a one-stop online marketplace of common use goods and services for procurement by Government buyers. It aims to make public procurement more transparent and efficient. GeM has been developed by Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal (DGS&D) with technical support of National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MeitY. The portal was launched on 9th August, 2016. Presently, there are about 2938 products, 1040 Government buyers

and 1234 sellers. The addition of products, services and functionalities on GeM is being continuously done and is an on-going process.

(b) No, Sir. However, there are various schemes/benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 (FTP 2015-20) to support the export of electronic products. These Schemes/benefits are summarised below:

- (i) **The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)** has been introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on 1st April, 2015. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise, including products of electronics sector, which are produced/manufactured in India. Exports of notified goods/products with Indian Trade Clarification based on Harmonized System of Coding — ITC(HS) code, are rewarded under MEIS. The basis of calculation of reward is on realized Free On Board (FOB) value of exports in free foreign exchange at the rate of 2%, 3% or 5% depending upon the tariff lines.
- (ii) **The Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)** Scheme provides import of Capital Goods at zero custom duty subject to export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duty saved, to be fulfilled in 6 years from the date of issue of authorization.
- (iii) The Scheme of **Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP), Software Technology Park (STP)** also provides export promotion by providing duty free access to inputs and capital goods with condition of achieving positive foreign exchange calculated cumulatively in block of five years.
- (iv) **Duty Free Scheme** provides duty free imports of inputs for export production as per the Standard Input Output Norms (SION). The Scheme allows duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in exporting products with the condition that minimum value addition of 15% is required to be achieved in free foreign exchange.

Amendment of the IT Act, 2000

2000. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government is considering to amend the Information Technology Act, 2000;

(b) if so, by when Government will form a committee with experts from Government and private sector to prepare draft proposal for the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Presently, there is no proposal with the Government to amend the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of cold storages/cold chain facilities

2001. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products which go waste in the country due to lack of agro-processing infrastructure and cold storages/cold chain facilities;

(b) whether Government has taken any corrective steps in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/released during the last three years and the current year to Himachal Pradesh for setting up of cold storage/cold chains under the existing schemes of food processing industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Government has got a study done on "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by ICAR - Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana. The study was commissioned in 2012 and the final report submitted on 31.03.2015. The study has estimated that annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was of the order of ₹ 92,651 crore calculated using production data of 2012-13 at 2014 wholesale prices. The per centage of post-harvest losses as assessed by the study areas under:

| Crops | Cumulative wastage (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Cereals | 4.65 – 5.99 |
| Pulses | 6.36 – 8.41 |
| Oil Seeds | 3.08 – 9.96 |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 4.58 – 15.88 |
| Milk | 0.92 |
| Fisheries (Inland) | 5.23 |
| Fisheries (Marine) | 10.52 |
| Meat | 2.71 |
| Poultry | 6.74 |

(b) It has been the endeavor of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post-harvest losses. With the above in view, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing various Central Sector Schemes, namely (i) Mega Food Parks. (ii) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (iii) Setting up/ Modernization of Abattoirs and (iv) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Research and Development and Other Promotional Activities. Ministry also has 2 academic cum research institutes *viz.* National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) both of which offer B.Tech, M.Tech and PhD programmes and undertake research in food processing.

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 are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes.

(c) State-wise funds are not allocated under Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure. However, details of funds released during the last three years and current year to the integrated cold chain projects located in Himachal Pradesh under the Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure are as under:

| Year | Expenditure (₹ crore) |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 2013-14 | 10.50 |
| 2014-15 | 6.57 |
| 2015-16 | 18.03 |
| 2016-17 | 3.13 |
| | (As on 29.11.2016) |

Mega Food Parks

2002. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed some new Mega Food Parks (MFPs) to some States and private firms for the development and promotion of food processing sector, thereby creating employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the MFPs;

(c) whether Government has set any target to develop basic infrastructure of MFPs across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has approved 34 Mega Food Parks for implementation by State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Sector for creation of modern infrastructure for food processing sector in the country. The details along with present status of these 34 Mega Food Parks are given in the Statement (*See below*). Each Mega Food Parks after being fully completed and occupied by the food processing units, is expected to generate direct and indirect employment of about 5,000-6,000 persons and benefit about 25,000-30,000 farmers.

(c) and (d) A total of 42 Mega Food Parks have been approved by the Government to be set up to create modern infrastructure facilities for food processing sector in the country. Out of these, 34 Mega Food Parks have already been approved and the details thereof are given in the Statement appended to the part (b) of the answer to the question.

Statement

Status of Implementation of 34 Mega Food Park Projects as on 15.11.2016

| Sl. No | Project Name | State | Status |
|--------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna | Andhra Pradesh | Under Implementation |
| 2. | Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor | Andhra Pradesh | Operational |
| 3. | Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | Under Implementation |
| 4. | North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari | Assam | Operational |
| 5. | Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria | Bihar | Under Implementation |
| 6. | JVL Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Rohtas | Bihar | Under Implementation |
| 7. | Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur | Chhattisgarh | Under Implementation |
| 8. | Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat | Gujarat | Under Implementation |

| Sl. No | Project Name | State | Status |
|--------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| 9. | Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Sonipat | Haryana | Under Implementation |
| 10. | Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una | Himachal Pradesh | Under Implementation |
| 11. | RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama | Jammu and Kashmir | Under Implementation |
| 12. | Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi | Jharkhand | Operational |
| 13. | Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur | Karnataka | Operational |
| 14. | Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC), Alappuzha | Kerala | Under Implementation |
| 15. | Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), Palakkad | Kerala | Under Implementation |
| 16. | Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. (formerly RuchiAcroni Industries Ltd.), Dewas | Madhya Pradesh | Under Implementation |
| 17. | Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargaoan | Madhya Pradesh | Operational |
| 18. | Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., (formerly known as Jain Agro Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.) | Maharashtra | Under Implementation |
| 19. | Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad | Maharashtra | Under Implementation |
| 20. | Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara | Maharashtra | Under Implementation |
| 21. | Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl | Mizoram | Under Implementation |
| 22. | Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda | Odisha | Under Implementation |

| Sl. No | Project Name | State | Status |
|--------|--|-------------|----------------------|
| 23. | MIT'S Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada | Odisha | Under Implementation |
| 24. | Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ludhiana | Punjab | Under Implementation |
| 25. | The Sukjhit Starch and Chemical Limited, Kapurthala | Punjab | Under Implementation |
| 26. | International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka | Punjab | Operational |
| 27. | Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer | Rajasthan | Under Implementation |
| 28. | Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Khammam | Telangana | Under Implementation |
| 29. | Raaga Mayuri Agrovat Pvt. Ltd., Mahboobnagar | Telangana | Under Implementation |
| 30. | Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad | Telangana | Under Implementation |
| 31. | Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura | Tripura | Under Implementation |
| 32. | Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar | Uttarakhand | Operational |
| 33. | Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar | Uttarakhand | Under Implementation |
| 34. | Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad | West Bengal | Operational |

Subsidy to Mini mills of pulses

2003. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide subsidy to set up Mini Mills of Pulses in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criterion fixed in this regard; and

(c) the details of the subsidy provided to such Mills in the country during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has provided subsidy to various Food Processing Industries including Mini Mills of Pulses in the country under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (TUS) upto end of Eleventh Plan and is currently also discharging its committed liabilities of cases received upto end of Eleventh Plan period.

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries implemented during 11th Plan, the financial assistance has been provided for setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakhs in difficult areas. The committed/spillover liabilities of Eleventh Plan is being considered during Twelfth Plan under the scheme. This scheme subsequently subsumed in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 01.04.2012 till 31.03.2015. Thereafter, the said scheme got delinked from Government of India's assistance and it was left to the State Governments to decide on its continuance from their increased resource as per recommendation of 14th Finance Commission. However, in case of UT Governments, the above CSS-NMFP Scheme is still in operation. The details of subsidy provided to such Mills in the country during the last two years; State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement*The State-wise details of subsidy provided to mills in the country during the last two years*

| Sl. No. | State | District | Sector | Project Code/ Computer No./SO ID | Party Name | Stage of Installment | Sanction Issue Date | Sanction Amount [₹] |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2014-15 | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore | Pulse Milling | SBI31032012010 PUL 04099 | Sri Venkateswara Dall Mill | IInd Installment | 16 July, 2014 | 430715 |
| 2. | Gujarat | Mehsana | Pulse Milling | BOB25042009002 PUL03769 | Prakash Industries | Ist Installment | 22 May, 2014 | 933500 |
| 3. | Gujarat | Panchamahals | Pulse Milling | SBI01102009001 PUL03921 | Dahod Agro Poocessoxxs | Installment | 24 June, 2014 | 1327000 |
| 4. | Karnataka | Bidar | Pulse Milling | KSF10072008001 PUL04346 | Basava Prasad Industries | Ist Installment | 04 Sep., 2014 | 1005500 |
| 5. | Karnataka | Gulbarga | Pulse Milling | KSF18112008001 PUL04264 | Guruprasad Industries | Ist Installment | 14 Aug., 2014 | 437500 |
| 6. | Karnataka | Raichur | Pulse Milling | ANB29032010001 PUL04193 | G Rameshlal and Bros | Ist Installment | 28 Aug., 2014 | 2500000 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | SBI22052008001 PUL04441 | Gajanan Agro Industries | IInd Installment | 17 Sep., 2014 | 1413000 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAU19022010001 PUL03799 | M/s. Kavita Udyog | Ist Installment | 29 May, 2014 | 552000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|---------|
| 9. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | SBI22052008002 PUL03922 | Geeta Dal Mill | IInd Installment | 24 June, 2014 | 962500 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAJ11022009001 PUL04156 | M/s Parvati Udyog | IInd Installment | 21 July, 2014 | 1128750 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAJ11092008003 PUL03923 | M/s Shri Krishna Agro Industries | IInd Installment | 24 June, 2014 | 658375 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | Jalgaon | Pulse Milling | SBI31032012019 PUL03916 | Kogta Grain Industries Pvt. Ltd. | IInd Installment | 24 June, 2014 | 2500000 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | Latur | Pulse Milling | JSB01122008001 PUL04232 | M/s Shreebalaji Food Products | IInd Installment | 05 Aug., 2014 | 2326000 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | Pulse Milling | PNB29022008005 PUL03902 | M/s Shri Dhanpat Rai Agro Products Pvt., Ltd. | IInd Installment | 19 June, 2014 | 695000 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | Wardha | Pulse Milling | SBI31032012018 PUL04300 | Vijay Pulses | IInd Installment | 27 Aug., 2014 | 1253500 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | Jodhpur | Pulse Milling | UCB25072009003 PUL04301 | Pankaj Food Products | IInd Installment | 28 Aug., 2014 | 1915500 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly | Pulse Milling | BOB08022008001 PUL03924 | M/s Janki Industries | IInd Installment | 25 June, 2014 | 369500 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | Pulse Milling | SBO03092008001 PUL03915 | Kirti Udyog | IInd Installment | 24 June, 2014 | 850000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | Pulse Milling | SBO11042008001 PUL03797 | Mahalaxmi Dall Mill | Ist Installment | 29 May, 2014 | 670000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | 21928340 |
| 2015-16 | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Gujarat | Panchamahals | Pulse Milling | UBI22042011001 PUL04927 | Adarsh Roller Flour and Pulse Mill | IInd Installment | 28 July, 2015 | 1046250 |
| 2. | Karnataka | Bidar | Pulse Milling | KSF10072008001 PUL04729 | Basava Prasad Industries | IInd Installment | 22 June, 2015 | 1005500 |
| 3. | Karnataka | Raichur | Pulse Milling | ANB29032010001 PUL04746 | G Rameshlal and Bros | IInd Installment | 29 June, 2015 | 2500000 |
| 4. | Karnataka | Raichur | Pulse Milling | UBI18072009003 PUL04646 | Sri Balaji Agro Industries | Ist Installment | 14 May, 2015 | 2500000 |
| | | Raichur | Pulse Milling | UBI18072009003 PUL04732 | Sri Balaji Agro Industries | IInd Installment | 23 June, 2015 | 2500000 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Pulse Milling | SBI19032012002 PUL04926 | Anil Industries | IInd Installment | 28 July, 2015 | 1641000 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAU19022010001 PUL04747 | M/s Kavita Udyog | IInd Installment | 29 June, 2015 | 552000 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAU24092008001 PUL04733 | Narayan Dall Udyog Pvt. Ltd. | IInd Installment | 24 June, 2015 | 2500000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| 8. | Maharashtra | Akola | Pulse Milling | TAU11092008002 PUL05073 | M/s Pooja Pulses | IInd Installment | 08 Sep., 2015 | 1045000 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | Amravati | Pulse Milling | SBI28032012006 PUL04925 | Rahul Udyog | IInd Installment | 28 July, 2015 | 1630804 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | Aurangabad | Pulse Milling | SID21012009001 PUL05053 | Mauli Food Products | IInd Installment | 03 Sep., 2015 | 599500 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Wardha | Pulse Milling | PNB31032009004 PUL05095 | Uday Dall Mill | IInd Installment | 15 Sep., 2015 | 1000000 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | Jaipur | Pulse Milling | UBI03112010001 PUL04904 | Shri Lakdaji Food and Agro Industries | IInd Installment | 23 July, 2015 | 1822875 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | Pulse Milling | SBO11042008001 PUL05170 | Mahalaxmi Dall Mill | IInd Installment | 04 Dec., 2015 | 670000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | 21012929 |

Setting up of national food grid

†2004. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Food Grid to curb inflation;
- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and
- (c) the main role of this Food Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) There is no proposal to set up a National Food Grid by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mega Food Parks

2005. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any requests from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for establishment of Mega Food Parks, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of applications for establishment of Mega Food Parks received, approved and pending approval as also rejected/withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has issued Expression of Interest (EOI) on 31.07.2016 for inviting proposals for setting up of six Mega Food Parks in the country under the Mega Food Park Scheme. The last date of submission of proposals was 07.10.2016. Total 54 proposals were received from various States. The following proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana:

- (i) Lepakshi Agro Industries, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) G. M. Reddy Farms Pvt. Ltd., Warangal District, Telangana
- (iii) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC), Karimnagar District, Telangana
- (iv) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC), Warangal District, Telangana

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC), Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
- (vi) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC), Medak, Telangana
- (vii) Basvashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Medak District, Telangana

(b) MoFPI has already approved following proposals for establishment of Mega Food Parks in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the year from 2008 to 2015:

Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor District
- (ii) Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari District
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna District

Telangana:

- (i) Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad
- (ii) Raaga Mayuri Agroviet Pvt. Ltd., Mahboobnagar
- (iii) Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Khammam

Schemes and projects under food processing Ministry

2006. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes and projects under the Ministry initiated in the country, particularly in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the last three years;

(b) the present status of these schemes and projects along with the money spent thereon by Government and private sector, so far; and

(c) the assessment of the impact made through these schemes and projects as on 31st October, 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Ministry is providing financial assistance under various Central Sector Schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country including in Punjab,

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These are (1) Scheme for Mega Food Parks (2) Scheme for Modern Abattoirs (3) Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (4) Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation (5) Scheme for Quality Assurance, and (6) Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing has since been discontinued *w.e.f.* 31.03.2015. The detailed guidelines of these Schemes having the pattern of financial assistance, eligibility criteria, procedure for approval of projects and the status of projects are available on the Ministry's website at www.mofpi.nic.in. The status of various projects assisted by the Ministry in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The status of projects sanctioned in the country is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 1574.18 crore and the expenditure thereon by the private sector is ₹ 3348.90 crore for various projects under these schemes during last three years.

(c) No exclusive State-wise assessment of the impact of the schemes and projects has been carried out by the Ministry till date. However, mid-term impact assessment of the Schemes of Mega Food Parks and Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure during 12th Five Year Plan has been carried out by the third party. The Evaluation Studies reveal that there has been reduction in wastage of perishables and significant value addition in agricultural and horticultural produce in the project catchment areas. The farmers have been benefitted through increased income of their produce and backward linkages with the production systems. The projects have created opportunities for direct and indirect employment in the catchment areas.

Statement-I

The present status of the Schemes and projects assisted by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during last three years in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

I. Punjab:

Mega Food Parks Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Project Cost | Date of Final Approval | Grant Approved | Grant Released |
|---------|--|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka (Operational) | 130.38 | 25.05.2011 | 50.00 | 45.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|---|--------|------------|-------|-------|
| 2. | Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ludhiana | 117.61 | 27.11.2015 | 50.00 | 15.00 |
| 3. | The Sukhjot Starch and Chemical Limited, Kapurthala | 123.72 | 6.11.2015 | 50.00 | 0.00 |

Cold Chain Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Project | District | Sector | Date of Approval | Project Cost | Grants Approved | Grant Released |
|---------|--|----------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Alchemist Foods Ltd. | Ropar | Meat | 27.02.2012 | 4071.00 | 406.41 | 304.81 |
| 2. | B. D. Agro | Kapurthala | F&V | 25.05.2011 | 2263.91 | 983.82 | 983.82 |
| 3. | International Farm Fresh Products (India) Ltd. | Sangrur | F&V | 20.07.2012 | 2880.72 | 726.26 | 726.26 |
| 4. | Pagro Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd. | Fategarh Sahib | F&V | 04.10.2013 | 4000.00 | 1000.00 | 1000.00 |
| 5. | Kool Tech Infra and Logistics | Kapurthala | F&V | 4.10.2013 | 2489.74 | 959.43 | 719.57 |
| 6. | Supreme Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd. | Ludhiana | Milk | 4.10.2013 | 3117.00 | 891.33 | 668.49 |
| 7. | Resource Foods Pvt. Ltd. | Patiala Punjab | F&V | 6.12.2013 | 2155.78 | 973.36 | 730.02 |
| 8. | Sangha Refrigeration | Jalandhar | F&VP | 22.05.2015 | 2330.00 | 1000.00 | 250.00 |
| 9. | K. F. Milk Foods Private Limited | Jalandhar | Dairy | 22.05.2015 | 1892.00 | 400.00 | 300.00 |
| 10. | Chanakya Dairy Products Limited | Fatehgarh | Dairy | 22.05.2015 | 3100.00 | 1000.00 | 250.00 |

Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No | Name of Promoter | District | Total Project Cost | Total Amount Sanctioned | Total Amount disbursed |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Municipal Corporation | Mohali | 809.06 | 323.57 | 33.26 |
| 2. | Municipal Corporation | Ludhiana | 1950.00 | 793.03 | 79.00 |

Food Testing Laboratories:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Laboratory | Grant Approved | Grant Released |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Punjab State Co-Operative Supply Marketing Federation Ltd. Markfed House, Plot No. 4, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh-Punjab | 143.15 | 143.15 |
| 2. | Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, SOC 7&8, Phase-V, SAS Nagar, Mohali | 202.17 | 202.17 |
| 3. | Alchemist Limited, SCO 12-13, Sec 9D, Chandigarh, Punjab-160 009. Fact: Vill. Banmajra, Ropar Kurali Road, Punjab | 17.24 | 13.79 |
| 4. | Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana | 226.00 | 180.76 |
| 5. | Shaki Api Foods | 129.23 | 75.42 |

II. Andhra Pradesh**Mega Food Park Scheme:**

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Project Cost | Date of Final Approval | Amount of grant approved | Amount of grant released |
|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari | 122.60 | 16.12.2013 | 50.00 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna | 184.88 | 31.12.2015 | 50.00 | 0.00 |

Cold Chain Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Project | District | Sector | Date of Approval | Project Cost | Amount of grant Approved | Amount of grant Released |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Nekkanti Sea Food Limited | East Godavari | Seafood | 22.05.2015 | 3690.00 | 1000.00 | 250.00 |

Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Promoter | Total Project Cost | Total Amount Sanctioned | Total Amount disbursed |
|---------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation under PPP mode with Vizag Food Pvt. Ltd. | 3574.29 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |

Food Testing Laboratories – NIL**Research and Development Scheme:**

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Topic of Research with Summary | Institution/ University | Approved Grant-in-aid Sanctioned | Amount of Grant-in-aid released |
|---------|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Development of a three dimensional culture system to produce meat from chicken satellite cells | D/o Biotechnology, GITAM University, Visakhapatnam-530045 | 15.00 | 7.50 |

III. Telangana**Mega Food Park Scheme:**

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Project Cost | Date of Final Approval | Amount of grant approved | Amount of grant released |
|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad | 108.95 | 10.06.2015 | 50.00 | 5.00 |
| 2. | Raaga Mayuri Agrovat Pvt. Ltd., Mahboobnagar | 124.15 | 31.12.2015 | 50.00 | 10.00 |
| 3. | Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam | 109.44 | 05.02.2016 | 50.00 | 0.00 |

Cold Chain Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Project | District | Sector | Date of Approval | Project Cost | Amount of grant Approved | Amount of grant Released |
|---------|------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Prasad Seeds Pvt. Ltd. | Medak | F&V | 20.09.2013 | 3082.00 | 1000.00. | 750.00 |

Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Promoter | Total Project Cost | Total Amount Sanctioned | Total Amount disbursed |
|---------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation | 3284.00 | 1478.98 | 1455.05 |

Food Testing Laboratories:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Laboratory | Grant Approved | Total Grant Released |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Kakinada | 155.76 | 155.76 |

Research and Development Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Topic of Research with Summary | Institution/University | Approved Grant-in-aid Sanctioned | Amount of Grant-in-aid released |
|---------|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Functionalized polymers for processing of soymilk and apple juice | Biotransformations Laboratory, Natural Products Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad | 33.34 | 29.67 |
| 2. | Utilization of Pumpkin for development of carotene rich extruded and other value added products | CFTRI, Hyderabad | 32.00 | 30.65 |
| 3. | Extraction of Proteins and Phytic Acid from Waste Rice Bran using Biocatalysis | Department of Natural Products Chemistry, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Habsiguda, Hyderabad, Telangana | 37.17 | 31.58 |

Statement-II

The present status of the Schemes and projects sanctioned during last three years in the country by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Mega Food Parks | | Cold Chain Projects | | Abattoirs Projects | | Food Testing Laboratories | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Operational Projects | Ongoing Projects | Operational Projects | Ongoing Projects | Operational Projects | Ongoing Projects | Operational Projects | Ongoing Projects |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 10. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 12. | Haryana | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 15. | Jharkhand | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 17. | Kerala | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 20. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 24. | Odisha | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Punjab | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 30. | Telangana | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 31. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 33. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | West Bengal | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 6 | 23 | 39 | 40 | 7 | 33 | 16 | 35 |

Allotting Unique IDs to Judges

2007. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Unique ID that the Government is proposing to allocate to each Judge to track his/her performance, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the ID would be given to Judges working as District Judge also, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under the eCourts Mission Mode Project, unique identification codes have been allotted to Judicial Officers working in the District and Subordinate courts of the country by eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India. This is assisting the High Courts in maintaining an accurate record of all judicial officers.

Expenditure on elections

2008. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses Government/Election Commission proposes to incur on the various items relating to expenses towards elections and other related matters during the elections to five States going to polls in the beginning of the next year;

(b) the specific items of the election related expenses, on which Government/Election Commission is going to spend in each State; and

(c) the expenses incurred on the election related cases by the Election Commission/Government in the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Election Commission has stated that as per instructions/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Law and Justice, the entire expenditure on actual conduct of elections of Lok Sabha is to be borne by the Government of India and the expenditure on conduct of election to State Legislature is borne by the respective State Governments, when such elections are held independently. Further, in case the elections to State Legislature are held simultaneously with Lok Sabha elections, the expenditure is borne by the concerned State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 basis.

The Commission has further stated that its training wing has decided to devolve funds to the poll going States in the run up to elections as per details given below:-

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Proposed Expenditure | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Augmentation of Infrastructure (INR) | Training (INR) |
| 1. | Punjab | 22,00,000 | 61,07,900 |
| 2. | Manipur | 9,00,000 | 90,00,000 |
| 3. | Goa | 2,00,000 | 45,00,000 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 75,00,000 | 1,20,00,000 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 13,00,000 | 85,00,000 |
| TOTAL | | 1,21,00,000 | 4,01,07,900 |

The Commission has further stated that funds for training are allotted under Professional Services Head for meeting the expenditure on traing related activities. In this regard, the expenditure incurred during Financial Year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:-

| Sl. No. | Financial Year | Amount Incurred (INR) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 2014-15 | 6.9461 cr. |
| 2. | 2015-16 | 3.1842 cr. |
| 3. | 2016-17 | 3.95 cr. |

Similarly, the details of election expenditure settlement/provisional release to the States/Union territories by the Government during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:-

| Sl. No. | Financial Year | Amount (₹ in crore) |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. | 2014-15 | 506.23 |
| 2. | 2015-16 | 1490.76 |
| 3. | 2016-17 | 1357.55 |

The specific items, on which Election Commission going to spend on the election related expenses in the five States going to polls in 2017, are related to training and Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) 3 related activities. The training related expenses are of the following categories:-

- (i) Augmentation of Infrastructure @ ₹ 1.0 lakh per district;
- (ii) Certification Programme for Registration Officers, Assistant Registration Officers, Electoral Registration Officer and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers;

- (iii) Train the trainer and facilitators (TTF) – for all Trainers; and
- (iv) Leadership and Motivational Programme for Sector Officers and all above supervisory staff.

Uniform Civil Code

2009. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has invited suggestions and the objections in the matter of Uniform Civil Code;
- (b) the number of suggestions and objections received from associations and individuals;
- (c) whether Government has examined the Uniform Civil Code in force in the State of Goa; and
- (d) whether Government has examined the Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012 which is due to come into force at the end of December, 2016, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, and requiring in-depth study of the provisions of various personal laws governing different communities, the Government has requested the Law Commission of India to undertake examination of various issues relating to uniform civil code and to make recommendation thereof.

Disposal of pending court cases

†2010. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of criminal and civil cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Lower Courts in the country and the number of cases pending for more than seven years;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government for a quick disposal of the cases;
- (c) the States/Union Territories which have not constituted the Arrears Committee for disposal of Court cases pending for more than five years; and
- (d) by when they will be constituted?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY) (a) to (d) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by Supreme Court and High Courts. As per information made available by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts, details of civil and criminal cases pending in various courts are as under:

| Court | Pendency of Civil Cases | Pendency of Criminal Cases | As on |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Supreme Court | 50,826 | 10,874 | 23.11.2016 |
| High Courts | 28,37,378 | 10,32,995 | 31.12.2015 |
| District and Subordinate Courts | 84,05,647 | 1,86,14,308 | 31.12.2015 |

As on 23.11.2016, there were 5,656 civil cases and 1,064 criminal cases pending for more than seven years in the Supreme Court. As on 31.12.2015, there were 5,32,200 civil cases and 2,11,939 criminal cases pending in High Courts for more than ten years, and 6,10,643 civil cases and 14,19,324 criminal cases in the District and Subordinate Courts pending for more than ten years.

Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *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.

During the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held at New Delhi in April, 2015, reduction of pendency and backlog of cases in courts emerged as an area which required focused attention at the High Court level. The Chief Justices of High Courts in the Conference held on 03rd and 04th April 2015 have resolved that each High Court shall establish an Arrears Committee, which would go into the factors responsible for the delays and prepare an action plan to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. As per information available, all High Courts have set up Arrears Committees, except High Court of Sikkim which has informed that they have less number of cases in this category.

Financial support to junior advocates

2011. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide financial support to junior advocates, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of Government schemes to improve the quality of legal profession in the country, especially for attracting younger generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Bar Council of India (BCI), a statutory body under the Advocates, Act, 1961 has informed that the Bar Council of India Trust, a body created by the BCI has given a scholarship of ₹ 5,53,000/- for the financial year 2014-15 and ₹ 4,14,000/- for the financial year 2015-16, to junior advocates under its scholarship scheme.

(b) The Bar Council of India has informed that it is making every endeavor to reform and to improve the quality in Legal Profession by conducting various Seminars on legal topics by eminent jurists and it also organizes various workshops as part of continuing legal education for the advocates in the country. The Bar Council of India Trust is publishing Indian Bar Review, a Law Journal of repute which incorporates various articles submitted by legal luminaries and professors. BCI and the State Bar Councils constitute Disciplinary Committees under Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961, and probe into complaints against advocate(s) regarding allegations of professional and other misconduct against them. The Disciplinary Committee of BCI discharges the work of appellate authority as well as exercises original jurisdiction in this regard. Bar Council of India promotes Legal Education by laying down the standard of such education in the country in order to improve the legal profession. The improvement and innovation in the legal education is very essential. There are various National Law Universities as well as other Universities which are approved by the Bar Council of India. They are imparting Legal Education at par with the best in the world and even candidates who have often got through in IIT, have chosen to take admission in National Law Schools, which speaks volumes about the legal education in the country, which precedes the Legal Profession.

Government litigations

2012. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and details of civil and criminal cases pending in Courts in which Central Government is a party respectively;

(b) the total number of cases pending in Courts in which Central Public Sector Undertakings are party;

(c) the number of such cases relating to service matters of employees and workers of Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) the cost incurred by Government in litigating these cases for the last ten years, year-wise; and

(e) the steps to be taken by Government to reduce Government litigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Limiting the number of tribunals to few select subjects

2013. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations that there have been too many tribunals covering diverse subjects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has commissioned a *suo moto* study on the relevance and utility of these tribunals, particularly in a liberalised economic environment. if not, whether Government will commission such a study; and

(c) whether Government will consider limiting the scope and functions of tribunals to a few select subjects to promote ease of doing business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Scope and functions of the Tribunals have been provided in their respective statutes.

Appointment of SC/ST and OBC Judges

†2014. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to provide reservation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes according to population in the appointment of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) whether Government proposes to amend the Constitution for providing representation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the appointments of Judges, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. There is no proposal for amending the Constitution for providing reservations in appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Government has, however been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women.

Public Interest Litigations (PILs)

2015. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed in the Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country;

(b) whether several people, organizations and institutions file meaningless petitions in the name of PILs; and

(c) whether Government takes/proposes to take action against such people or to put a check on these meaningless litigations, 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) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Judicial Data Grid

2016. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan or project to track the performance of each Judge under National Judicial Data Grid;

(b) whether the e-Court projects have been completed;

(c) whether total digitalization of data has been completed; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to allocate Unique IDs (UID) to Judges and judicial officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Phase-I of the eCourts Project which provisioned for ICT enablement of district and subordinate courts of the country ended in March, 2015. The ongoing Phase of the project began in August, 2015 for the duration of 4 years.

(c) So far as the digitisation of court records is concerned, Government has accepted the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission which includes scanning and digitisation of court records of all district and subordinate courts at an approximate cost of ₹ 752.50 crore. While recommending this initiative, the 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

(d) Yes, Sir. Under the eCourts Mission Mode Project, unique identification codes have been allotted to Judicial Officers of the country by eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India. This is assisting the High Courts in maintaining an accurate record of all judicial officers.

Electoral Reforms

2017. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from any quarters for bringing out reforms in the Elections, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted to look into the details and collect the stock of the things for evaluation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the demands made in the proposal; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, was referred to the Law Commission of India in 2013. The Law Commission, after detailed examination of the issue, has submitted its 244th and 255th Reports containing recommendations on various aspects of the electoral reforms. The said recommendations are under examination of the Government at present.

Regarding posts of ILS lying vacant

2018. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 44 posts of Indian Legal Service (ILS) are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *viz.* name of the post, place of post, nature of duty performed by holder of this post, etc.;

(c) the reasons for which they are lying vacant; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to fill them in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The vacancies in different grades of the Indian Legal Service are filled by direct recruitment as well as by promotion in consultation with the UPSC and Department of Personnel and Training. However, over a period of time the vacancies could not be filled up due to litigation and the fact that regularly appointed eligible officers are not available for promotion in some grades.

(d) The Government is making every effort to ensure to end the litigation and fill up the vacant posts timely. Steps have also been taken to amend ILS Rules, to speed up the process of filling up of vacancies.

Statement***The details of vacant posts of Indian Legal Service***

| Sl. No. | Name of the Post | Number of Vacancies | Place of Posting | Nature of the duties performed by the holder of these posts |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Department of Legal Affairs | | | | |
| 1. | Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser | 09 | New Delhi/ Mumbai/Kolkata | (i) to give advice on all matters referred by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. (ii) to look after Government litigation work. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|---|----|--|--|
| | | | | (iii) to conduct court cases and to appear in courts on behalf of the Central Government, wherever required and to perform administrative and other works as may be assigned. |
| 2. | Additional Legal Adviser | 20 | New Delhi/ Mumbai/Chennai/ Bengaluru | -do- |
| 3. | Deputy Legal Adviser | 15 | New Delhi/ Kolkata/Mumbai/ Chennai/Bengaluru | -do- |
| 4. | Senior Government Advocate | 02 | New Delhi/ Kolkata/Mumbai | -do- |
| 5. | Additional Government Advocate | 02 | New Delhi/ Kolkata/Mumbai | -do- |
| 6. | Deputy Government Advocate | 01 | New Delhi | -do- |
| 7. | Assistant Government Advocate | 01 | New Delhi | -do- |
| Legislative Department | | | | |
| 1. | Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel | 01 | New Delhi | (i) Drafting of Bills to be introduced in Parliament and Ordinances to be promulgated by the President. (ii) Drafting Regulation, Presidents' Acts etc. and vetting of Statutory Rules, Orders, Regulations etc. and To assist Parliamentary Committees in their business relating to legislations. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|-----------|--|
| 2. | Additional Legislative Counsel | 01 | New Delhi | Drafting of Bills, Ordinances and Constitutional Amendments, Scrutiny and Vetting of Statutory Rules and Orders etc. examining legal issues relating to legislative drafting and giving opinion thereon. Scrutiny of Notes for the Cabinet involving legislative proposal. |
| 3. | Deputy Legislative Counsel | 04 | New Delhi | -do- |
| 4. | Assistant Legislative Counsel | 09 | New Delhi | -do- |
| Law Commission of India | | | | |
| 1. | Deputy Law Officer | 03 | New Delhi | Research Work |
| 2. | Assistant Law Officer | 04 | New Delhi | Research Work |

Corruption in judiciary

2019. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the allegations of rampant corruption in the judiciary;

(b) the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of the mechanism being followed to deal with the complaints against Judges; and

(d) whether Government proposes to take effective steps on judicial accountability issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Representations alleging corruption in judiciary are received by the Government from time to time. As per the established "In-House

Mechanism” for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. The complaints/representations received are forwarded to the Chief Justice of India or to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, as the case may be, for appropriate action. So far as subordinate judiciary in the States is concerned, the administrative control over the members vests with the concerned High Court and State Government. The Central Government has no mandate to look into such complaints or to monitor the action taken on the same. As such, no data in this regard is maintained.

Pending cases and vacant posts of Judges

2020. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in District Courts/Subordinate Courts in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise at present;

(b) the specific reasons for pendency of cases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of vacancies of Judges in Subordinate Courts is one of the reasons for pendency, if so, the details of such vacancies, State-wise, as on 31st October, 2016; and

(d) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. As per information made available by the High Courts, details of State/Union Territory-wise pendency of cases in various District/Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Some of the main factors responsible for pendency of cases in courts are increasing number 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. Vacancy position of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts (State/UT-wise) as on 30.06.2016 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The subject matter relating to filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts falls with the domain of the High Courts and the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has no role in appointment of Subordinate Judiciary.

Statement-I

Details of Pending Cases in District/Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015

| Sl. No | Name of the State/UT | Pending Cases in District/Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015 |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh and Telegana | 1031515 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 8776 |
| 3. | Assam | 242503 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2073303 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 285962 |
| 6. | Goa | 39615 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2142011 |
| 8. | Haryana | 524281 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 162553 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 124763 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 324357 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1268966 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1345127 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1191799 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2994074 |
| 16. | Manipur | 6885 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 7493 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4671 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 3862 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1064039 |
| 21. | Punjab | 504028 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1479173 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1299 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1082793 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 25. | Tripura | 129789 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 5574490 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 166618 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2618813 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9495 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 36322 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3903 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1723 |
| 33. | Delhi | 539601 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 380 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 24973 |
| TOTAL | | 27019955 |

Statement-II

*Details of Vacancy Position of Judges in District and Subordinate
Courts as on 30.06.2016*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Vacancies as on 30.06.2016 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 794 |
| 2. | Bihar | 792 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | 595 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 367 |
| 5. | Delhi | 307 |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh and Telangana | 223 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 214 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 210 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 202 |
| 10. | Odisha | 191 |
| 11. | Haryana | 137 |
| 12. | Punjab | 127 |
| 13. | West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 124 |

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Vacancies as on 30.06.2016 |
|---------|---|----------------------------|
| 14. | Assam | 108 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 99 |
| 16. | Kerala | 89 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 79 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 58 |
| 19. | Chhattisgarh | 55 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 32 |
| 21. | Tripura | 29 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | 26 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 16 |
| 24. | Himachal Pradesh | 15 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 12 |
| 26. | Manipur | 11 |
| 27. | Goa | 10 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 8 |
| 29. | Sikkim | 4 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 |
| 31. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 4,937 |

Quota for SCs, STs and OBCs in All India Judicial Service

2021. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide SC/ST and OBC quota in All India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, the details of the reservation; and

(c) by when the reservation scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) All India Judicial Service besides attracting some of the best talent in the country may also facilitate inclusion in judiciary of competent persons belonging to underprivileged and marginalised communities.

However, keeping in view of the divergence of opinion among the stakeholders on constitution of All India Judicial Service, the Government has undertaken the consultative process to arrive at a common ground.

Strength of Judges of Bombay High Court

2022. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present sanctioned strength of Judges in Bombay High Court;
- (b) the number of vacancies of Judges in the said High Court;
- (c) whether names have been recommended by the Collegium of Supreme Court for appointment of Judges in the Bombay High Court; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of Judges in Bombay High Court is 94. As on 29.11.2016, 32 posts of Judges are lying vacant.

(c) and (d) High Court Collegium, Bombay has recommended 25 names for appointment of Judges in its Court. The proposal of 10 recommendees has been referred to the Supreme Court Collegium for advice recently.

Posts of Judges in Rajasthan High Court

†2023. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts of Judges in Rajasthan High Court;
- (b) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant at present; and
- (c) by when the vacant posts of Judges would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There are 50 sanctioned posts of Judges in Rajasthan High Court. Out of this, as on 29.11.2016, 16 posts of Judges are lying vacant. Filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive involving various Constitutional Authorities. Hence, the precise time taken for making appointment of Judges cannot be indicated. However, during the current year 11 judges have been appointed in the Rajasthan High Court so far.

Connecting West Bengal with North Eastern States

2024. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any plans to connect West Bengal, the gateway to the North East, with all the seven States of the North East, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of all railway projects sanctioned in the past three years, including infrastructure building and new trains, from West Bengal to the North Eastern States; and

(c) whether there have been any such projects pending due to lack of funds, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The North Eastern States are already well connected to West Bengal by rail through two main arterial routes. These connect New Jalpaiguri in West Bengal to New Bongaigaon in Assam *via* New Coochbehar and Siliguri in West Bengal to Fakiragram in Assam *via* Alipurduar respectively. The connectivity got a boost when gauge conversion of Siliguri-Alipurduar-Fakiragram-New Bongaigaon route was completed about 10 years back. In addition, a third connectivity has been provided by way of a new line between New Coochbehar in West Bengal and Dhubri/Fakiragram in Assam. To provide rail connectivity to Sikkim, a new line from Sivok in West Bengal to Rangpo in Sikkim has been taken up.

For development of rail connectivity of West Bengal to North Eastern States, at present, 20 major railway projects consisting of 13 new lines, 2 gauge conversion and 5 doublings having aggregate length of 2624 km at a cost of ₹ 52030 crore have been taken up in North Eastern Region. An expenditure of ₹ 21336 crore has been incurred on these projects upto March, 2016. An outlay of ₹ 5040 crore has been provided for 2016-17 for these projects and residual liabilities of some completed projects. These include 5 new line projects of State capital cities connectivity with the States of Meghalaya (Shillong), Manipur (Imphal), Nagaland (Kohima), Mizoram (Aizawl) and Sikkim (Gangtok). State capital cities of Assam (Guwahati), Tripura (Agartala) and Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar) are already connected with Indian Railways network.

(b) Following Projects have been sanctioned/undertaken in the last three financial years and the current financial year in North Eastern Region:

| Sl. No. | Name of project (with length) | Plan Head | Year of sanction | Anticipated cost | Expenditure upto March, 2016 | | Outlay for 2016-17 | Remarks |
|---------|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----|--------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Dimapur-Tizit New (257 km) | New Line | 2013-14 | 4488 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Included in budget subject to requisite Government approvals. |
| 2. | New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Rangiya (142 km) | Doubling | 2013-14 | 1888 | - | - | 30 | Included in budget subject to requisite Government approvals. |
| 3. | Bongaigaon-Gwalpara-Guwahati (176 km) | Doubling | 2015-16 | 1832 | - | - | 40 | All approvals have been received and project is sanctioned in Sept., 2016. Project is at initial stage. |
| 4. | Digarú-Hojai (102 km) | Doubling | 2015-16 | 946 | - | - | 30 | All approvals have been received and project is sanctioned in January, 2016. Project is at initial stage. |
| 5. | New Maynaguri-Gumanihat (Doubling of remaining portion (52 km)) | Doubling | 2016-17 | 556 | - | - | 0.01 | Included in budget subject to requisite Government approvals. |
| 6. | Haldibari International Border (3 km) | New Line | 2016-17 | 67 | | | 0.02 | Included in budget subject to requisite Government approvals. |

(₹ in crore)

Further, Indian Railways do not run trains on State-wise basis as rail network straddle across State boundaries.

(c) Projects generally suffered in the past due to paucity of funds as there was huge throwforward of ongoing new line projects and limited availability of funds which had to be spread thinly over projects. However, at present, adequate funds allotment has been done for these projects.

Railway zone in Visakhapatnam

2025. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered to establish railway zone in Visakhapatnam as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the extraordinary delay in the matter; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to announce railway zone in Visakhapatnam at the earliest and to avoid confusion over the matter prolonged further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As per Item 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Ministry of Railways constituted a Committee of senior officers to, *inter alia*, examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee has been asked to consult various stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament, State Governments, etc. before a final decision is taken.

Vacant posts of doctors in railway hospitals

†2026. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central hospitals at Zonal Railways and whether doctors are available in all the departments in these hospitals, the details thereof;

(b) the number of posts of doctors, the number of doctors working and the number of posts vacant and the period since these posts are vacant, in Central and Divisional hospitals of Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur, and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry for filling up the vacant posts, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There are 16 Central Hospitals at Zonal Railways. As regards availability of doctors in Railway Hospitals, Indian Railway Medical Service (IRMS) cadre consists of only General Duty Medical Officers. Specialist Doctors recruited through the cadre are being best utilized for providing specialized medical care to the railway beneficiaries. The vacancies, wherever arisen, are regularly filled up by recruitment through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) or by deployment of Contract Medical Practitioners (CMPs) on annual contract basis. For filling up short term vacancies of specialists, doctors are also engaged as Honorary Visiting Specialists (HVSs) and by calling consultants on case to case basis.

(b) There is no Central and Divisional Hospital of Eastern Railway located at Gorakhpur.

(c) In view of low rate of joining of Assistant Divisional Medical Officers (ADMOs), indents for the posts of ADMOs on the basis of Combined Medical Services Examination (CMSE) conducted by UPSC have been increased substantially from 250 to 600 in 2013, 650 in 2014, 600 in 2015 and 600 in 2016. This has improved joining rate of doctors on Indian Railways. Further, action has been taken to fill up posts of Divisional Medical Officers (DMOs) senior scale in different specialities by placing indents with UPSC and on the basis of recommendation of UPSC, offer letters to the medically fit candidates have already been issued. Pending joining of regular selected ADMOs, vacancies of ADMOs are being filled by engaging Contract Medical Practitioners.

Unmanned railway level crossings in Punjab

2027. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the unmanned railway level crossings in Punjab at present; and
- (b) the number of deaths that occurred due to rail accidents on unmanned railway level crossings during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As on 01.04.2016, there are 395 unmanned railway level crossings in Punjab.

(b) Number of Unmanned Level Crossing (UMLC) accidents and number of deaths therein during the last three years and the current year (upto 15th Nov 2016) in Punjab are as follows:

| Year | No. of UMLC accidents | No. of deaths in UMLC accidents |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 04 | 05 |
| 2014-15 | 03 | 02 |
| 2015-16 | 02 | 01 |
| 2016-17 (upto 31st Oct., 2016) | 02 | 06 |

Capacity enhancement by railways

2028. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways' ambitious plan to enhance the capacity by focusing on doubling, tripling and four laning of tracks have hit an environmental roadblock, if so, the details thereof, location/project-wise;

(b) whether any assessment of loss of revenue to Railways, in the event of delay, has been made and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have urged the Ministry of Environment and Forest to expedite clearance in a time bound manner in a fast track mode and if so, the response thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Railways to obtain environmental clearances for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (d) Railway projects do not require environmental clearance. However, forestry/wild life clearances are required wherever the diversion of forest land is involved. Taking permission from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is an integral part of Project execution. Two doubling projects viz. (i) Doubling between Ratanpur-Jamalpur (Part of Munger Bridge approach track) and (ii) Salka Road-Annupur Doubling Projects have suffered delays on account of such clearances.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Railways hold regular coordination meetings at different levels for expediting such clearances.

Catering stalls at stations of North Eastern Railway

†2029. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of roadside railway stations of North Eastern Railway with catering stalls and the number of such stalls functional out of them, the details thereof; and
- (b) the reasons for not operating the non-functional stalls, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There are 89 roadside Railway Stations with catering facilities on North Eastern Railway in which 137 catering units are presently functional.

- (b) Only one catering stall is not operating due to death of the contractor.

Disposal/storage of wastes in trains and at stations

2030. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the current system of disposal/storage of wastes in trains and at stations is leading to unhygienic conditions in trains and at stations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Railways are planning to review the aforesaid system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Improvement to housekeeping of stations and trains including storage/disposal of wastes is a continuous process. Waste/Garbage generated/collected at stations is disposed off to the nominated places/authorised agencies of the Municipal/local bodies.

Some recent steps taken to improve the waste management in Indian Railways are as follows:

- (i) Instructions have been issued to provide separate dustbins for collection of bio-degradable and non bio-degradable waste at major stations.
- (ii) Provision of dustbins in sleeper class coaches also.
- (iii) Pilot Project taken up to set up waste management centres at certain identified major stations for disposal of solid waste in an environment friendly manner.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Concessions to passengers

2031. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each category in which Railways are providing concessions to passengers;

(b) whether there is any move to end concessions presently being given to elderly and other category of people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railways extend travel concessions in passenger fare to 53 categories of passengers and the element of concession ranges from 25% to 100%. The details are as under:-

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| I. Disabled Passengers | | |
| 1. | Orthopaedically Handicapped/Paraplegic persons who cannot travel without escort – for any purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL, 1st Class, 3AC, AC Chair Car ● 50% in 1AC and 2AC |
| 2. | Mentally retarded persons who cannot travel without escort - for any purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 25% in 3AC and AC Chair Car of Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains ● 50% in MST and QST |
| 3. | Blind persons travelling alone or with an escort - for any purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| 4. | Deaf and Dumb persons (both afflictions together in the same person) travelling alone or with an escort - for any purpose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% in 2nd, SL and 1st Class ● 50% in MST and QST ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| II. Patients | | |
| 5. | Cancer patients travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodic check-up. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, 1st class and AC Chair Car ● 100% in SL and 3AC ● 50% in 1AC and 2AC ● one escort eligible for same element of concession (except in SL and 3AC where escort gets 75%) |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|---------|--|--|
| 6. | Thalassemia patients travelling alone or with escort for treatment/periodic check-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL, 1st Class, 3AC, AC Chair Car ● 50% in 1AC and 2AC, |
| 7. | Heart patients travelling alone or with an escort for heart surgery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| 8. | Kidney patients travelling alone or with an escort for kidney transplant Operation/Dialysis | |
| 9. | Haemophilia Patients - severe and moderate form of disease - travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodical check up. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL, 1st Class, 3AC, AC Chair Car ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| 10. | T.B./Lupas Valgaris patients travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodical check-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL and 1st Class ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| 11. | Non-infectious Leprosy patients - for treatment/periodical check-up. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL and 1st Class ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession |
| 12. | AIDS patients - for treatment/check-up at nominated ART Centres. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% in 2nd Class |
| 13. | Ostomy patients - travelling for any purpose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% in MST and QST ● One escort is also eligible for same element of concession. |
| 14. | Sickle Cell Anaemia - for treatment/periodical check-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% In Sleeper, AC Chair Car, AC 3-tier and AC 2-tier classes |
| 15. | Aplastic Anaemia - for treatment/periodical check-up. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% In Sleeper, AC Chair Car, AC 3-tier and AC 2-tier classes. |

III. Senior Citizens

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 16. | Men of Indian Nationality - 60 years and above. | ● 40% in all classes |
| | Women of Indian Nationality - 58 years and above. | ● 50% in all classes |
| | - travelling for any purpose. | ● Also in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|----------------------|--|---|
| IV. Awardees | | |
| 17. | Recipients of age 60 years and above, of:- (i) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, (ii) Indian Police Award for Meritorious service. - travelling for any purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% for men • 60% for women • in all classes and Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi |
| 18. | Shram Awardees - Industrial Workers awarded the Prime Minister's Shram Award for Productivity and Innovation - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| 19. | National Awardee Teachers - honoured with National Award by the President of India for exemplary service in the field of education - travelling for any purpose. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| 20. | Either of parents accompanying the Child Recipients of National Bravery Award - travelling for any purpose. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| V. War Widows | | |
| 21. | War Widows - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| 22. | Widows of I.P.K.F. Personnel killed in action in Sri Lanka - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| 23. | Widows of Policemen and Paramilitary personnel killed in action against Terrorists and Extremists - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| 24. | Widows of Defence personnel killed in action against terrorists and extremists - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| 25. | Widows of Martyrs of Operation Vijay in Kargil in 1999 - travelling for any purpose. | 75% in 2nd and SL class |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| VI. Students | | |
| 26. | Students going to hometown and educational tours | • 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| | - General Category - | • 50% in MST/QST |
| | - SC/ST Category - | • 75% in 2nd and SL class |
| | - Girls upto Graduation | • 75% in MST/QST |
| | Boys upto 12th standard | Free second class MST |
| | (including students of Madrasa) | |
| | between home and school | |
| 27. | Students of Government schools in rural areas - for study tour - once a year | 75% in 2nd class |
| 28. | Entrance exam - Girls of Government schools in rural areas - for national level for medical, engineering, etc. entrance exam. | 75% in 2nd class |
| 29. | Concession to students appearing in main written examination conducted by UPSC and Central Staff Selection Commissions. | 50% in 2nd class |
| 30. | Foreign students studying in India - travelling to attend camps/seminars organised by Government of India and also visit to places of historical and other importance during vacations. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| 31. | Research scholars upto the age of 35 years - for journeys in connection with research work. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| 32. | Students and non-students participating in Work Camps | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| 33. | Cadets and Marine Engineers apprentices undergoing Navigational/ Engineering training for Mercantile Marine - for travel between home and training ship. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| VII. Youths | | |
| 34. | Youths attending National Integration Camps of:- | |
| | (a) National Youth Project | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| | (b) Manav Uththan Sewa Samiti | 40% in 2nd and SL class |
| 35. | Unemployed youths : – | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| | (i) to attend interview for job Statutory Bodies, Municipal Corporation, Government Under-taking, University or Public Sector Body.) | ● 100% in 2nd class |
| | (ii) to attend interviews for jobs in Central and State Government | ● 50% in SL class |
| 36. | Bharat Scouts and Guides - for scouting duty. | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| VIII. Kisans | | |
| 37. | Kisans and Industrial Labourers - for visit to agricultural/industrial exhibitions. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| 38. | Kisans travelling by Government sponsored Special trains | 33% in 2nd and SL class |
| 39. | Kisans and Milk Producers - visit to National level Institutes for learning/ Training | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| 40. | Delegates for attending Annual Conferences of : | 50% in 2nd and SL class |
| | (i) Bharat Krishak Samaj and | |
| | (ii) Sarvodaya Samaj, Wardha. | |
| IX. Artists and Sportspersons | | |
| 41. | Artistes - for performance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd and SL Class ● 50% in 1st, AC Chair Car, 3AC and 2AC ● 50% in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi AC Chair Car, 3AC and 2AC |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|---|--|--|
| 42. | Film technicians - travelling for film production related work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in SL ● 50% in 1st, AC Chair Car, 3AC and 2AC ● Incl Rajdhani/Shatabdi |
| 43. | Sportsmen participating in | |
| | (i) All India and State tournaments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd and SL class ● 50% in 1st class |
| | (ii) National tournaments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd, SL and 1st class ● 50% in 1st class |
| 44. | Persons taking part in Mountaineering Expeditions organised by IMF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 75% in 2nd and SL class ● 50% in 1st class |
| 45. | Press Correspondents accredited to Headquarters of Central and State Governments/Union Territories/Districts - for press work. | 50% in all classes and in all inclusive fares of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains. |
| | Spouse/companion/dependent children (upto 18 years) | 50% concession twice every financial year |
| X. Medical Professionals | | |
| 46. | Doctors - Allopathic - travelling for any purpose. | 10% in all classes and in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains |
| 47. | Nurses and Midwives - for leave and duty. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| XI. Others (Conference, Camps, Tours etc.) | | |
| 48. | Delegates for attending Annual Conferences of certain All India bodies of social/cultural/educational importance. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| 49. | Bharat Sewa Dal, Bangalore – for attending camps/meetings/rallies/trekking programmes. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| 50. | Volunteers of Service Civil International - for social service. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |
| 51. | Teachers of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools - for educational tours. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |

| Sl. No. | Category of Persons | Percentage of Concession* |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| 52. | Members of St. John Ambulance Brigade and Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps, Calcutta - for ambulance camps/competitions. | 25% in 2nd and SL class |

XII. Izzat MST

53. Izzat MST to persons with monthly ₹ 25/- income not exceeding 1500/-, working in unorganised sectors – for journeys upto maximum 150 Kms.

* Concession is applicable only on basic fare.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal to withdraw the concessions given to Indian senior citizens and other categories of passengers. However, in view of increase in revenue foregone year after year due to concessions being given to different categories of passengers, senior citizens of foreign nationals and Non-resident Indians have been excluded from the senior citizen category for the purpose of concession in passenger fare.

New railway projects for Tamil Nadu

2032. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of new railway projects sanctioned for Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): One new line and three doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been included in Railway Budget during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 subject to requisite clearances.

New railway lines

2033. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of new railway lines laid in Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): No new railway line has been laid during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in Tamil Nadu.

Complaints regarding water vending points

†2034. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in the country installed with water vending points for providing pure drinking water to passengers;

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to install water vending points at the remaining railway stations; and

(c) whether complaints have been received that the installed water vending points are not working 24 hours a day and they often remain out of order due to which inconvenience is caused to passengers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Around 250 stations have been provided with the facility of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) for providing pure drinking water to passengers at nominal rates. IRCTC has awarded licenses for installation of 2500 WVMs over Indian Railways out of which 832 numbers of WVMs have been commissioned. Ministry of Women and Child Development and NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) have also agreed to facilitate installation and operation of WVMs with the help of Self Help Groups over various D, E and F category Railway stations.

(c) WVMs are to be operated round the clock either through operator or in automatic mode. In order to ensure quick disposal of complaints against the working of the installed WVMs, a toll free number 1800-111-139 has been provided by IRCTC on which passengers may lodge their complaint regarding malfunctioning of WVMs.

Fake Indrail Pass

†2035. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of fake Indrail pass has recently come to light;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any enquiry or action in this regard till date; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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) A case of forged Indrail Pass has come to light in Northern Railway.

(b) and (c) The case is under investigation.

Availability of tickets through banks

†2036. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide both reserved and unreserved tickets through banks;

(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 RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Social media engagement with passengers

2037. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have evolved any well thought-out policy for social media engagement with passengers and the people at large and whether there are any specific guidelines for the officials in this regard, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways are effectively ensuring that complaints received *via* social media and those not through social media are treated with equal urgency and alertness, if so, the measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the new and effective measures taken to ensure overall cleanliness on stations and in trains and the difficulties, if any, being faced by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Government have created twitter handle @ RailMinIndia, facebook page “Ministry of Railways-India” and twitter handles of General Managers and Divisional Railway Managers of Indian Railways for social media engagement with public including rail passengers which are available on Indian Railways’

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

website www.indianrailways.gov.in. Efforts are made to promptly attend the complaints requiring immediate attention on running trains or at stations, especially the ones relating to security or medical assistance, received through any channel viz., helpline number, SMS, web, mobile App, social media, etc.

(c) For cleanliness at stations, integrated Housekeeping Contracts are being put in place at major stations. Further to ensure overall cleanliness, number of toilets including pay and use toilets are being augmented. For monitoring the cleanliness, CCTVs are being used and Rules have been framed to penalise the persons affecting cleanliness at railway premises. Third party survey has been done at 407 major stations to assess the quality of cleanliness. To ensure cleanliness in trains, Clean Train Stations (CTS) has been introduced for mechanised cleaning at nominated stations, On Board Housekeeping (OBHS) introduced in about 780 long distance trains, SMS/Web-based request for cleanliness and passenger feedback system 'Clean My Coach' in OBHS trains put in place, dustbins being provided in newly- built sleeper coaches, fitment of bio-toilets in coaches, etc. Maintaining cleanliness of stations and trains is a mammoth task owing to heavy footfalls/overcrowding, environmental condition, uncontrolled usage, passenger habits and long leads of trains. Toilets/bio-toilets sometimes get choked due to dumping of bottles, napkins, etc.

Delay of trains due to fog

†2038 DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permanent solution has been found for avoiding the delay due to fog in winters, in running of trains bound for Delhi and leaving Delhi for different corners of the country so that trains run uninterrupted;

(b) whether any success was achieved from the effective steps that were taken by Railways over past years to deal with the problem; and

(c) the type of measures taken by Government between 2014 and 2016 and the number of those implemented out of them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. As of now there is no permanent solution for avoiding delay due to fog in winters. However, some temporary measures are taken to minimize the traffic congestion caused by reduced visibility during fog which includes cancellation, partial cancellation, diversion and frequency reduction of less patronized trains, inducting scratch rakes to avoid rescheduling etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Railways cancelled the following trains to ease out congestion during fog in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16:

| Year | Cancelled | Partially cancelled | Diverted | Frequency reduced |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 2014-15 | 54 | 8 | 4 | - |
| 2015-16 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 482 |

(b) and (c) A Global Positioning System (GPS) based FOG PASS device which displays the name and distance of approaching signals and other critical landmarks in advance during poor visibility condition has been developed and is on trial. This is a portable equipment issued to Loco Pilots on fog affected Zonal Railways while working trains during fog season, not fitted permanently on Locomotive. In addition to the above, to minimize the delay in train operation due to poor visibility during foggy weather, a retro-reflective strip in sigma shape for identification of signals is being provided on two OHE masts prior to all signals in fog affected electrified territories. This is an additional aid to Loco Pilots working in fog affected Divisions/Railway.

Doubling of railway lines in Rajasthan

†2039. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway routes in Rajasthan for which doubling of railway lines is being demanded;

(b) whether doubling of Alwar-Jaipur-Phulera-Merta-Jodhpur railway line would be undertaken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Proposals/representations from organizations, users, elected public representatives, etc. both formal as well as informal are received by Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Headquarters etc. As receipt of such complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests/demands is not maintained.

These demands from various organizations, State Governments, elected representatives form an important basis to ascertain requirement of projects. The projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands. However, it is not feasible to maintain data for fulfilling such demands and no time frame or commitment can be given for approval of all demands/ proposals. However, 11 (eleven) doubling projects falling fully/partly in Rajasthan have been taken up.

(b) and (c) Double line exists on Bandikui-Jaipur-Phulera sections. Doubling of Alwar-Bandikui and Phulera-Degana sections has been taken up. Survey for doubling of Jodhpur (Rai Ka Bag)-Degana has also been completed.

Bio-toilet project

2040. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the bio-toilet project in trains has been completed or not;
- (b) the total number of units of bio-toilets used by Railways so far and the unit cost of a bio-toilet;
- (c) the total number of trains fitted with bio-toilets and the total number of trains not fitted with bio-toilets;
- (d) the process applied for the disposal of human excreta from bio-toilets; and
- (e) whether the excreta from bio-toilets is thrown out on the railway tracks even now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. The project of installation of bio-toilets in passenger coaches has not yet been completed. The project is still in progress.

(b) More than 49,000 bio-toilets have been installed by Indian Railways in passenger coaches till 31.10.2016.

The additional cost of providing bio-toilets in one coach (4 bio-toilets) is ₹ 4.0 lakh approximately and for the in-service coaches, which require replacement of structural members for fitment of bio-toilets, the additional cost is approximately ₹ 16.0 lakh per coach.

(c) At present, there are more than 900 trains in which bio-toilets have been introduced either in all coaches or in some coaches of the trains. More and more trains are being progressively augmented with coaches fitted with bio-toilets.

(d) and (e) Anaerobic digestion process is applied for the digestion of human excreta in the bio-toilets that are being fitted in passenger coaches of Indian Railways. No human excreta is thrown out on the railway track from a bio-toilet fitted in trains. In these bio-toilets, which are fitted below the coach floor underneath the lavatories, the human waste is collected from toilet and is acted upon by a colony of anaerobic bacteria that convert human waste mainly into water and bio-gases (mainly Methane CH_4 and Carbon Dioxide CO_2). The gases escape into the atmosphere and waste water is discharged after disinfection onto the track. Human excreta thus do not fall on the railway tracks.

Tatkal quota

2041. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has devised any policy to determine the Tatkal quota in each class of every train;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether such quota is decided at the level of Railway Board or at the Zonal level;

(c) whether it is a fact that such Tatkal quota is increased during the seasons of peak demand, if so, the rationale therefor; and

(d) the earning of Railways from such Tatkal quota during the last three years, the Zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Powers for earmarking of Tatkal accommodation in different classes have been delegated to zonal Railways, keeping in view the utilization pattern in the class of travel during the last six month period and availability of accommodation subject to maximum Tatkal quota (upto 30% of capacity of coach). Earmarking of Tatkal quota and its review based on utilization is a continuous and ongoing process.

In case of trains where although average utilization of Tatkal accommodation is low and yet there is demand during certain specific periods, zonal Railways can earmark Tatkal accommodation upto the maximum limit for those specific periods.

(d) The zone-wise details of earnings from Tatkal charges and dynamic fare (in case of Premium Tatkal) during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The zone-wise details of earnings from Tatkal Charges and Dynamic Fare
(in case of Premium Tatkal)*

(in ₹)

| Railway | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Central | 1528339276 | 1678288524 | 1902480578 |
| Eastern | 580377174 | 642603535 | 808308168 |
| East Central | 663679981 | 709557932 | 802910766 |
| East Coast | 451604117 | 488812283 | 557562228 |
| Northern | 2589699299 | 2831920833 | 3182735825 |
| North Central | 121034733 | 179072970 | 223454712 |
| North Eastern | 353344069 | 377182267 | 452319129 |
| Northeast Frontier | 289581736 | 307646254 | 400481931 |
| North Western | 522988794 | 574794287 | 658652046 |
| Southern | 1866973657 | 1919417770 | 2056910710 |
| South Central | 904147314 | 981618363 | 1141529184 |
| South Eastern | 554110502 | 632399294 | 737292377 |
| South East Central | 209305402 | 208144780 | 249638657 |
| South Western | 706218922 | 779322791 | 898147696 |
| Western | 1410454098 | 1501121952 | 1637183049 |
| West Central | 177476429 | 219540829 | 294278884 |
| Konkan | 34011295 | 31929998 | 35505229 |

Uday double decker train

2042. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are introducing Uday Double Decker train to run from Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal has been received regarding modification of the train running from night journey to day journey, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. 22701/22702 Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada UDAY Express (5 days a week) has been notified for introduction.

(b) and (c) A large number of representations are received at various levels of Railway Administration viz. Railway station, Division, Zonal Headquarter and Railway Board's level for modifying the timings and days of train services. Action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time. This is an ongoing exercise. However, Indian Railways do not maintain compendium of such representations.

Project Raftaar

2043. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken up a Raftaar project for increasing the speed of trains in the country, if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far;

(b) the details of trains which have achieved desired results under the project, train-wise; and

(c) the bottlenecks found while implementing the project and the steps taken/being taken to make the project successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As announced in Railway Budget 2016-17, 'Mission Raftaar' was launched with the objective of doubling of average speed of freight trains, and increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kilometre per hour (kmph) in next 5 years.

A cross-functional Mission directorate has been created in Railway Board and *inter alia* entrusted with:

- Identification of major impediments to mobility and plan of action to overcome these impediments through improvements in fixed infrastructure, rolling stock, operational practices and institutional mechanisms.
- Prioritisation of removal of such constraints on six Golden Quadrilateral and its diagonal routes (Delhi – Mumbai, Delhi – Howrah, Howrah – Chennai, Chennai – Mumbai, Delhi – Chennai and Howrah – Mumbai) covering 9100 route kilometres entailing raising of sectional speed to minimum 130 kmph, removal of Level Crossings, removal of speed restrictions, and raising of speeds on turnouts etc.

Some of the steps taken include:

- Replacement of all loco hauled commuter trains on New Delhi-Mughalsarai, and Howrah-Dhanbad sections by MEMU services.
- Preparation of plan of action to improve power-to-load ratio of trains in routes with heavy freight traffic and steep gradients.

Speeding-up of electrification projects

2044. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken any steps to speed-up electrification projects and to reduce carbon footprint, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the results achieved so far for utilization of green energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have already embarked upon a major programme to speed up electrification of Railway Lines as can be seen from the targets and achievements of 10th, 11th and 12th Five Year Plans (FYP) under Plan Head 'Railway Electrification'.

| Plan | Target in Route Kilometres (RKM) | Achievement in Route Kilometres (RKM) |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10th | 1800 | 1810 |
| 11th | 4500 | 4556 |
| 12th | 6500 | 5772 RKM electrified during 2012-16 against the proportionate target of 5200 RKM |

Further, target of electrification to 10,000 Route Kilometres for next 5 years (2015-16 - 2019-20) has been set.

During 2014-16 period, total number of 48 railway electrification projects consisting 9649 route kilometer at an estimated cost of ₹ 9927 crore have been included in Railway Budget and pace of electrification has been increased from present average of 1300 RKM/annum to 2000 RKM/annum.

Indian Railways have taken following key steps to reduce its carbon foot print:

- Energy efficiency improvement on electric traction by introducing 3-phase electric locos and 3-phase EMUs for sub-urban trains.
- Improvement in fuel efficiency in Diesel Traction.

- (iii) Use of renewable sources of energy such as solar power and wind energy.
- (iv) Energy conservation measures in electrical energy for non traction purpose.
- (b) Till date 50MW Renewable Energy plants have been provided, which includes, 14MW Solar and about 36MW Wind Plant.

Payment of dues to retired railway employees

†2045. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the Railway employees, who retired from service between January, 2016 to September, 2016 have been paid all their dues, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Railways have made a new software system for payment; and
- (c) if payment has not been made, by when will it be made, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Retirement dues are paid to Railway Officers/Staff as per laid down time schedules for (i) Normal Retirements and (ii) Other than Normal retirements. A Joint Procedure Order (JPO) is framed by Zonal Railways/Production Units. All retirees are being paid their settlement dues as per 7th CPC recommendations w.e.f. 1.8.2016. The cases of retirees from Jan' 2016 to July' 2016 whose settlement was earlier made as per 6th CPC scales are also being revised on receipt of revised sanction from the Pension Sanctioning Authorities.

(b) Payment of retirement dues is being arranged through Integrated Payroll Accounting System (IPAS).

- (c) All cases are being cleared on receipt after due internal checks.

Conversion of Bareilly-Tanakpur railway line into broad-gauge

†2046. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work of converting Bareilly-Pilibhit-Khatima-Tanakpur railway line into broad-gauge has been completed;
- (b) if not, the reasons for slow progress of work of this railway line; and
- (c) by when trains would start plying on this broad-gauge railway line?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There is already an existing broad gauge line from Bareilly to Bhojipura. Further, gauge conversion of Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Khatima-Tanakpur section has been taken up. On this section, track linking in Bhojipura-Pilibhit section (39 km.) has been completed and inspection of Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) has been done on 10.11.2016.

(b) and (c) There is no delay as completion of any project is dependent upon many factors such as land acquisition, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, shifting of services utilities, cutting of trees, construction of road-over-bridges and road-under-bridges by road maintaining agencies, apart from availability of adequate funds. Many of these factors are beyond the control of Railways.

However, introduction of trains is a continuous process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic demand, operational feasibility, resources availability, competing demands, etc.

Construction of ROBs in Bihar

†2047. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the station-wise pending proposals for construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in Bihar;

(b) the status of the progress thereof; and

(c) the time period fixed for completing construction work thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Station-wise data of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) is not being maintained. Moreover, there are 140 ROBs proposed to be constructed in the State of Bihar. Out of 140 ROBs, 19 ROBs are fully completed and at 03 ROBs, Railway portion has also been completed. Consent for 52 Nos. of ROBs on cost sharing basis is still awaited from State Government of Bihar. Works for construction of remaining ROBs are at various stages of planning, estimation and invitation of tender. So far as time schedule for completion of ROBs is concerned, 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. The progress of works is commensurate with the availability of funds.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Operating Talgo train on Indian railway track

2048. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Spanish train, Talgo, touched a speed of 150 kilometers per hour and took more than four hours off the Rajdhani's time for the same distance currently;

(b) if so, the reasons for not meeting the requirement of Indian Railways and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways are still inclined to import Spanish train, Talgo, for operating on the Indian railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The timing assessment trial of Talgo coaches carried out on 10th and 11th September, 2016 on New Delhi-Mumbai section was done at maximum permissible speed of 150 kmph. The trial train took 11 hours and 42 minutes against the travel time of 15 hours and 50 minutes taken by Train No. 12952, New Delhi-Mumbai Rajdhani Express.

(b) The trial was limited to assessment of timing and detailed technical assessment with regard to complete compatibility with Indian Railway's fixed infrastructure and other requirements was outside the scope of the trial.

(c) No decision has been taken for the purchase of these coaches.

Rail connectivity of ports

2049. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of rail connectivity of ports across the country, there is long delay in evacuation of cargo from ports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated any detailed plan/scheme to improve rail connectivity of Indian ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Presently, 12 major ports (six on Western and six on Eastern Coasts) are already connected with Indian Railway network. Capacity augmentation of the lines linking the ports to hinterland is taken up on a need-based manner.

Rail connectivity to some of non-major ports namely Mundra, Dahej, Pipavav, Dhamra and Krishnapatnam etc. have been provided under Public Private Partnership. A participative policy for rail connectivity has been issued in December, 2012 to facilitate rail connectivity to upcoming ports and mines through Public Private Participation. Several ports projects which have been granted approval/in-principle approval under the participative policy for rail connectivity are Jaigarh, Diggi, Riwas, Astaranga, Chhara, Nargol and Hazira.

Surveyed/sanctioned railway projects for Punjab

2050. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway projects for Punjab which are surveyed/sanctioned but could not be executed so far; and

(b) the status of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN) (a) and (b) List of surveys completed in State of Punjab, during the last five years, is given below:-

| Sl. No. | Section | Completed in month/Year | Km | Cost (₹ in crore) | ROR% | Status |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Sirhind-Nangal Dam | 06/2011 | 104 | 778 | (-)4.83% | @ Project shelved |
| 2. | Tanda-Hoshiarpur | 07/2011 | 33 | 361 | (-)6.50% | @ Project shelved |
| 3. | Garh Shankar-Anandpur Sahib | 08/2011 | 44 | 839 | (-)7.38% | @ Project shelved |
| 4. | Patiala-Jakhal/Narwana | 09/2011 | 93 | 499 | (-)6.82% | @ Project shelved |
| 5. | Ghanauli-Dehradun | 10/2011 | 216 | 3745 | (-)0.40% | @ Project shelved |
| 6. | Yamuna Nagar-Patiala new line | 08.2012 | 141 | 1178 | (-)9.83% | @ Project shelved |
| 7. | Hoshiarpur-Una | 02/2013 | 40 | 754 | (-)6.32% (-)6.70% | @ Project shelved |
| 8. | Dharamkot-Moga | 01/2014 | 19 | 286 | (-)6.39% | @ Project shelved |
| 9. | Rajpura JN. Chandigarh | 01/2014 | 32 | 693 | (-)6.05% | @ Project shelved |
| 10. | Patiala-Jakhal (Traffic Survey) | 01/2014 | 93 | 499 | (-)6.82% | @ Project shelved |
| 11. | Hoshiarpur-Phagwara | | 40 | 391 | (-)6.74% | @ Project shelved |
| 12. | Rahon-Samrala | 03/2015 | 36 | 1011 | 3.27% | @ Project shelved |
| 13. | Dhri Bye Pass | 03/2015 | 6 | 103 | (-)2.32% | @ Project shelved |
| 14. | Bhatinda-Firozpur | 03/2015 | 87 | 495 | (-)4.93% | @ Project shelved |
| 15. | Anandpur Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib | 03/2015 | 40 | 76 | (-)4.35% | @ Project shelved |
| 16. | Rajpura-Bhatinda Doubling | 06/2015 | 173 | 944 | (-)5.03% | Project included in Railway Budget subject to requisite approvals |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|-----|------|----------|--|
| 17. | Jakhal-Dhuri-Ludhiana | 06/2015 | 125 | 663 | (-)2.08% | Under examination |
| 18. | Rajpura-Mohali | 01/2016 | 29 | 406 | (-)5.04 | Project identified for taking up under Joint Venture (JV) with Government of Punjab. |
| 19. | Bhatinda-Abohar-Sri-Ganganagar | 02/ 2016 | 127 | 599 | (-)8.55% | @ Project shelved |
| 20. | Hoshiarpur-Amb-Andhaura | 09/2016 | 40 | 1741 | (-)4.43% | @ Project shelved |

@ In view of having unremunerative nature and lack of operational justification, these surveys were dropped/shelved.

Survey in progress in State of Punjab

| Sl. No | Section | Km | Status |
|--------|--|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for new line between Kotkapura and Moga | 50 | Survey taken up |
| 2. | Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for new line between Hoshiarpur-Jaijon Daba-Rupnagar | 103 | Survey taken up |
| 3. | Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for new line between Dasuya and Hoshiarpur | 42 | Survey taken up |
| 4. | Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for rail link for Rajpura Thermal Plant extended upto Chandigarh with Additional Chord between Shambhu-Lalru | 49 | Survey taken up |

Status of new lines/doubling projects in progress in State of Punjab

| Sl. No. | Section | Year of inclusion | Km | Cost (₹ in crore) | Status |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Nangal Dam-Talwara | 1981-82 | 112 | 2100 | Nangal Dam-Churaru Takrala, Amb Andaura (44 km) has been commissioned. Remaining work taken up. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--|---------|---|---------|---|
| 2. | Qadian-Beas | 2011-12 | 39.68 | 205 | Due to strong public protest final location survey has not been completed. |
| 3 | Jalandhar-Suchipind | 2010-11 | 3.5 | 22.50 | Work was completed and commissioned on 31.05.2016. |
| 4. | Ambala Cantt.-Dhappar (Ph-I)-22.71 with Material Modification of doubling of Dhappar-Chandigarh (22.45 km.) | 2010-11 | 22.75 and 22.45 | 361.96 | Ambala-Dhappar section completed and opened for traffic on 05.10.2015. Dhappar-Chandigarh section work taken up. |
| 5. | Mansa-Bathinda Phase-I with Material Modification Rama Mandi (Raman)-Sada Singhwala <i>via</i> Talwandi Sabo (29.11 km.) New line (82 km.) | 2009-10 | 53 km. doubling and 29 km. new lines | 369.00 | Doubling work completed and commissioned except Bathinda yard which has been taken up. Final location survey of new line has been taken up. |
| 6. | Rajpura-Bathinda doubling | 2015-16 | 172 | 1720.00 | Work included in Pink Book 2015-16 subject to requisite approval. |
| 7. | Rajpura-Mohali | 2016-17 | 17.37 | 406 | New work included in budget 2016-17 subject to requisite approval. |
| 8. | Bhanupallli-Bilaspur-Beri | 2009-10 | 63.1 | 5000 | Land acquisition taken up. |
| 9. | Firozpur-Patti | 2013-14 | 25 | | Project included in railway budget subject to requisite approval. |
| 10. | Kathua-Madhopur doubling across bridge No. 16, 18 and 19 | 2011-12 | 0.261 | 20 | Work on bridge No. 19 completed. Work on Bridge No. 16 and 18 taken up. |
| 11 | Kathua-Madhopur doubling across Ravi Bridge | 2010-11 | 2.5 | 96 | Work taken up. |
| 12 | Mirthal-Bhangala doubling across Beas Bridge | 2011-12 | 2.31 | 74 | Work taken up. |

Doubling of railway lines in Uttar Pradesh

†2051. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work being carried out for doubling of railway lines in the country, including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) by when the project work of doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur railway line would be completed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As on 01.04.2016, there are 253 Nos. of ongoing doubling projects in the country. Out of these 253 projects, 43 projects fall fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Kanpur to Bhimsen is already double line. Earthwork and bridge works for doubling from Bhimsen to Jhansi (206 Km.) has been taken up. Doubling projects like other railway projects do involve (i) shifting of services, (ii) Construction of Road Over/Under Bridges and (iii) yearly basis fund allotment done as per availability of resources and progress made on individual works. As many of these factors are beyond control of Railways, it is not feasible to fix the date of completion of this project.

Calculation of flexi fares

2052. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) what is flexi fare and how flexi fare is calculated;

(b) the details of trains in which the proposed flexi fares are going to be introduced; and

(c) whether it is a fact that groundwork has been done to extend flexi fares to other passenger and express trains, if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Flexi fare is a scheme implemented in Rajdhani, Durgam and Shatabdi trains in which the base fares increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold subject to maximum ceiling limit of 1.5 times in classes Second AC, Sleeper, Second Sitting (Reserved), AC Chair Car and 1.4 times in 3rd AC class. No change has been made in the fares for Ist AC and Executive class of travel.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Flexi Fare System has been introduced in all Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi trains w.e.f. 09.09.2016.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Special trains to clear festive rush

2053. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways plan to run 2900 special trains during festive season rush when passengers struggle to get their berths confirmed;

(b) whether around 10 lakh people fail to travel on a daily basis due to non-availability of tickets, 13 per cent of whom are long distance travellers; and

(c) whether Railways have more than 1200 sections that are high density and connect metros, of which around 500 sections are running at a capacity of over 100 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. To meet the current year's festival rush coinciding with Durga Puja, Diwali, Chhath, etc., Indian Railways ran more than 3000 special train trips from different parts of the country.

(b) On Indian Railways, demand pattern varies during peak and lean periods. During peak periods, the demand outstrips the availability. During this period, lean periods and on non-popular routes, confirmed accommodation is available for longer duration in most of the trains. During the Financial Year 2016-17 (upto October) the daily average number of reserved passengers booked and those who remained on waiting list after preparation of reservation chart were 14.38 lakh and 1.16 lakh respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are 1206 sections on Indian Railways out of which 262 sections are on High Density routes. 472 sections on Indian Railways have exceeded 100% capacity.

Crowd in trains during festive season

†2054. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not been able to chalk out a concrete plan to deal with huge crowd in trains during festive season;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the efforts made so far in this regard in view of crowd in trains during festive season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) In order to meet the surge in passenger traffic in trains, Indian Railways runs special trains and also augments capacity on the existing scheduled services during peak seasons, festivals season, special events keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources. This is an ongoing process on various sectors.

Also introduction of new train services on the basis of demand pattern in various parts of the country is an ongoing process.

Preventing incidents of derailments

2055. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have launched a safety drive to prevent incidents of derailments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether suitable follow-up action on all deficiencies and irregularities, noticed during the drive, has been taken by all the zonal railways, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) any other steps taken recently to enhance safety and preventing railway accidents, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At the behest of Railway Board, in 2016, two safety drives on derailment were launched by Zonal Railways viz. for a period of 10 days in May, 2016 and for a period of 15 days in September, 2016. These were in addition to safety drives being launched by Zonal Railways at the Headquarter and Divisional level from time to time.

(b) During the drives, a large number of inspections were carried out by the Railways covering various aspects such as maintenance of track, prevention of rail fractures, weld failures, zero missing fittings particularly at curves and approaches to bridges, clearing of backlog in Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) inspection, maintenance of running lines, loop lines, inspections of points and crossings etc.

Steps have been taken by the Zonal Railways for rectifying the deficiencies found during inspections.

(c) Safety is accorded 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, launching of safety drives, training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being progressively installed to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals and Vigilance Control Device (VCD). Certain safety devices/systems are under development stage and these include Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) etc.

Integrated security system at railway stations

2056. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Integrated Security System is not fully implemented over nearly 200 vulnerable railway stations, as reported by CAG recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the disaster management plans created by various zones and divisions of Railways are not in accordance with the National Disaster Management Act, 2005; and

(c) if so, the steps/measures taken to make disaster management plans more comprehensive and synchronised among various railway zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Based on the recommendations of a Composite Security Plan Committee on Railway Security and further deliberations, 202 stations have been identified as sensitive for installation of Integrated Security System (ISS) over Indian Railways.

While examining the issues concerning safety and security of passengers, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has recommended for expediting implementation of Integrated Security System at all identified sensitive stations.

Contracts have already been awarded for installation of ISS over 120 Railway stations by 15 Zonal Railways and Metro Railway, Kolkata. 96 Railway stations have so far been provided with Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras under ISS. Besides, 138 baggage scanners, 32 under-vehicle scanning system, 777 hand held

metal detectors, 213 door frame metal detectors and 89 bomb detection equipments have also been procured. All the Zonal Railways have been advised for expeditious implementation of ISS at all the nominated stations.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Disaster Management Plans at Divisional and Zonal levels have been prepared by Zonal Railways based on Railway specific information and non-Railway information available at that time. These plans are subjected to periodical review and updating depending on new developments, which is a continuous ongoing process.

Trial run of Talgo coaches

2057. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have completed trial run of Talgo coaches, if so, the details thereof along with the results of these trials;

(b) how these Talgo coaches compare with those being used by the Indian Railways at present; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken for purchase of these coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Field trial of Talgo coaches regarding assessment of timing on New Delhi-Mumbai route of Indian Railways was completed on 11th September, 2016. During trial, the train took 11 hours and 42 minutes from New Delhi to Mumbai at a maximum permissible speed of 150 kmph.

(b) Talgo coaches are aluminium-bodied coaches with tilting technology and different from the coaches in use on Indian Railways.

(c) No decision has been taken for the purchase of these coaches.

Hike in passenger and freight fare to compensate losses

†2058. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether surge pricing has become a big problem for rail passengers, if not, the details thereof;

(b) the number of trains and seats/berths on which it applies and the number of seats/berths that remain vacant due to high fare;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether railway's loss is increasing in countless ways despite all efforts to increase its income; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Railways are facing heavy pressure to hike passenger and freight fare to compensate the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Surge pricing is not applicable in railway passenger fares as in surge pricing the fares increase with demand during peak demand period. The fares on Indian Railways remain constant throughout the year. However, flexi pricing has been introduced in Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi type of trains.

(b) The details regarding number of trains and seats/berths on which flexi fare scheme has been applied and the number of seats/berths that remained vacant at the time of charting, excluding the berths which get allotted by TTEs on train for which data is not compiled, are as under:-

| Total number of Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi trains | Total number of seats/ berths for the period from 09.09.2016 to 15.11.2016 | No. of seats/berths which remained vacant <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.09.2016 to 15.11.2016 |
|---|--|--|
| 148 | 5687421 | 895462 |

(c) Surpluses generated before appropriation to Development Fund, Capital Fund and Debt Service Fund during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-2016 are ₹ 3740.40 crore, ₹ 7664.94 crore and ₹ 10505.977 crore, respectively. The Railways have been incurring losses due to its tariff policy which has traditionally been one of the restraint with regard to increase in passenger fares and moderation in case of periodic increases in freight rates. Conventionally, the losses incurred in passenger and other coaching services have been compensated through a process of 'cross-subsidization' from revenues generated in the freight segment.

(d) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalisation of Passenger Fare and Freight structure is an on-going process.

Safety category vacancies in Railways

2059. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1.2 lakh vacancies in safety category are lying vacant in different zones of Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 8400 vacancies are alone in South Central Railway (SCR);

(c) if so, how Railways are managing with safety of railways with such huge vacancies;

(d) the probability of incidents/accidents on account of such huge vacancies in safety category; and

(e) the efforts being made by Railways to fill up the above vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2016, there is 122763 number of vacancies in safety category on Zonal Railways out of which 8422 posts were vacant in South Central Railway.

(c) Safety in train operations, which is accorded highest priority, is ensured through appropriate manpower planning and its utilization.

(d) Safety parameters for train operations have shown continuous improvement over the years and there is no compromise on this. Accidents per million train kilometres have reduced from 01.11 in 2014-15 to 0.10 in 2015-16.

(e) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and the same is filled by timely placement of indents with recruitment agencies as per operational requirements. Some of the vacancies are likely to remain unfilled at a particular period of time.

Installation of bio-toilets

2060. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway routes or trains in the country that have been installed with bio-toilets;

(b) whether Government will make Railways discharge-free by 2019, as claimed; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Three Railway routes/sections *viz.* Rameswaram - Manamadurai (114 Kms), Okha - Kanalus Junction (141 Kms), Porbandar - Wansjaliya (34 Kms) have been commissioned as 'Green Corridors' *i.e.* no human waste from trains gets discharged on tracks over these sections as all trains running over these routes/sections have all the coaches fitted with bio-toilets. Further, at present, there are more than 900

trains in which bio-toilets have been introduced either in all coaches or in some coaches of the trains. More and more trains are being progressively augmented with coaches fitted with bio-toilets.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways have set a target to fit bio-toilets in the entire fleet of coaches by the year 2021-22. As on 31.10.2016, more than 49,000 bio-toilets have been installed by Indian Railways in about 14,000 coaches.

Improving the quality of food in trains

†2061. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have formulated any comprehensive plan for the year 2017 to improve the quality of food in trains;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to make modern base kitchens on a large scale for the same;

(c) whether Railways, taking into consideration the quality of food prepared and served, are considering giving the contract of preparing food and serving it to different contractors; and

(d) the details of the steps being contemplated by Railways to introduce newer options to make the quality of food better?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. As announced in Railway Budget 2016-17, it has been decided that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) would begin to manage catering services in a phased manner.

(b) IRCTC has also been mandated to establish 10 more mechanized base kitchens in compliance of pronouncement made in the Railway Budget.

(c) It has also been decided that IRCTC would unbundle catering services by creating a distinction between food preparation and food distribution.

(d) In order to further improve the quality of the food served on Indian Railways, besides enhanced supervision and monitoring, newer options like e-catering, ready to eat food have also been introduced to provide variety of food to passengers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Change in promotion criteria

2062. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, *vide* Railway Board order No. E(GP)2016/1/9 dated 11 August, 2016, has changed the priorities of promotion to senior scale (ad hoc-promotion) between Group B and Group A officers, setting aside the earlier orders of Railway Board dated 17 April, 1990, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has received representation from MPs regarding restoration of the earlier order and scrapping of orders dated 11 August, 2016, if so, the details thereof, representation-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by Government thereon, representation-wise; and

(d) by when the new orders would be scrapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per classification of posts, Senior Scale posts are classified as Group 'A' posts, to be occupied by promotion of eligible Group 'A'/Junior Scale officers. However, vacancies arising in Senior Scale are now permitted to be filled up on ad-hoc basis by Group 'B' officers who have at least 3 years of service in Group 'B', if Group 'A'/Junior Scale officers with 3 years of service are not available.

(b) Yes, Sir. They have requested for restoration of Railway Board's earlier policy of 17th April, 1990, which permitted promoting Group 'B' officers on ad-hoc basis to Senior Scale in preference to Group 'A'/Junior Scale officers with 3 years of service.

(c) and (d) The representations have been submitted to the Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways for replying in terms of the extant policy guidelines.

Construction of Ambikapur-Barwadih railway line

†2063. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the occasions when the provisions were made in the budget for sanctioning the railway line for connecting Chirimiri-Ambikapur-Barwadih railway line to Jharkhand passing through Chhattisgarh considering the long pending demand of the people and peoples' representatives of Chhattisgarh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that during British times, the said railway line was sanctioned and construction of the station, bridges and soil work was initiated, the remains of which are present even today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Barwadih-Chirimiri (Ambikapur) (182 km.) new line project was included in Railway Budget 2013-14 at a cost of ₹ 1137 crore subject to requisite approval. Niti Aayog had given 'In principle' approval to the project subject to the condition that Railways get land free from concerned State Governments and approach Coal India Limited with a request to develop this project as a joint venture. The project could not be taken forward as neither State Governments of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh nor Coal India Limited have responded to either share the cost of the project or take the project as a Joint Venture.

Maintenance of railway tracks

2064. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have state of the art technology for maintenance of railway tracks;

(b) whether quality control for track maintenance in railways is poor;

(c) whether in the absence of robust tracks, going in for high-speed trains is not of much help; and

(d) if so, the speedy steps Railways are taking to have State of the art technology for maintenance of tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The systematic maintenance of Railway track is being done with the help of track machines, and the intermediate attention and other patrolling activities are normally done by Track Maintainers as per guidelines contained in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM). The track machines deployed on Indian Railways are having state of the art technology.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways has adopted robust track structure consisting of Pre-stressed Concrete (PSC) Sleepers, higher Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, fan-shaped layout on Pre-stressed Concrete (PSC) Sleepers and Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges. Further, improvement in track structure by use of 60kg rails, Thick Web Switches etc. is progressively adopted during primary track renewals.

Mechanized maintenance of railway track through high output tamping machines, point and crossing tamping machines, ballast cleaning machines, track relaying trains etc. is being done to ensure reliability and safety of track.

MFCs in Odisha

2065. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to set up Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) and Budget Hotels near important railway stations in Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any MoU has been signed between Railways and private players for the same, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Nine stations have been identified for development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) in Odisha namely Balasore, Banspani, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Talcher. Budget Hotels may be developed in these MFCs depending upon their commercial viability.

(b) Lease agreement for development of Multi Functional Complex at Cuttack Station has been signed with the private developer.

Bullet Train

2066. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to buy Bullet trains from Japan, to be introduced in Indian Railway System, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any study on the feasibility of introducing Bullet trains on Indian tracks, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of introducing bullet trains in Railways and by when they are expected to be in service in Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail corridor costing ₹ 97,636 crore has been sanctioned for implementation with financial and technical assistance from Government of Japan.

(b) Introduction of bullet trains is not proposed on existing Indian Railway tracks.

(c) Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 97,636 crore. The target date of commissioning of Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail is 2023-24.

Hacking of ticket vending machines at railway stations

2067. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ticket vending machines of all railway stations have been deactivated with immediate effect because of complaints that few machines have been hacked by hackers;

(b) if so, the details of complaints and amount of losses caused to Railways by hackers; and

(c) whether new ticket vending machines, replaced on some stations, will be hack proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No case of hacking of Ticket Vending Machines has been reported. However, cases of fraudulently using smart card for purchasing tickets through Cash-Coin and Smart Card Operated Ticket Vending Machines (COTVMs), without deduction of money from the card came to notice. It happened due to flaw in sequence of events where under certain exceptional circumstances of moving card over reader, ticket was printed without deduction of money from card. All the COTVMs were decommissioned after this flaw came to notice. After intensive testing, these COTVMs were recommissioned. Indian Railways suffered a total loss of ₹ 99.86 lakh (approximately) due to this flaw.

Wi-Fi at railway stations and villages by facebook

2068. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after Google, Facebook is willing to provide Wi-Fi services at all railway stations and also to the nearby villages, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress of Google-Railtel Internet programme and how many stations and nearby villages it is going to connect during the current year and the plans in the coming five years; and

(c) whether Railtel is insisting that internet should also be extended to small railway stations and its surrounding villages instead of first focusing on large and medium stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RCIL) a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Railways has entered into a collaborative agreement with Google to provide Wi-Fi facility at 400 railway stations only.

Currently no such facility is proposed to be provided by Facebook at railway stations.

(b) RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RCIL) in association with Google will be providing Internet through Wi-Fi at 100 railway stations in the current year. Balance 300 railway stations will be provided with Wi-Fi facility by March, 2019. Provision of Internet at all A1, A and B category stations is planned for completion by March, 2020.

(c) RailTel to leverage its network presence at 5500+ stations has proposed to Department of Telecom to fund provision of Wi-Fi Internet facility at rural and remote railway stations and adjoining villages from the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) and thereby contribute towards the Digital Indian Initiative of the Government of India. This proposal is not related to the provision of Wi-Fi Internet facility at A1, A and B Class stations of Indian Railways.

Dumping of low cost fabric by China

2069. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been widespread dumping of low cost fabric from China leading to closure of large number of local powerlooms;

(b) the details regarding the amount of fabric imported from China during the last three years and the amount of fabric produced locally; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to support the local industries?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) While there is significant import of fabrics from China, dumping has not been established hence, there is no evidence linking closure of powerlooms with dumping. However, powerlooms in some of the clusters in the country are working at sub-optimal capacities due to increase in cotton yarn price resulting in higher cost of fabric, which leads to reduced off-take.

(b) Details of fabric (quantity) imported from China during the last three years *vis-a-vis* the amount of fabric production locally is as under:-

| | (Qty in Mn. Sq. Mtrs.) | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Items | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| (A) Total Import of fabrics from China (#) | 1,147.92 | 1,479.22 | 1736.27 |
| (B) India's Domestic production of fabrics (*) | 63,500.00 | 63,500.00 | 65,505.00 |

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (#) and (*) DGCIS, Kolkata.

(c) In order to support the local textile industry in the country, Government has launched various policy initiatives and Schemes including Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Schemes for the Development of the Power-loom Sector, Scheme for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme etc.

Facilities and subsidy to handloom weavers

2070. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom weavers in various States of the country, State-wise and category-wise, as on date;

(b) the facilities provided by Government to these handloom weavers during the last three years;

(c) the subsidy made available to each State during the said period for the welfare of handloom weavers; and

(d) the number of handloom weaver benefited there under?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):
(a) As per third handloom Census (2009-10), there are 43,31,876 Handloom and Allied workers across the country. State-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Of this, 38,46,835 Adult Workers are engaged in Weaving activities across the country. State-wise and category-wise nos. of such workers is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) To improve the earning of handloom weavers/artisans and sustainable development of handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles, through various schemes and programmes, has adopted focused, flexible and holistic approach by facilitating marketing of handloom products, infrastructure development, brand building and empowerment of weavers by organizing them under self help groups, training and skill upgradation, infusion of new and contemporary designs through design intervention as well as product diversification, technology upgradation, easy access to raw material

at subsidized prices and easy credit flow at low interest rate etc., besides providing better health and life insurance under welfare schemes. With this objective, the following Schemes are under implementation during 12th Plan:-

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme,
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme – two components,
- (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme,
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme.

(c) In order to enable handloom weavers to avail social security benefits, the Government of India has been implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) with 2 components; namely Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) and Health Insurance Scheme (HIS). The MGBBY aims to provide insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in cases of total or partial disability. The HIS aims at enabling the weaver community to access healthcare facilities.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

The basic objective of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana is to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and total or Partial Disability.

Benefits under the MGBBY

| Sl. No. | Benefits |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Natural Death | ₹ 60,000/- |
| 2. Accidental Death | ₹ 1,50,000/- |
| 3. Total Disability | ₹ 1,50,000/- |
| 4. Partial Disability | ₹ 75,000/- |

In addition to above, a scholarship of ₹ 300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

(ii) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS):

In 12th Five Year Plan, the Government approved implementation of Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) pattern of Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE). RSBY has been transferred to Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) w.e.f. 1st April 2015. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued detail instructions on 29th March, 2016 for coverage of handloom weavers in RSBY for 2016-17 in the existing pattern of RSBY *i.e.* Indoor Patient (I.P.) benefits of ₹ 30,000/-.

State-wise funds are not released under these Schemes. Funds released to Implementing Agency on whole country basis, funds released under both the components during the last three year and current year is given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Fund Released (HIS) | Fund Released (MGBBY) |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2013-14 | 49.21 | 16.63 |
| 2014-15 | 25.87 | 16.39 |
| 2015-16 | 01.94 | 16.67 |
| 2016-17 | 8.57 | 12.03 |

(d) Number of handloom weavers benefitted for the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Status of Total Handloom weavers and Allied workers
3rd Handloom Census (2009-10)*

| Sl. No. | State | Nos. of total workers (2009-10) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 355838 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 33041 |
| 3. | Assam | 1643453 |
| 4. | Bihar | 43392 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 8191 |
| 6. | Delhi | 2738 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 11009 |
| 8. | Haryana | 7967 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 13458 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 33209 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 21160 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 89256 |
| 13. | Kerala | 14679 |

| Sl. No. | State | Nos. of Total workers (2009-10) |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 14761 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 3418 |
| 16. | Manipur | 218753 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 13612 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 43528 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 66490 |
| 20. | Odisha | 114106 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 2803 |
| 22. | Punjab | 2636 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 31958 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 568 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 352321 |
| 26. | Tripura | 137177 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 257783 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 15468 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 779103 |
| TOTAL | | 43,31,876 |

Statement-II

State-wise and Category-wise total Adult Workers 3rd Handloom Census (2009-10)

| Sl. No. | State | Total Nos. of Adult Workers | SCs (Nos.) | STs (Nos.) | OBCs (Nos.) | Others (Nos.) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 306465 | 2597 | 1569 | 281232 | 21067 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 29566 | 934 | 25252 | 1520 | 1860 |
| 3. | Assam | 1483864 | 129250 | 365228 | 604634 | 384752 |
| 4. | Bihar | 37725 | 1485 | 785 | 33650 | 1805 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4891 | 1183 | 111 | 3593 | 4 |
| 6. | Delhi | 2517 | 1253 | 17 | 1105 | 142 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 7. | Gujarat | 9456 | 8620 | 421 | 226 | 229 |
| 8. | Haryana | 7864 | 1149 | 294 | 5606 | 815 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 7730 | 2127 | 355 | 1146 | 4102 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 20749 | 1530 | 272 | 875 | 18072 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 18441 | 158 | 199 | 17970 | 114 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 76849 | 1182 | 1647 | 67459 | 6561 |
| 13. | Kerala | 14518 | 632 | 26 | 12645 | 1215 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 13181 | 3992 | 468 | 7488 | 1233 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 3333 | 429 | 612 | 1271 | 1021 |
| 16. | Manipur | 204319 | 9122 | 44011 | 54746 | 96440 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 12925 | 352 | 12482 | 77 | 14 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 41189 | 72 | 40184 | 206 | 727 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 65303 | 362 | 64490 | 161 | 290 |
| 20. | Odisha | 103158 | 13127 | 2954 | 86172 | 905 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 2706 | 5 | 0 | 2697 | 4 |
| 22. | Punjab | 2518 | 1165 | 437 | 795 | 121 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 30102 | 14761 | 267 | 10506 | 4568 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 551 | 38 | 317 | 119 | 77 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 318512 | 6085 | 4193 | 255508 | 52726 |
| 26. | Tripura | 131742 | 1379 | 122672 | 6676 | 1015 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 217015 | 16494 | 1956 | 180689 | 17876 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 14600 | 2043 | 1263 | 10591 | 703 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 665006 | 168907 | 4450 | 88180 | 403469 |
| TOTAL | | 38,46,835 | 3,90,433 | 6,96,932 | 17,37,543 | 10,21,927 |

Statement-III

Weavers Benefitted/enrolment under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme during the last three years and current year (2013-14 to 2016-17)

| Name of State | Health Insurance Scheme | | | | Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 (upto 30.09.14) | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (upto 30.09.2016) | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (as on 30.09.2016) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 140043 | 140043 | 0 | 0 | 70962 | 87704 | 62234 | 25654 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6000 | 6000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 387563 | 387563 | 0 | 0 | 58323 | 54627 | 61021 | 22732 |
| Bihar | 46300 | 46300 | 0 | 0 | 858 | 309 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4953 | 4953 | 0 | 0 | 249 | 5148 | 488 | 0 |
| Delhi | 0 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 5018 | 5018 | 0 | 0 | 6373 | 6381 | 7637 | 8035 |
| Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haryana | 22999 | 23000 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 378 | 110 | 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12017 | 12030 | 0 | 0 | 4673 | 6161 | 4940 | 1195 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 16265 | 16265 | 0 | 0 | 607 | 563 | 515 | - |
| Jharkhand | 15002 | 15002 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 745 | 745 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 45000 | 45000 | 0 | 0 | 44171 | 41263 | 53628 | 0 |
| Kerala | 13084 | 13084 | 0 | 0 | 5672 | 5233 | 8446 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 15019 | 15720 | 0 | 0 | 1269 | 1010 | 434 | 295 |
| Maharashtra | 1687 | 1687 | 0 | 0 | 695 | 2714 | 135 | 579 |
| Manipur | 51135 | 51135 | 0 | 0 | 5015 | 5368 | 3579 | 462 |
| Meghalaya | 30919 | 30919 | 0 | 0 | 15500 | 15837 | 165 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 1386 | 1386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 39501 | 39501 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 46531 | 46531 | 0 | 0 | 28698 | 5418 | 26488 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1575 | 1027 | 990 | 0 |
| Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 4983 | 4983 | 0 | 0 | 2821 | 2220 | 2698 | 199 |
| Sikkim | 342 | 342 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 129 | 87 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 270296 | 270296 | 194294 | 194294 | 234649 | 232739 | 226677 | 29 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Telangana | | | 0 | 0 | | 19503 | 16385 | 210 |
| Tripura | 9367 | 9367 | 0 | 0 | 24692 | 1266 | 970 | 152 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 178316 | 178316 | 0 | 0 | 11952 | 15959 | 1353 | 2112 |
| Uttarakhand | 3297 | 3297 | 0 | 0 | 1065 | 1588 | 955 | 351 |
| West Bengal | 381714 | 381714 | 0 | 0 | 54204 | 61500 | 91447 | 6952 |
| TOTAL | 1749452 | 1749452 | 0 | 0 | 599236 | 574790 | 583853 | 69475 |

Setting up of mini urban handloom haats in Telangana

2071. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up mini Urban Handloom Haats in Telangana in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned and released so far for this purpose, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No proposal has been received from Government of Telangana to set up Mini Urban Handloom Haat in Telangana.

(b) Does not arise.

Handloom Clusters for Telangana

2072. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned Handloom Clusters for the newly formed State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the quantum of allocations made for each Cluster and the amount released so far under this project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government has sanctioned 06 Block level clusters under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) in Telangana. The details of clusters sanctioned and amount released as 1st installment are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

| Name of Block level cluster | District | Total project cost approved | GoI share | Amount released as 1st installment by GoI |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Aler | Nalgonda | 181.46 | 179.38 | 55.09 |
| Kamalapur | Karimnagar | 182.81 | 181.25 | 57.99 |
| Veltoor Development | Mahabubnagar | 104.60 | 102.50 | 31.75 |
| Armoor Development | Armoor | 88.60 | 88.10 | 24.64 |
| Shayampet | Warrangal | 133.30 | 133.24 | 22.19 |
| Kankula | Karim Nagar | 103.45 | 101.46 | 31.25 |

Closed textile mills and rehabilitation of jobless workers in Odisha

2073. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of textile mills in the Country and the number of those closed down in the last five years;
- (b) the number of those closed down mills which are in Odisha;
- (c) the number of employees of such mills in the State of Odisha who have been rendered jobless; and
- (d) how Government proposes to rehabilitate those jobless mill workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on 30.09.2016, there were 2002 Cotton Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) in the country. During the last five years (FY 2011-12 onwards), 129 Cotton Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) were reported closed and lying closed as on 30.09.2016.

(b) In the State of Odisha, 13 Cotton Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) were lying closed as on 30.09.2016.

(c) In the State of Odisha 11,970 workers were there on the roll of 13 closed Cotton Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) as on 30.09.2016.

(d) In order to give relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of Non-SSI Textile Mills in private sector, Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) has been introduced by Government of India with effect from 15.9.1986. The objective of the TWRFS Scheme is to give interim relief to the workers rendered jobless for a period of three years on a tapering basis, wage equivalent to 75% in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Odisha for eligible relief, if any under TWRFS.

Incentives to ensure livelihood of SHGs

2074. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is keen on ensuring livelihood security to Self Help Groups (SHGs) and raise their income levels by giving a retail push for handicrafts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how Government is planning to make SHGs to support themselves to increase their income, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives being offered to SHGs to ensure their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Self Help Groups (SHGs) of artisans are formed under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna (AHVY). The SHGs are given priority under the developmental and promotional schemes to ensure their livelihood and enhancement of their income level. The SHGs members are provided skill upgradation training, design and technology development workshops and participation in marketing exhibitions. During training, they are provided stipend for wage compensation. SHGs are provided opportunity for marketing of Handicraft Products at various important places in the country in Gandhi Shilp Bazars, Craft Bazars, Thematic Exhibitions, National Handicraft Fairs, Exhibition etc. During participation in exhibitions at various places, the SHGs are provided Travailing Allowance and Dearness Allowance (TA/DA) and Stalls without charging any rent. State-wise number of SHGs benefitted are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise SHGs benefitted under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
Scheme during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Number of SHGs benefitted |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2164 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 316 |
| 3. | Assam | 2361 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1427 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 651 |
| 6. | Delhi | 367 |
| 7. | Goa | 135 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 3674 |
| 9. | Haryana | 1439 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 841 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2148 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 1318 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 564 |
| 14. | Kerala | 66 |

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Number of SHGs benefited |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 3272 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 360 |
| 17. | Manipur | 2247 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 300 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 222 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 992 |
| 21. | Odisha | 1579 |
| 22. | Puduchery | 20 |
| 23. | Punjab | 360 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 613 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 32 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 988 |
| 27. | Tripura | 970 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 7982 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 1512 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 2864 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 215 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 15 |
| 33. | Telangana | 706 |
| TOTAL | | 42720 |

Boosting the sale and export of handicrafts

2075. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to boost sale and export of handicrafts to other countries, like Latin America, Middle East, Europe, etc.;

(b) the number of fairs, exhibitions and road shows held to market Indian handicrafts abroad, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of special attention focussed to attract handicraft products from North-Eastern Region and campaign launched for overseas buyers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The efforts made to boost sale and export of handicrafts to other countries including Latin America, Middle East, Europe etc. are as under:-

- participations in fairs/exhibitions abroad;
- thematic display and live demonstration of handicrafts in exhibitions abroad;
- organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad;
- brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad through seminars and publicity;
- awareness programmes about technology, packaging and export policies in India to exporters;
- organizing Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fairs as well as product specific shows; and
- providing assistance under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes of Ministry of Commerce.

(b) The details of number of fairs, exhibitions in which India participated and road shows held to market Indian handicrafts abroad during the year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The campaigns launched to attract overseas buyers to handicrafts of various regions including North Eastern Region (NER) are as under:-

- Participation of Indian exporters (Handicrafts and Carpets) in popular exhibitions/fairs, road shows, awareness campaign/promotional stalls, Buyer Seller Meets, craft live demonstrations and display etc. in standalone basis or combined with main exhibition events with the support from Commerce Ministry and grants from office of DC (Handicrafts) under Marketing Support Scheme (MSS).
- Special product specific pavilion for NER are erected in Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair (Autumn and Spring) Fair.
- Publicity for NER crafts is also carried out through international publicity campaign for overseas buyers under MSS Scheme

Statment

The details of number of fairs, exhibitions in which India participated and road shows held to market Indian Handicrafts abroad during the year

| SI. No. | Name of Fair/Exhibition/Road shows | Duration | Place | Implementing Agency |
|---------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | Cultural Exchnage Programme in Tunisia | April, 22 to May, 1, 2016 | Tunisia | EOI, Tunisia (Departmental activity) |
| 2. | Road Show during Lifestyle Vietnam (Vietnam Intl. Home Décor and Gift Fair) | 18-21 April, 2016 | Ho Ci Minh City, Vietnam | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 3. | Road Show during Hong Kong Houseware Show | 20-23 April, 2016 | Hong Kong | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 4. | Road Show cum awareness campaign during Hong Kong Intl. Home Textile and Furnishing Fair | 20-23 April, 2016 | Hong Kong | Carpet Export Promotion Council |
| 5. | Awareness Campaign during China Import and Export Show | 23-27 April, 2016 | Guangzhou, China | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 6. | Road Show during Hong Kong Gifts and Premium Show | 27-30 April, 2016 | Hong Kong | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 7. | Participation in INDEX 2016-International Design Exhibition | 18-21 May, 2016 | Dubai, UAE | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 8. | Participation in China Brand Product Import Export Show | 20-23 May, 2016 | Kunsan, China | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 9. | Participation in Middle East Covering Fair | 23-26 May, 2016 | Dubai (UAE) | Carpet Export Promotion Council |

| Sl. No. | Name of Fair/Exhibition/Road shows | Duration | Place | Implementing Agency |
|---------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 10. | Participation in “Namaste Stockholm” Festival. | May, 2016 | Stockholm, Sweden | The Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation India Ltd. |
| 11. | Participation in Global Indian Festival. | 1-5 June, 2016 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 12. | -do- | -do- | -do- | Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. |
| 13. | Awareness Campaign during LAMKT California Gifts Show | 22-25 July, 2016 | Los Angeles, USA | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 14. | Participation in Home Furnishing Expo. | 7-9 August, 2016 | Shenzhen, China | Carpet Export Promotion Council |
| 15. | Participation in Maison and Objet Fair | 2-6 September, 2016 | Paris, France | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 16. | Participation in Autumn Fair International Fair | 4-7 September, 2016 | Birmingham, U.K. | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 17. | Participation in Gifts Expo Fair | 20-23 September, 2016 | Moscow, Russia | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 18. | Live Demonstration of Handicrafts at UNESCO | 3-4 September, 2016 | UNESCO Hqrs., Paris | Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts |
| 19. | Participation in Asian Gifts Premium and Household Products Show | 20-23 October | Hong Kong | Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. |

Bailing out handloom industry of Uttarakhand

2076. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the handloom industry in Uttarakhand is on the brink of closure;

(b) if so, whether State Government has requested the Central Government to provide financial assistance to bail out its handloom industry;

(c) if so, when the said request had been made along with the assistance provided by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if no assistance is given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir. Government has not received any report from the State Government that the handloom industry in Uttarakhand is on the brink of closure.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Insurance coverage of handloom weavers

2077. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to increase the level of insurance cover of handloom weavers under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof with respect to accidental death, partial disability and natural death; and

(c) the road-map to implement insurance coverage of handloom weavers during the current financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry of Finance, Government of India is coordinating with concerned Ministries to converge all Insurance Schemes including Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) to Pradhan Manti Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) from the next financial year.

(c) Presently, MGBBY, the insurance scheme for coverage of handloom weavers is being implemented by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handloom

through the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Total premium of ₹ 470/- is shared as ₹ 290/- by Government of India, ₹ 80/- weaver's contribution, and ₹ 100/- LIC's contribution.

Investments received by the Ministry

2078. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investments received in the last year and current year by the Investment Facilitation Cell set up under the Ministry in pursuance of the Make in India initiative; and

(b) the details of schemes and opportunities being made available to potential investors in the textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The investment mobilized through TUFS and FDI in Textiles in the last and the current year is given in the table below:-

| (in US \$ million) | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---|------------------|
| Year | FDI | Investment Mobilized through ATUFS/TUFS | Total Investment |
| 2015-16 | 230.13 | 3290.9 | 3521.03 |
| 2016-17 (Apr-Sep) | 269.62 | 921.0 | 1190.62 |

Source: DIPP& M/o Textiles.

(b) With a view to enhancing investment opportunities in the textile sector, the Government has launched schemes/programmes like Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Special package for Garments, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the schemes/programmes launched by the Government to enhance investment opportunities in the textile sector

1. Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS): Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme in the place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), for technology upgradation of the textile industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. Segments which have higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles will be eligible for

capital subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to cap of ₹ 30 crore. Segments such as weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handlooms will get subsidy at the rate of 10% subject to a cap of ₹ 20 crore. It is expected that this scheme will attract an investment of ₹ 1,00,000 crore and generate employment of 30.5 lakhs.

A resolution regarding introduction of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) in place of Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) was issued on 13.01.2016.

2. Special Package for Garment Sector: 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:-

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.

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.

Enhanced duty drawback coverage

In a first-of-its-kind move, a new scheme will be introduced to refund the

State levies which were not refunded so far. This move will greatly boost the competitiveness of Indian exports in foreign markets. Drawback at All Industries Rate will be given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

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.

3. Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP): SITP was launched to provide the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The total financial support by GoI is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 40 crores. The project cost covers common infrastructure; buildings for common facilities; factory buildings for production purposes; plant and machinery and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis. The combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, in an ITP should not exceed 49%.

Till now, 66 textile parks have been approved and are under various stages of implementation.

Financial assistance to textile factories at Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu

2079. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether Government has decided to provide financial assistance to textile factories at Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu to install Zero Liquid Discharge technique, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Ministry of Textiles is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) to assist the textile processing units to set up/upgrade Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) with Zero Liquid Discharge Technology (ZLD)/Marine Discharge Technology/Conventional Treatment Plant as per their requirements. The processing industry in Tirupur can apply to install Zero Liquid Discharge technique as per guidelines under the scheme. Earlier 18 CETPs in Tirupur received a total Government of India grant of ₹ 227.50 cr for installation of Zero Liquid Discharge technology (₹ 40 crore under ASIDE Scheme of Department of Commerce and ₹ 187.50 from Ministry of Finance under Additional Central Assistance)

Carpet Technology Mission

2080. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Carpet Technology Mission has been introduced in Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to extend the Mission to Jammu region also?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. However there is one Mega Cluster of Carpet sanctioned for Srinagar area, with outlay of 81.02 crore, in which Government of India's share is ₹ 65.46 crore.

(b) Does not arise.

The House than adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Private Members' Legislative Business - Bills for introduction. ...(Interruptions)...

The Compulsory Health Insurance for Senior Citizens, Mentally Retarded Children and Disabled Persons Bill, 2016; Shri Rajkumar Dhoot, not present. Next two Bills are also of Shri Rajkumar Dhoot. ...(Interruptions)... The High Courts (Use of Official Languages) Bill, 2016; Shri Bhupender Yadav; not present. ...(Interruptions)...

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Insertion of new article 21B), Shri K. K. Ragesh.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016
(Insertion of New Article 21B)**

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Women Welfare Bill, 2016, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

The Women Welfare Bill, 2016

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare of women by providing fund and creating employment opportunities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Women Workers (Equal Pay and Welfare) Bill, 2016, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

The Women Workers (Equal Pay and Welfare) Bill, 2016

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for equal pay to women workers and their welfare and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Women (Reservation in Services) Bill, 2016, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

The Women (Reservation in Services) Bill, 2016

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts and appointments for women in services under the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Tea Workers' (Welfare and Special Provisions) Bill, 2016, Shri Vivek Gupta.

The Tea Workers' (Welfare and Special Provisions) Bill, 2016

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for an independent audit committee to examine and scrutinize the available and actually disbursed remuneration and statutory benefits to tea workers, constitution of a fund to promote welfare facilities and other special provisions, reservation for their children in colleges and universities and for overall welfare of tea workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Inter-State River Water Authority Bill, 2016, Shri Vivek Gupta.

The Inter-State River Water Authority Bill, 2016

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Inter-State River Water Authority to look into regulation and development of dams on inter-State rivers, controlling developmental activities on inter-State rivers, monitoring the safety and effects on habitat of dams on inter State rivers and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of articles 109, 117, 198 and 207), Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao, not present. *...(Interruptions)...*

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016
(Amendment of Articles 102 and 191)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

***The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation)
Amendment Bill, 2016**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not introduced the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Mohd. Ali Khan has not introduced the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* He has not introduced the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

Now, we will take up further consideration of the Motion moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva on 5th August, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...* When the House adjourned on 5th August, 2016, Shri Tiruchi Siva had not concluded his speech while moving the Motion for consideration. He may, therefore, continue his speech. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tiruchi Siva, you can continue your speech. I have no problem. The only thing is, I cannot hear. That's all. You try. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the quality of a nation depends upon the quality of the citizens. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 5th December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 5th December, 2016.*